February 2011

BLS

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics


## Netflows in the U.S. labor market, 1990–2010



**also in this issue:**

A new, experimental system of indexes from the PPI program

Nonfatal injuries and illnesses in State and local government workplaces in 2008

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey Symposium, December 2010

U.S. Department of Labor
Hilda L. Solis, Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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The *Review's* audience includes economists, statisticians, labor relations practitioners (lawyers, arbitrators, etc.), sociologists, and other professionals concerned with labor related issues. Because the *Review* presents topics in labor economics in less forbidding formats than some social science journals, its audience also includes laypersons who are interested in the topics, but are not professionally trained economists, statisticians, and so forth.

In writing articles for the *Review*, authors should aim at the generalists in the audience on the assumption that the specialist will understand. Authors should use the simplest exposition of the subject consonant with accuracy and adherence to scientific methods of data collection, analysis, and drawings of conclusions. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Potential articles, as well as communications on editorial matters, should be submitted to:

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## Schedule of Economic News Releases, March 2011

| Date | Time | Release |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday, March 03, 2011 | 8:30 AM | Productivity and Costs for Fourth Quarter 2010 |
| Friday, March 04, 2011 | 8:30 AM | Employment Situation for February 2011 |
| Wednesday, March 09, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for December 2010 |
| Thursday, March 10, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for January 2011 |
| Friday, March 11, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Employment Situation of Veterans for 2010 |
| Friday, March 11, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for January 2011 |
| Tuesday, March 15, 2011 | 8:30 AM | U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for February 2011 |
| Wednesday, March 16, 2011 | 8:30 AM | Producer Price Index for February 2011 |
| Thursday, March 17, 2011 | 8:30 AM | Consumer Price Index for February 2011 |
| Thursday, March 17, 2011 | 8:30 AM | Real Earnings for February 2011 |
| Friday, March 18, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for January 2011 |
| Tuesday, March 22, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Mass Layoffs for February 2011 |
| Wednesday, March 23, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Productivity and Costs by Industry: Manufacturing Industries for 2009 |
| Thursday, March 24, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Employment Characteristics of Families for Annual 2010 |
| Friday, March 25, 2011 | 10:00 AM | Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for February 2011 |
| Tuesday, March 29, 2011 | 10:00 AM | County Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2010 |

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## The February *Review*

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Producer Price Index (PPI) program publishes measures of the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. During the past two decades, PPI coverage has been updated and expanded to capture price changes for many service and construction activities. However, the process used to aggregate PPI data has, until now, included only goods price indexes. Jonathan C. Weinhagen, an economist in the PPI program, presents a newly developed, experimental aggregation system that includes both goods price indexes and services and construction price indexes for products sold to all portions of final demand and to intermediate demand. This new aggregation system was first introduced with the release of January 2011 PPI data. Given that the new indexes are experimental, the Bureau is currently soliciting feedback and suggestions from data users. Contact information can be found at the conclusion of the article.

As regular *Monthly Labor Review* readers are aware, a number of articles have been published in these pages during the last couple of years related to the recession that ran from December 2007 to June 2009. Robert Dixon, John Freebairn, and Guay C. Lim, all of the University of Melbourne in Australia, continue this trend with an article analyzing net flows in the U.S. labor market from 1990 to 2010, a period with both economic expansions and contractions. The authors examine the relationship between worker flows (people moving among the categories of employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force) and movements in the unemployment rate. The authors then use the results of this examination to investigate the behavior of worker flows in an attempt to "increase economists' understanding of the progression of unemployment over the business cycle and aid in identifying the characteristics that make the most recent recession different from previous ones."

Since the early 1970s, BLS has published estimates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses among workers at private sector establishments and for some public sector workers. However, the data were available only for selected States and at varying levels of industry coverage and detail for each State. Thus, the tabulation of State and local government nonfatal injuries and illnesses at the national level was not possible. To address this, BLS began collecting data for public sector workers in all States in 2008. BLS economist Jeffery D. Brown presents this data series as well as a comparison between private sector and public sector (State and local government) data. Brown's analysis of the data finds, among other results, that public sector employees experienced a significantly higher incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses in 2008 than did private industry employees.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) is a monthly BLS survey that produces data on job openings, hires, and separations. This issue of the *Review* concludes with an overview of a symposium about the JOLTS program held on December 10, 2010. The symposium marked a 10-year milestone of publishing monthly data for the JOLTS program and brought together leading academic and policy-oriented users of JOLTS data. In all, five research papers were presented and discussed. The symposium also included a roundtable session where participants discussed strengths and weaknesses of the JOLTS program, as well as recommendations for the program.

### Young adults at 23

This month, BLS released its latest findings from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 regarding school enrollment, training, and employment transitions of young people. The survey is a nationally representative study of about 9,000 young men and women who were born from 1980 to 1984. Among its many findings, the report indicates that a gender gap exists in educational attainment, with nearly 1 in 4 women having earned a bachelor's degree by age 23 but only 1 in 7 men having done so. The data also indicate that the labor force status of 23-year-olds differed significantly by educational attainment—89 percent of those with a bachelor's degree who were no longer enrolled in school were employed, as compared with 60 percent of high school dropouts. The news release containing these findings can be found on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/news.release/nlsyth.htm**. Additional information can be found on the National Longitudinal Surveys Web site at **http://www.bls.gov/nls/**. □

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# A new, experimental system of indexes from the PPI program

*This month, the PPI program is releasing data from a new, experimental system of indexes; the new system covers more commodities and more portions of final demand than the stage-of-processing system, and also contains two different treatments of intermediate demand*

Jonathan C. Weinhagen

In its monthly news releases of Producer Price Index (PPI) data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics currently highlights the stage-of-processing (SOP) system as its key structure for analyzing producer prices. The SOP system aggregates price indexes for processed and unprocessed goods. Over the past 20 years, PPI coverage has expanded to include price indexes for many service and construction activities, but the SOP system continues to include only goods. The PPI program recently developed an experimental aggregation system that includes goods price indexes as well as service and construction price indexes for products sold to all portions of final demand (personal consumption, capital investment, government use, and export) and to intermediate demand (business inputs, excluding capital investment). The experimental aggregation system was introduced with the release of January 2011 data in February 2011. This article presents the new, experimental index aggregation system.

The next section of the article provides an overview of the current SOP system. The section after that explains the development of the experimental aggregation system. After that, the article describes the price indexes for final demand included in the system and then discusses the intermediate demand price indexes that are included. The system contains two different sets of intermediate demand price indexes. The first set is price indexes for intermediate-demand goods, services, and construction commodities organized according to type of commodity. The second set is intermediate demand price indexes classified into stages that are based on the flow of production; these indexes can be used for price-transmission analysis. The final section of the article is a summary.

## Current PPI SOP system

The SOP system organizes goods according to the class of buyer and the amount of processing or assembling the products have undergone. The three stages within the SOP system are crude goods, intermediate goods, and finished goods. Finished goods are defined as commodities that are ready for sale to the final user—either an individual consumer, or a business that consumes the goods as capital investment. The category of intermediate goods consists partly of already-processed goods that still require further processing. The intermediate goods category also covers nondurable, physically complete goods purchased by businesses as inputs for their operations. Crude materials for further processing are de-

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fined as unprocessed goods sold to businesses as inputs to production.

The SOP system can be presented in terms of exhibit 1, which is a simplified version of the actual input–output (I–O) "Use of Commodities by Industries" table constructed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The actual 2002 BEA I–O table includes a total of 423 commodities and indicates the segments of the economy in which the consumption of these 423 commodities occurs. Consumption of commodities can be by any of the 427 industries included in the table or within any of 14 separate categories of final demand. Although the BEA table includes 14 categories of final demand, all of these categories can be classified under one of four primary components of final demand: personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, or net exports. Commodities and industries are both classified according to North American Industry Classification System code within the BEA I–O table.[1]

The simplified version of the I–O table that appears as exhibit 1 contains only 12 commodities that can be consumed by any of 12 industries or within any of four segments of final demand. The leftmost column of exhibit 1 indicates the type of commodity being used. The commodity types are unprocessed goods, processed goods, construction, traditional services, transportation services, and trade services. Unprocessed goods are defined as goods that have not been altered or transformed from their original state. Fresh fruit is an example of an unprocessed good. Processed goods are goods that have undergone some fabrication. Examples of processed goods are motor vehicles and canned vegetables. Construction is the erection of buildings or the creation of other engineering products, such as highways and utility systems. Traditional services are defined as all services other than trade and transportation services, such as publishing, banking, accommodation, and health care. Transportation services involve providing transportation for passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage of goods, and scenic and sightseeing transportation. Trade services include retailing and wholesaling goods, generally without transformation. The column headed "detailed commodity" designates the specific commodity being used. Domestic commodities are numbered 1 through 12, and "imports" is the entry in the bottom cell of the column. (However, imports are currently considered out of scope for the PPI. Imports are therefore not included in any of the aggregation structures presented in this article.) In ex-

**Exhibit 1. A simplified input–output table representing the stage-of-processing system**

| Commodity produced | | Consumed for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Intermediate demand | | | | | | | | | | | | Final demand | | | |
| Commodity type | Detailed commodity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | PC | CI | Gov | Exp |
| Unprocessed goods | 1 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P |
| | 2 | | | | | Q | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | R | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processed goods | 4 | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | T | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 7 | | | | | V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traditional services | 8 | | | | | W | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation services | 10 | | | | | Y | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade services | 11 | | | | | Z | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | | | | | AA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Imports | | | | | AB | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

Crude goods  Intermediate goods  Finished goods

hibit 1, commodities are valued in terms of producer prices; hence, goods and traditional services are valued in terms of the actual commodity sold, but transportation services and trade services are valued in terms of margins, not the value of the commodity transported or sold. The sum of the producer's value, transportation costs, and trade margin is equal to the purchaser's value.

Spanning the headers "intermediate demand" and "final demand" is the header "consumed for." Commodities can be consumed for either intermediate demand or final demand. Consumption for intermediate demand occurs when a commodity is consumed by an industry as an input to production, whereas consumption for final demand occurs when a commodity is consumed as part of personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, or exports. Also spanned by "consumed for" are the column heads denoting the specific industries within intermediate demand and the segments of final demand in which the commodity is consumed. Consuming industries (under the heading "intermediate demand") are numbered 1 through 12; the primary commodity produced by each industry corresponds to the commodity with the same number. For example, the primary production of industry 1 is commodity 1. The columns under the "final demand" header denote the four ways in which commodities can be used for final demand: personal consumption (PC), capital investment (CI), government purchase (Gov), and export (Exp). Cell E, for example, indicates the consumption of commodity 1 by industry 5, whereas cell M shows the personal consumption of commodity 1. The total consumption of commodity 1 includes cells A through P. The total consumption by industry 5 is represented by cells E through AB.

The finished goods price index measures changes in the prices of the commodities shown in the darkest area of exhibit 1. The darkest area is composed of all processed and unprocessed goods consumed as either personal consumption expenditures or capital investment. A heavy truck purchased by a business is an example of a processed finished good consumed for capital investment, whereas an egg purchased by a consumer is an example of an unprocessed finished good sold for personal consumption. The intermediate goods index measures changes in prices for goods shown in the medium-gray area of exhibit 1. The medium-gray area encompasses all processed goods consumed by businesses as inputs to production, including processed goods that still require further processing as well as physically complete, nondurable goods purchased by businesses as inputs for their operations. Car parts, which will eventually be manufactured into an automobile, are an example of a processed intermediate good still requiring further processing, whereas gasoline consumed by a trucking firm is an example of a physically complete intermediate good consumed as an input to production. Finally, the crude goods index measures price change in the goods indicated by the light-gray area of the exhibit. This index covers all unprocessed goods consumed by businesses as inputs to production. Eggs used in the production of cakes by a food manufacturer are an example of a crude good consumed by a business.[2]

## Developing the experimental aggregation

Exhibit 2 is an I–O table comparing the coverage of the current SOP system with that of the new, experimental aggregation system. The current SOP system tracks price changes for commodities included in the dark-gray area of exhibit 2. As stated earlier, this group of commodities comprises both processed and unprocessed goods consumed for the following three purposes: intermediate demand, personal consumption, and capital investment. The light-gray area indicates the areas of the economy that the experimental PPI aggregation system adds to the areas already included in the SOP system. These additional portions of the economy include processed and unprocessed goods sold to government or as exports, as well as construction, traditional services, transportation services, and trade services sold to all portions of final or intermediate demand.

*Criteria for a potential PPI aggregation system.* In developing the experimental aggregation system, two main criteria were considered. First, the system should be designed in such a way as to alleviate or minimize problems resulting from multiple counting. Second, the system should be analytically useful.

Multiple counting can lead to overstated or understated measures of inflation. Multiple counting occurs when the price for a specific commodity and the inputs to production for that same commodity are included in an aggregate index. Before 1978, for example, the PPI program highlighted the all commodities index as its primary aggregate index. This index aggregates prices for all goods sold in the economy, using weights that reflect sales to all portions of intermediate and final demand. The all commodities index was the subject of serious criticism when petroleum prices spiked in the 1970s. Price change, as measured by the all commodities index, was seen as exaggerated because the index included both gasoline sold for final demand and crude petroleum, the primary input used in the production of gasoline. Multiple counting was

**Exhibit 2. Coverage of the current stage-of-processing system and of the experimental PPI system**

| Commodity produced | | Consumed for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity type | Detailed commodity | Intermediate demand | | | | | | | | | | | | Final demand | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | PC | CI | Gov | Exp |
| Unprocessed goods | 1 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ |
| | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ |
| | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ |
| Processed goods | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ |
| | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ |
| | 6 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ |
| Construction | 7 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| Traditional services | 8 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| | 9 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| Transportation services | 10 | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| Trade services | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

■ Coverage of the current SOP system □ Additional coverage added by the experimental system

an important factor in the decision for the PPI program to move from highlighting the all commodities index to calculating, publishing, and highlighting SOP indexes.[3]

The SOP system substantially reduced multiple counting by separating goods into three stages: crude, intermediate, and finished. The system does, however, still have some multiple counting, specifically in its intermediate goods index. For example, a firm may extract iron ore and sell the ore to a second firm that manufactures steel. This steel then may be sold to a third firm that produces engine parts. These engine parts could then be sold to a fourth firm that manufactures engines. Finally, the engines may be sold to an automobile manufacturer that produces automobiles to sell to consumers. The prices for iron ore and automobiles would be included in the crude and finished goods indexes, respectively, but the intermediate goods index would include the prices for the steel, engine parts, and engines. Including prices from all three of these transactions in the intermediate goods index leads to multiple counting within the index.

The second criterion is that the aggregation system be analytically useful. The SOP system is more analytically useful than the all commodities index, as the system potentially allows price changes to be tracked through the various segments of the economy. In developing an aggregation system that incorporates prices for services and construction, the possible analytical functions of the system were considered.

The new PPI aggregation system was designed to satisfy the two criteria identified earlier. To avoid multiple counting, the system separates final-demand transactions from intermediate-demand transactions and, in some cases, voids instances of multiple counting. One of the reasons the system is useful for analysis is that it combines commodity indexes into meaningful final-demand and intermediate-demand aggregates. The aggregates convey information about the types of commodities contributing to inflation at both the final-demand level and at earlier stages of production, and can be used to track price change through the economy.

*Experimental PPI aggregation system.* The new PPI experimental aggregation system tracks price change for goods, services, and construction sold to all portions of final de-

mand and intermediate demand. The final-demand portion of the experimental aggregation system is discussed first, followed by the intermediate-demand portion. It should be noted that the PPI program does not currently calculate price indexes for all domestically produced commodities because of incomplete coverage in some portions of the economy. The experimental aggregation system therefore does not include price indexes for commodities not currently covered by the PPI. The majority of commodities that the PPI program does not have price indexes for are services and construction commodities. Educational services, residential construction and rentals, restaurants, research and development services, and computer design services are among the commodities that the PPI does not cover.[4]

## Final demand

The final-demand segment of the new PPI experimental aggregation system tracks price change for commodities sold for personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, and export. The segment is composed of six main price indexes: final demand goods, final demand construction, final demand traditional services, final demand transportation services, final demand trade services, and overall final demand. The final-demand segment of the system is presented in the I–O table shown as exhibit 3.

*Final demand goods price index.* The final demand goods price index measures price change for all processed and unprocessed goods consumed as part of personal consumption expenditures, capital investment, exports, or government purchases. Fresh fruits sold to consumers and computers sold as exports are examples of transactions included in the final demand goods price index. The index covers the same transactions as the current finished goods index in the SOP system but adds government purchases and exports of goods. In exhibit 3, the coverage of the final demand goods index is represented by the dark-gray area.

*Final demand construction price index.* This index tracks prices for construction sold for personal consumption, capital investment, export, or government purchase. The orange area of the exhibit represents the transactions covered by the final demand construction price index. The majority of construction is consumed in the final-demand portion of the economy and would be included in the final demand construction index, given that BEA defines new

**Exhibit 3. Final demand in the experimental PPI system**

| Commodity produced | | Consumed for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity type | Detailed commodity | Intermediate demand (ID) | | | | | | | | | | | | Final demand (FD) | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | PC | CI | Gov | Exp |
| Unprocessed goods | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processed goods | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traditional services | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation services | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade services | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

FD goods  FD construction  FD traditional services  FD transportation services  FD trade services

construction as capital investment.

*Final demand services price indexes.* The new aggregation system includes final demand price indexes for three types of services—traditional services, transportation services, and trade services. These indexes track price changes for such services sold for personal consumption, capital investment, export, or government purchase.

The coverage of the index for final demand traditional services is shown in purple in exhibit 3. Medical care and accounting services purchased by consumers are examples of final demand traditional services. The index for final demand transportation services accounts for the blue area of the exhibit. Rail transportation for individuals and shipment of final-demand goods are examples of final-demand transportation services. The index for final demand trade services tracks prices of transactions represented by the dark-green portion of the exhibit. The service of selling groceries to consumers is an example of a final-demand trade service. It is important to note, however, that the type of prices used by the PPI program to construct its trade indexes is different from the type of prices typically included in PPIs. As explained earlier, the value of trade services is measured in terms of trade margins, which are calculated by subtracting the price paid by a trade establishment to acquire a specific good or set of goods from the price received by the establishment for selling the same good or set of goods. Thus, the indexes for trade should be interpreted as measuring changes in the price margins received by producers of trade services.

*Overall final demand index.* In addition to the detailed final demand indexes for goods, services, and construction described in this article, the experimental system also includes an index for overall final demand. That index comprises all goods, services, and construction sold for personal consumption, for capital investment, for export, or to government. The overall final demand index tracks price change for transactions shown in all the shaded areas of exhibit 3.[5]

*Historical final-demand data from the experimental index system.* Although the PPI program began publishing the experimental aggregation system data with the release of January 2011 data, the calculation of most of the indexes in the system began with November 2009 data. This section presents and analyzes November 2009–November 2010 final-demand data from the PPI experimental aggregation system.

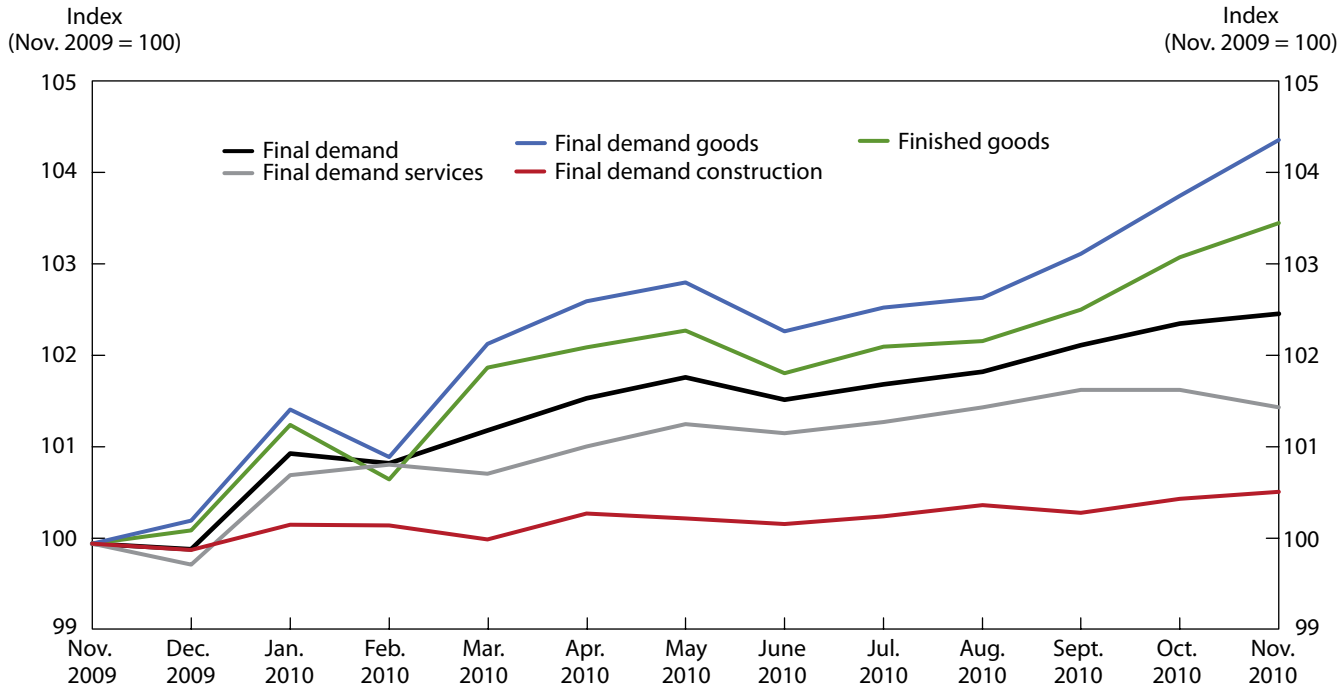
The overall final demand index will likely be considered the headline number within the experimental PPI system—similar to the finished goods index in the current SOP system. For this reason, the index for final demand is compared with the current index for finished goods.

Chart 1 displays the index for overall final demand and the indexes for its three main components—final-demand goods, final-demand services, and final-demand construction—along with the index for finished goods, for the period from November 2009 to November 2010. The indexes for overall final demand and finished goods behaved somewhat similarly over the sample period: both indexes increased from November 2009 to November 2010 and shared almost the same set of turning points (peaks and troughs). Both the finished goods and final demand index peaked in January 2010 and May 2010 and hit a trough in February 2010 and June 2010. The only turning point not shared by the two series occurred in December 2009, when the index for final demand exhibited a slight trough that was not shared with the finished goods index. Although the indexes behaved fairly similarly over the period examined, the final demand index rose at a slower rate than the index for finished goods. The index for final demand advanced 2.5 percent from November 2009 to November 2010, while the index for finished goods increased 3.5 percent.

There are four differences between the finished goods and final demand indexes that potentially can explain the slower rate of rate of increase in the final demand index as compared with the finished goods index. Namely, the final demand index includes prices for services, construction, government purchases of goods, and exports of goods, whereas the index for finished goods does not include these prices. In addition to enabling comparisons between the overall final demand and finished goods indexes, chart 1 can be used to determine which of the main components of final demand caused the variation in trend between the final demand and finished goods indexes.

The overall final demand index and all of its component indexes increased from November 2009 to November 2010. The index for overall final demand rose 2.5 percent, final-demand goods prices increased 4.4 percent, final-demand services prices rose 1.5 percent, and final-demand construction prices increased 0.6 percent. Most of the slower rate of increase in overall final demand prices as compared with finished goods prices can be attributed to services prices. Services carry a high weight in the final demand index (63 percent), and final-demand services prices rose substantially less than finished goods prices. Construction prices also contributed—though by much less—to the slower rate of increase in final demand prices

**Chart 1.** **The overall final demand index, its three main component indexes, and the finished goods index, November 2009–November 2010**




as compared with finished goods prices; construction accounts for only approximately 2 percent of final demand. In contrast to the services and construction indexes, the final demand goods index rose at a faster rate than the finished goods index, increasing 4.4 percent from November 2009 to November 2010. This faster rate of increase can be traced to prices for government purchases and exports.

## Intermediate demand

The intermediate-demand portion of the PPI experimental aggregation system tracks price change for goods, services, and construction products sold to businesses as inputs to production (excluding capital investment). In order to meet the needs of different data users, the experimental aggregation system includes two separate treatments of intermediate demand, each designed to address a different analytical use. The first approach organizes intermediate-demand commodities by commodity type just as the current PPI SOP system does but with more types of commodities included. The resulting intermediate demand indexes provide value to data users by supplying specific information pertaining to the type(s) of commodities creating inflationary pressure in the economy. The second approach organizes intermediate-demand commodities into stages by production flow with the explicit goal of developing a forward-flow model of production and price change. A forward-flow model assigns commodities to stages in such manner that the commodities included in each sequential stage are the inputs used to produce commodities in the next stage, with the last stage in the system composed of final-demand goods. The goal of the indexes of intermediate demand by production flow is to allow data users to better study price transmission through the various stages of the economy.

*Intermediate demand by commodity type.* The intermediate-demand-by-commodity-type organization of intermediate demand is similar in its underlying methods to the treatment of final demand in the experimental aggregation system. The relevant indexes track price change for intermediate-demand commodities grouped by type of commodity, where commodity types include unprocessed goods, processed goods, construction, traditional services,

transportation services, and trade services. The indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type are presented in terms of the I–O table shown as exhibit 4.

The intermediate-demand-by-commodity-type portion of the system includes two main goods price indexes: unprocessed goods for intermediate demand, and processed goods for intermediate demand. These indexes track price changes for the areas of the economy represented by the light-gray and medium-gray areas, respectively, of exhibit 4. The unprocessed goods for intermediate demand index measures price change for unprocessed goods purchased by businesses as inputs to production, and the processed goods for intermediate demand index tracks price change for fully or partially processed goods purchased by firms as inputs to production. These two indexes are identical, respectively, to the crude and intermediate goods indexes in the current PPI SOP system.

The intermediate-demand-by-commodity portion of the system includes a price index for intermediate-demand construction; the index measures price change for construction purchased by firms as inputs to production. The light-orange area of the exhibit represents the transactions covered by the intermediate demand construction price index. Since BEA defines new construction as a part of the final-demand portion of the economy, this index tracks price change for maintenance and repair construction purchased by firms.

The experimental system includes intermediate demand price indexes for three types of services: traditional services, transportation services, and trade services. The intermediate traditional services index measures price change in traditional services purchased by firms as inputs to production. Legal and accounting services purchased by businesses are examples of intermediate-demand traditional services. This index measures price change for the transactions shown in the light-purple area of exhibit 4. The intermediate demand transportation services index measures price change in transportation-related services sold to businesses. This index tracks prices for transactions depicted by the light-blue area of exhibit 4. Trucking of intermediate-demand goods and business travel are examples of intermediate transportation services. The index for intermediate trade services measures price change in the service of retailing or wholesaling goods purchased by businesses as inputs

**Exhibit 4. Intermediate demand by commodity type in the experimental PPI system**

| Commodity produced | | Consumed for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity type | Detailed commodity | Intermediate demand (ID) | | | | | | | | | | | | Final demand (FD) | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | PC | CI | Gov | Exp |
| Unprocessed goods | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processed goods | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traditional services | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation services | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade services | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

Unprocessed goods for ID; Processed goods for ID; ID construction; ID traditional services; ID transportation services; ID trade services

to production. The index for intermediate-demand trade tracks prices from transactions depicted by the green portion of exhibit 4. The service of selling car parts to an automobile manufacturer is an example of an intermediate trade service.

Although the experimental system contains an overall final demand index, it does not include an overall intermediate demand index. An overall intermediate demand index would have severe multiple counting problems and therefore would not accurately measure price change for intermediate demand.

*Intermediate demand by production flow.* The intermediate-demand-by-production-flow treatment of intermediate demand organizes commodities into a number of stages and measures price changes for the commodities in each stage. As stated earlier, the goal of the production-flow-based treatment is to assign commodities to sequential stages such that commodities in one intermediate stage are used as inputs to produce commodities in the next intermediate stage until the last intermediate-demand stage, which contains commodities used as inputs to the production of final-demand commodities.

The intermediate-demand stages were developed by using both BEA commodity-consumption and industry-production data. Although the PPI does not cover all industries in the economy, all the data included in the BEA tables were used to develop the stages. A four-step process was used by the PPI program to assign commodities to stages and develop the intermediate-demand-by-production-flow system.

The first step in the process of developing stages was to determine the total production of each industry in the economy. In general, industries are classified as primary producers of specific goods or services; however, industries may also be secondary producers of other goods or services. A firm classified in the automobile industry, for example, produces primarily automobiles, but the same firm may also produce and sell additional commodities, such as car parts, scrap metal, or car rentals. These additional commodities are classified as secondary production. The first step therefore requires determining both the primary production and secondary production of each industry in the economy. The 2002 BEA "Make of Commodities by Industries" table was used for this purpose.[6]

The second step in developing stages was to ascertain where the total output of each industry is consumed. This step requires determining, for each industry, the portion of the industry output consumed as final demand and the portion consumed as intermediate demand. For the intermediate-demand portion, determining which specific industries are consuming the industry's output also is required. BEA 2002 "Use of Commodities by Industry" data were employed to make this determination.

The third step in developing stages was to assign industries to stages of production. Within a stage-based system, transactions can be classified as forward flow, backflow, or internal flow. Forward flow occurs when an industry sells its output to an industry classified in a forward stage of production (to be used as an input) or to final demand. Internal flow occurs when an industry sells its output to another industry classified within the same stage of production to be used as an input. Backflow occurs when an industry sells its output to an industry classified in an earlier stage of production in the system to be used as an input. In order to successfully develop a forward-flowing system of price change, industries should be assigned to stages in a manner that minimizes backflow and internal flow while maximizing forward flow within the system.

A simple way to minimize backflow and maximize forward flow would be to attempt to assign industries to stages such that industries assigned to the final stage produce commodities consumed for final demand, industries assigned to the next-to-last stage produce commodities consumed by last-stage industries, and so on, until the first stage of production is reached. For example, car manufacturers would be assigned to the final stage of production, as they sell their output to final demand. Automobile parts manufacturers would be assigned to the next-to-last stage, since their output is consumed by car manufacturers. Steel mills would be assigned to the stage before that one, since their output is used to make car parts, and, finally, iron-ore manufacturers would be assigned to the first stage, as their output is used to make steel products.

Unfortunately, the flow of transactions in the actual economy is considerably more complex than in the simple example just described. Even in the simple automobile example, it is easy to imagine how backflow or internal flow might occur. If, for example, the steel mill industry purchased car parts (to service automobiles that are used as part of the steel production process), backflow would result.

Because of the complexity of the U.S. economy, the PPI program chose the criterion of maximizing net forward flow within the system to assign industries to stages. Net forward flow is defined as (forward shipments of the industry stage + inputs received from previous stages of process) – (backward shipments of the industry stage + inputs received from forward stages of process).

The PPI program implemented a two-step procedure to attempt to maximize net forward flow. In the first step, a

set of rules was used to assign industries to stages and select the appropriate number of stages for the system. The system that the PPI program eventually chose is a four-stage system. The set of rules used to assign industries to the four stages is summarized as follows:

Assign industry to stage 4 if shipments sold to final demand ≥ 75 percent of industry production.

Assign industry to stage 3 if shipments sold to final demand and to stage 4 ≥ 65 percent of industry production and shipments sold to final demand < 75 percent of production.

Assign industry to stage 2 if shipments sold to final demand, to stage 4, and to stage 3 ≥ 65 percent of industry production; and shipments sold to final demand and to stage 4 < 65 percent of production; and shipments sold to final demand < 75 percent.

Assign industry to stage 1 if it does not meet the conditions of stage 4, 3, or 2.

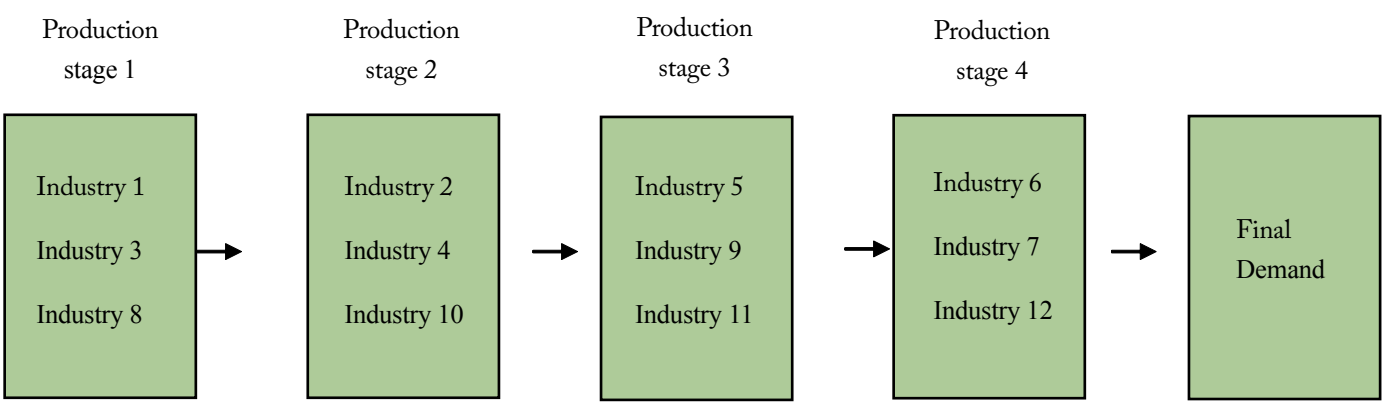
Before selecting the number of stages and set of rules just described, the PPI program examined many different sets of rules and numbers of stages. It eventually chose the aforementioned system because it performed very well in terms of maximizing net forward flow and minimizing internal flow.

After the assignment of industries to stages by use of the aforementioned rules, the second step in the procedure to maximize net forward flow was to examine the effects on net forward flow of moving individual industries to stages to which they were not originally assigned. In cases in which there were substantial gains to net forward flow, industries were left in the new stage.

The PPI production-flow-based system exhibits strong forward flow and little backflow. After weighting, 83.6 percent of transactions in the system are forward flowing, 5.7 percent are back flowing, and 10.7 percent are internally flowing.[7]

The final step in constructing stages for the production-flow-based intermediate demand indexes was to determine the commodities to be included and weights to be used in the intermediate demand indexes. It is important to understand that these indexes track prices for inputs consumed by industries in each of the four stages of production, as opposed to prices for the output produced by industries in each of the four stages of production. These indexes also exclude prices for inputs both produced and consumed within an industry production stage, thereby eliminating any multiple counting of price change. The fourth intermediate demand index, for example, tracks price change for inputs consumed, but not produced, by industries included in the fourth stage of production. Recall that industries classified in the fourth stage of production mostly produce goods sold to final demand. The stage 4 intermediate demand index therefore measures price change in the inputs to production of industries that produce primarily final-demand goods (stage 4 producers).

Exhibit 4 can be extended to clarify this procedure. Recall that in the exhibits the economy contains 12 commodities and 12 industries, and each industry produces primarily one commodity. Industry 1, for example, produces primarily commodity 1. Industry 1, however, may also produce any of the other 11 commodities as secondary production. According to the intermediate-demand-by-production-flow approach, each of the 12 industries would be assigned to one of the four stages of production. Hypothetically, the assignments may be as follows:



where the output of industries in production stage 4 is consumed primarily for final demand, the output of industries in production stage 3 is consumed primarily by stage 4 industries as intermediate demand, the output of industries in production stage 2 is consumed primarily by stage 3 industries as intermediate demand, and the output of industries in production stage 1 is consumed primarily by stage 2 industries as intermediate demand.

Exhibit 5 presents the intermediate-demand-by-production-flow portion of the experimental aggregation system within an I–O framework. This I–O table is a modified version of the earlier tables that is virtually the same as the others except that it reorganizes the consuming industries into four stages. Cell "a," for example, represents the portion of commodity 1 consumed by industry 3, which is classified in the first stage of production. Cell "b" represents the portion of commodity 5 consumed by industry 4, which is classified in the second stage of production.

The intermediate-demand-by-production-flow portion of the system includes four main indexes: intermediate demand stage 1, intermediate demand stage 2, intermediate demand stage 3, and intermediate demand stage 4. These indexes track prices for inputs consumed by industries classified in each of the four stages of production, excluding inputs both produced and consumed within the same stage of production. The intermediate demand stage 1 index measures price change for transactions represented by the yellow boxes in exhibit 5, the intermediate demand stage 2 index measures price change for transactions represented by the red area, the intermediate demand stage 3 index does the same for transactions indicated by the peach-colored area, and the intermediate demand stage 4 index does the same for transactions shown in the light-gray portion. As shown earlier, the intermediate demand indexes were constructed with the goal of being able to analyze forward price transmission through the stages of production and eventually to final demand.

*Comparison of intermediate demand by commodity type and by stage.* As explained earlier, the PPI experimental aggregation system has two separate treatments of the intermediate-demand portion of the economy. The two treatments aggregate the same set of intermediate-demand

**Exhibit 5. Intermediate demand by production flow in the experimental PPI system**

| Commodity produced | | Consumed for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Intermediate demand (ID) | | | | | | | | | | | | Final demand (FD) | | | |
| | | Stage 1 | | | Stage 2 | | | Stage 3 | | | Stage 4 | | | | | | |
| Commodity type | Detailed commodity | Ind. 1 | Ind. 3 | Ind. 8 | Ind. 2 | Ind. 4 | Ind. 10 | Ind. 5 | Ind. 9 | Ind. 11 | Ind. 6 | Ind. 7 | Ind. 12 | PC | CI | Gov | Exp |
| Unprocessed goods | 1 | | a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processed goods | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | b | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traditional services | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation services | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade services | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

Stage 1 ID  Stage 2 ID  Stage 3 ID  Stage 4 ID

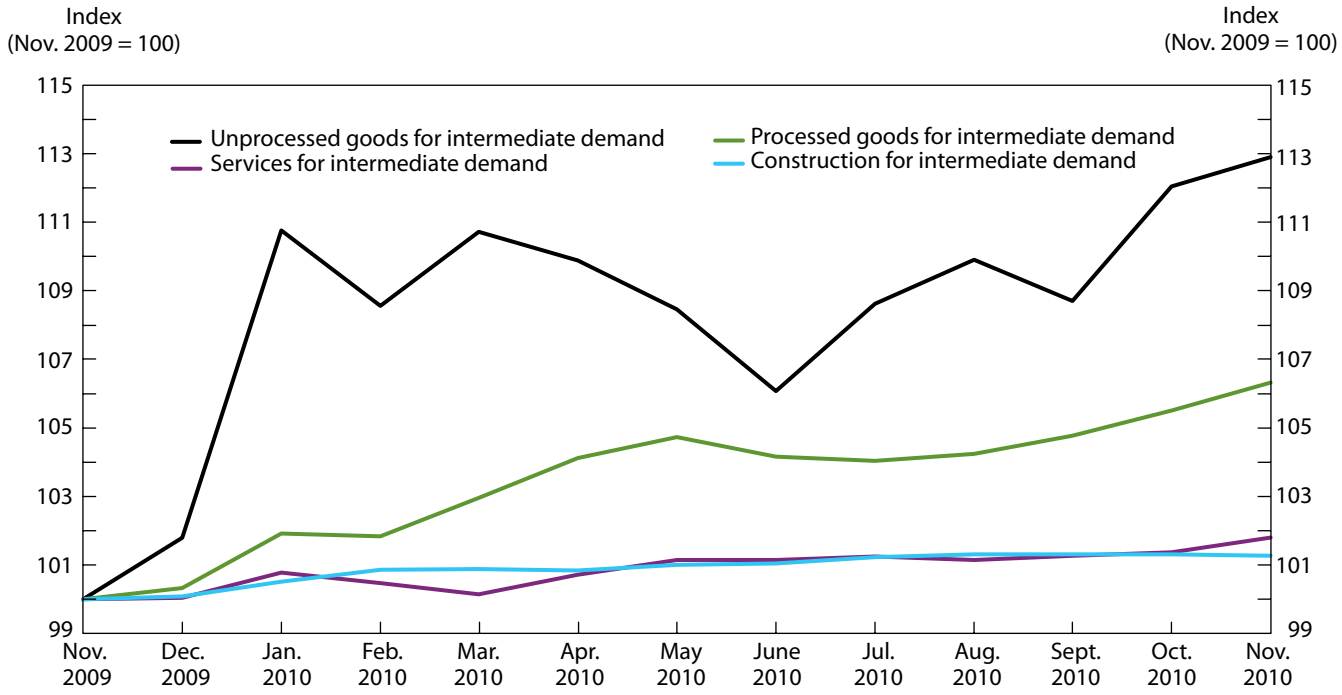
commodities but were developed to meet the needs of different types of data users. The indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type provide analytical value to data users by supplying specific information pertaining to the types of commodities creating inflationary pressure within the economy. The indexes of intermediate demand by production flow allow data users to study price transmission through various stages of the economy.

There are three substantive differences between the two types of intermediate demand indexes. First, organization by production flow allows prices for certain commodities to be included in more than one intermediate demand index, whereas organization by commodity type results in each commodity being assigned to only one intermediate demand index. If commodity 2, for example, is consumed as an input to production by industries classified in production stages 1, 3, and 4, prices for commodity 2 would be included in each of these indexes for intermediate demand by stage. Second, in the indexes of intermediate demand by production flow, the prices for goods, construction, and services are combined, whereas in the indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type, prices for unprocessed goods, processed goods, construction, and the three types of services are separated. Finally, the indexes of intermediate demand by production flow do not multiple-count price changes because they are net-input indexes. The indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type minimize but do not eliminate multiple counting. For example, the index of processed goods for intermediate demand includes prices for both automobile parts and the steel used as an input to produce automobile parts.

*Historical intermediate demand index data.* As stated earlier, the calculation of most of the indexes in the system began with November 2009 data. This section presents and analyzes November 2009–November 2010 intermediate-demand data from the experimental aggregation system.

To examine how the addition of services and construction affect the overall picture of inflation with regard to intermediate demand by commodity type, chart 2 presents the index levels for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand, processed goods for intermediate demand, intermediate-demand services, and intermediate-demand con-

**Chart 2. Indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type, November 2009–November 2010**



struction from November 2009 to November 2010. Recall that the indexes for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand and processed goods for intermediate demand in the new system are identical to the indexes for crude goods and intermediate goods, respectively, in the current PPI SOP system. The new inflation information provided in the intermediate-demand-by-commodity-type portion of the experimental aggregation system therefore comes from the index of services for intermediate demand and that of construction for intermediate demand.

Each of the indexes for intermediate demand by commodity type in chart 2 increased from November 2009 to November 2010. The goods indexes, however, rose more than the services and construction indexes. During the November 2009–November 2010 period, the unprocessed goods for intermediate demand index increased 12.9 percent and the processed goods for intermediate demand index rose 6.3 percent, while the indexes for services for intermediate demand and construction for intermediate demand increased 1.8 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. The experimental intermediate demand indexes therefore indicate a lower overall level of intermediate-demand inflation over the sample period in comparison with the current SOP indexes.

As explained earlier, the production-flow treatment of intermediate demand organizes commodities into four stages. Chart 3 presents month-to-month percent changes in the four indexes of intermediate demand by production flow and in the final demand index. The chart includes four panels, and each panel compares indexes at sequential stages within the system. For example, the first panel compares the index for final demand with the stage 4 intermediate demand index. This comparison shows how final-demand commodity prices are related to prices for the inputs used to produce final-demand commodities.

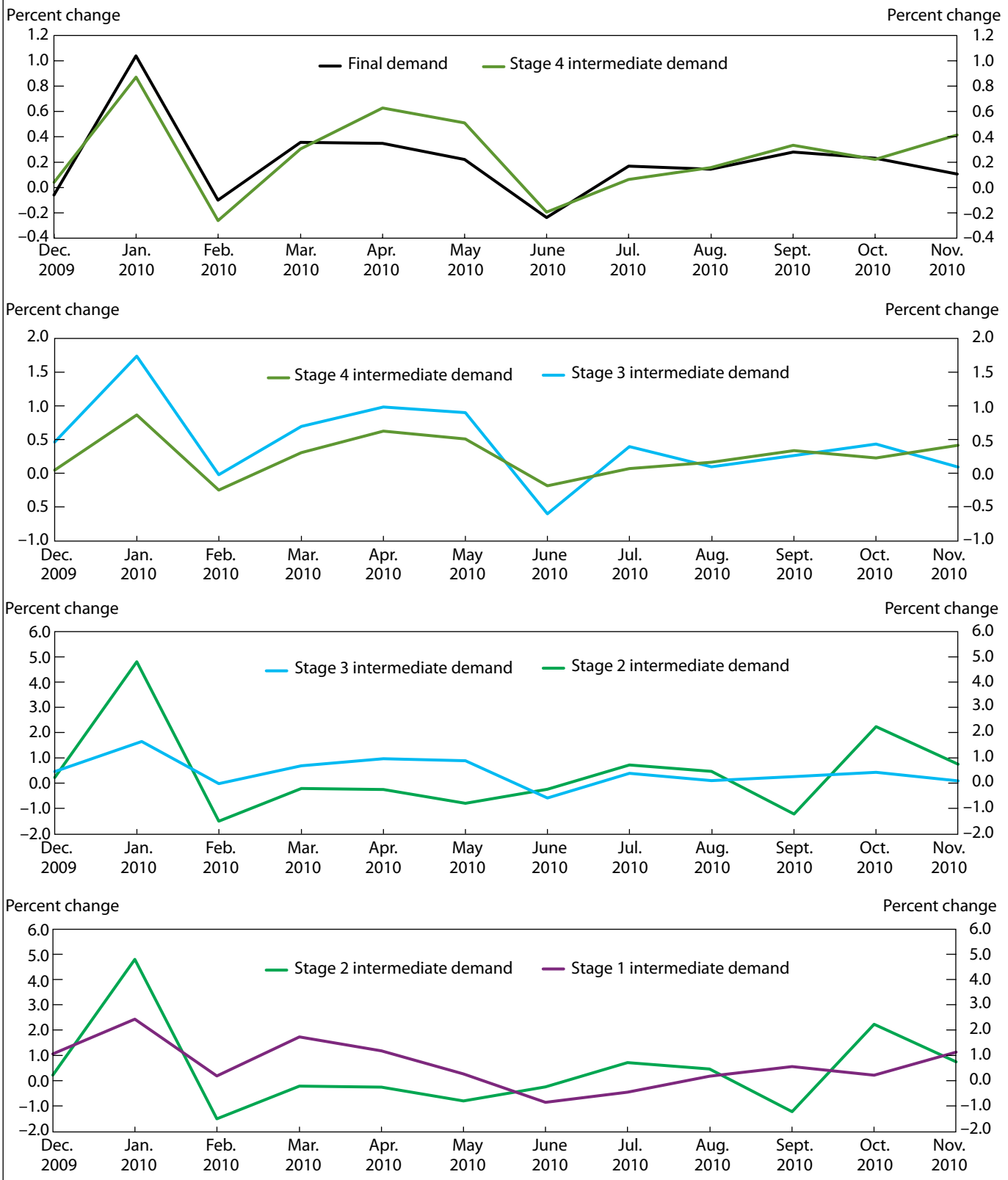
Chart 3 shows that close relationships exist between sequential stages within the system. For example, the paths of the final demand and stage 4 intermediate demand indexes are closely related: both indexes move in the same direction over the sample period, with the exception of December 2009, when the final demand index fell 0.06 percent and the stage 4 intermediate demand index inched up 0.04 percent. Earlier in the production chain, the stage 3 and stage 4 intermediate demand indexes moved in the same direction over every month of the sample period. This analysis could be carried through to all stages of production, but the primary point of the analysis is that there appear to be clear correlations between indexes for sequential stages of production and between the last stage of production and final demand. To better understand these relationships, however, causal econometric models would need to be estimated to study the direction of feedback among indexes within the system. At the time this article was written, sufficient data were not available to estimate econometric models.

WITH THE RELEASE OF DATA FOR JANUARY 2011, the PPI program introduced a new, experimental aggregation system. This system expands upon the current SOP system by including price indexes for services and construction as well as goods. The system covers both the final-demand and intermediate-demand portions of the economy. Indexes for the final-demand portion of the economy track price change for specific types of commodities sold for personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, or export. Indexes in the intermediate-demand portion of the system track price change for commodities purchased by businesses as inputs to production. To meet differing needs of data users, the alternative aggregation system includes two separate treatments of intermediate demand. The first aggregates price indexes for intermediate-demand commodities on the basis of the type of commodity, where major commodity types include processed goods, unprocessed goods, traditional services, transportation services, and trade services. The second treatment aggregates intermediate-demand commodities into four stages with an emphasis on maximizing forward flow of commodities.

In order to explain the theoretical concepts underpinning the PPI alternative aggregation system, this article described the alternative aggregation system at a highly generalized level. In actuality, the experimental aggregation system includes many detailed indexes beneath the indexes that the article describes. The exhibits in the appendix present the entire alternative aggregation structure published by the PPI program.

The PPI program is currently soliciting feedback from data users with respect to the experimental aggregation indexes presented in this article. To provide feedback, please contact Jonathan Weinhagen at **weinhagen.jonathan@bls.gov**.

**Chart 3.** **Monthly percent change in indexes of intermediate demand by production flow and in the index of final demand, December 2009–November 2010**



## Notes

[1] The BEA "Use of Commodities by Industries" table can be found at **www.bea.gov/industry/io_benchmark.htm#2002data** (visited Jan. 20, 2011). Choose the 2002 Standard Make and Use tables at the detailed level.

[2] All PPI aggregate indexes, including the SOP indexes and experimental aggregation indexes, are constructed from producers' output prices. In both the SOP system and experimental aggregation system presented in this article, goods prices are aggregated according to the type of buyer, and producer output prices are used as a proxy for actual prices paid by the buyer. In many cases, the same commodity is purchased by different types of buyers and is therefore included in more than one aggregate index. In these cases, the same PPI commodity index often is used in all aggregations. For example, regular gasoline is purchased for personal consumption, export, government use, and business use. The PPI program publishes only one commodity index for regular gasoline (wpu057104), and this index is used in all aggregations regardless of whether the gasoline is sold for personal consumption, as an export, to government, or to businesses.

[3] The PPI program continues to publish the all commodities index in spite of multiple counting problems because the index is referenced in many price escalation contracts. Despite this use of the all commodities index, the PPI program does not recommend using this index for the purpose of contract escalation or data analysis.

[4] For a list of all areas that the PPI does not cover, see **www.bls.gov/ppi/ppinoncoverage.htm** (visited Feb. 14, 2011).

[5] In contrast to the PPI for overall final demand, which is composed of prices for commodities sold for personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, and export, the BEA definition of gross domestic product (GDP) and of the GDP implicit price deflator comprise personal consumption, capital investment, government purchases, and net exports (exports minus imports).

[6] The BEA "Make of Commodities by Industries" table is located on the Web at **www.bea.gov/industry/io_benchmark.htm#2002data** (visited Jan. 25, 2011).

[7] For a detailed explanation of how the PPI program developed the intermediate demand by production flow indexes, see the paper "PPI Data Analysis of IO Data for Experimental Aggregation System" at **www.bls.gov/ppi/expaggbeadata.pdf** (visited Feb. 14, 2011).

## Appendix: The indexes of the experimental producer price index system

### Exhibit A-1. Experimental producer price indexes for final demand

**Standard groupings**

**Final demand**
- **Final demand goods**
  - Final demand foods
    - Finished consumer foods
      - Finished consumer foods, crude
      - Finished consumer foods, processed
    - Government purchased foods
    - Foods for export
  - Final demand energy
    - Finished consumer energy goods
    - Government purchased energy
    - Energy for export
  - Final demand goods less foods and energy
    - Finished goods less foods and energy
      - Finished consumer goods less foods and energy
        - Nondurable consumer goods less foods and energy
        - Durable consumer goods
      - Private capital equipment
        - Private capital equipment for manufacturing industries
        - Private capital equipment for nonmanufacturing industries
    - Government purchased goods, excluding foods and energy
      - Government purchased goods excluding foods, energy, and capital equipment
      - Government purchased capital equipment
    - Goods for export, excluding foods and energy
- **Final demand services**
  - Final demand traditional services
    - Finished traditional services
      - Finished consumer traditional services
      - Private capital investment traditional services
    - Government purchased traditional services
      - Government purchased traditional services, excluding capital investment
      - Government purchased traditional capital investment services
    - Traditional services for export
  - Final demand transportation services
    - Transportation of passengers for final demand
      - Transportation of private passengers
      - Transportation of government passengers
      - Transportation of passengers for export
    - Transportation of goods for final demand
      - Transportation of finished goods
        - Transportation of personal consumption goods
        - Transportation of private capital equipment
      - Transportation of government purchased goods
      - Transportation of exports
  - Final demand trade services
    - Trade of finished goods
      - Trade of personal consumption goods
      - Trade of private capital equipment

**Exhibit A-1. Continued—Experimental producer price indexes for final demand**

Trade of government purchased goods
Trade of government purchased goods, excluding capital equipment
Trade of government purchased capital equipment
Trade of exports

**Final demand construction**
Construction for private capital investment
Construction for government

**Special groupings**

Final demand less exports
Final demand less government
Final demand less foods, food and beverage for immediate consumption, and energy
Final demand less foods and energy
Final demand less foods and food and beverage for immediate consumption
Final demand less foods
Final demand less energy
Final demand less trade services
Final demand less distributive services
Final demand goods less energy
Final demand goods less foods
Final demand services less trade services
Final demand distributive services
Final demand goods plus final demand distributive services
Total finished goods, services, and construction
Total finished less foods, food and beverage for immediate consumption, and energy
Total finished less foods and energy
Total finished less foods and food and beverage for immediate consumption
Total finished less foods
Total finished less energy
Finished goods
Finished goods less energy
Finished goods, excluding foods
Finished services
Private capital investment services
Finished distributive services
Finished services less trade services
Finished services less distributive services
Total private capital investment (goods, services, and construction)
Finished goods plus finished distributive services
Total exports
Goods for export
Services for export
Total government purchases
Government purchased goods
Government purchased services
Personal consumption
Personal consumption goods (finished consumer goods)
Personal consumption goods less energy
Personal consumption goods less foods
Personal consumption services
Personal consumption less trade services
Personal consumption less distributive services

## Exhibit A-2. Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by commodity type

### Standard groupings

**Processed goods for intermediate demand**
- Materials and components for manufacturing
  - Materials for manufacturing
    - Materials for food manufacturing
    - Materials for nondurable manufacturing
    - Materials for durable manufacturing
  - Components for manufacturing
    - Components for nondurable manufacturing
    - Components for durable manufacturing
- Materials and components for construction
  - Materials for construction
  - Components for construction
- Processed fuels and lubricants for intermediate demand
  - Processed fuels and lubricants to manufacturing industries
  - Processed fuels and lubricants to nonmanufacturing industries
- Containers for intermediate demand
- Supplies for intermediate demand
  - Supplies to manufacturing industries
  - Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries
    - Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries, feeds
    - Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries, other than feeds

**Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand**
- Unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs
- Unprocessed nonfood materials
  - Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel
    - Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel to manufacturing industries
    - Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel to nonmanufacturing industries
  - Unprocessed fuel
    - Unprocessed fuel to manufacturing industries
    - Unprocessed fuel to nonmanufacturing industries

**Services for intermediate demand**
- Traditional services for intermediate demand
  - Traditional services for manufacturing industries
  - Traditional services for nonmanufacturing industries
- Transportation services for intermediate demand
  - Intermediate transportation of passengers
    - Intermediate transportation of passengers to manufacturing industries
    - Intermediate transportation of passengers to nonmanufacturing industries
  - Intermediate transportation of goods
- Trade services for intermediate demand

**Construction for intermediate demand**

### Special groupings

Processed materials less foods and feeds
Processed foods and feeds
Processed energy goods
Processed materials less energy
Processed materials less foods and energy
Intermediate distributive services
Processed goods plus intermediate distributive services
Unprocessed materials less agricultural products
Unprocessed energy materials
Unprocessed materials less energy
Unprocessed nonfood materials less energy

## Exhibit A-3. Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by production flow

### Standard groupings

**Stage 4 intermediate demand**
- Inputs to stage 4 goods producers
  - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, food
    - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, goods excluding foods and energy
  - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, services
    - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, traditional services
    - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, transportation services
      - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, transportation of passengers
      - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, transportation of goods
    - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, trade services
- Inputs to stage 4 services producers
  - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, food
    - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, goods excluding foods and energy
  - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, services
    - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, traditional services
    - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, transportation services
      - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, transportation of passengers
      - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, transportation of goods
    - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, trade services
  - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, construction
- Inputs to stage 4 construction producers
  - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, goods excluding foods and energy
  - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, services
    - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, traditional services
    - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, transportation services
      - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, transportation of passengers
      - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, transportation of goods
    - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, trade services

**Stage 3 intermediate demand**
- Inputs to stage 3 goods producers
  - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, food
    - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, goods excluding foods and energy
  - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, services
    - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, traditional services
    - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, transportation services
      - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, transportation of passengers
      - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, transportation of goods
    - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, trade services
  - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, construction

**Exhibit A-3. Continued—Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by production flow**

- Inputs to stage 3 services producers
  - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, food
    - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, goods excluding foods and energy
  - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, services
    - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, traditional services
    - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, transportation services
      - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, transportation of passengers
      - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, transportation of goods
    - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, trade services
  - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, construction
- Inputs to stage 3 construction producers
  - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, goods excluding foods and energy
  - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, services
    - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, traditional services
    - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, transportation services
      - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, transportation of passengers
    - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, trade services

**Stage 2 intermediate demand**

- Inputs to stage 2 goods producers
  - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, food
    - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, goods excluding foods and energy
  - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, services
    - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, traditional services
    - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, transportation services
      - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, transportation of passengers
      - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, transportation of goods
    - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, trade services
  - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, construction
- Inputs to stage 2 services producers
  - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, food
    - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, goods excluding foods and energy
  - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, services
    - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, traditional services
    - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, transportation services
      - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, transportation of passengers
      - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, transportation of goods
    - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, trade services
  - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, construction

**Stage 1 intermediate demand**

- Inputs to stage 1 goods producers
  - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, goods
    - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, food
    - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, energy
    - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, goods excluding foods and energy

**Exhibit A-3. Continued—Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by production flow**

- Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, services
  - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, traditional services
  - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, transportation services
    - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, transportation of passengers
    - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, transportation of goods
  - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, trade services
- Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, construction

Inputs to stage 1 services producers
- Inputs to stage 1 services producers, goods
  - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, food
  - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, energy
  - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, goods excluding foods and energy
- Inputs to stage 1 services producers, services
  - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, traditional services
  - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, transportation services
    - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, transportation of passengers
    - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, transportation of goods
  - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, trade services
- Inputs to stage 1 services producers, construction

Inputs to stage 1 construction producers
- Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, goods
  - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, energy
  - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, goods excluding foods and energy
- Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, services
  - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, traditional services
  - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, transportation services
    - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, transportation of passengers
    - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, transportation of goods
  - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, trade services

**Special groupings**

Total goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
Total services inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
Total construction inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
Total foods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
Total energy goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
Total goods less food and energy inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
Total goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
Total services inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
Total construction inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
Total foods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
Total energy goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
Total goods less food and energy inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
Total goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
Total services inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
Total construction inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
Total foods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
Total energy goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
Total goods less food and energy inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand

**Exhibit A-3. Continued—Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by production flow**

Total goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total services inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total construction inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total foods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total energy goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total goods less food and energy inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand

# Net flows in the U.S. labor market, 1990–2010

*Except in the most recent recession, net flows were from unemployment to employment (even in previous recessions), from employment to not in the labor force (even in booms), and from not in the labor force to unemployment; changes in the unemployment rate across subperiods varied chiefly with the size of the net flow between employment and unemployment*

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This article presents a simple framework for the systematic investigation of the relationship between net (and gross) flows among different labor market states and movements in the unemployment rate. The framework is then used to investigate the behavior of net flows of persons among employment, unemployment, and departure from the labor force (not in the labor force) in the United States over the 1990–2010 period. Understanding this behavior increases economists' understanding of the progression of unemployment over the business cycle and aids in identifying the characteristics that make the most recent recession different from previous ones.[1] The article contributes to the literature on gross flows[2] and flow probabilities among various labor market states by investigating *net flows* between states over long periods.

## Stock-consistent worker flow data

The data that follow on worker flows are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of approximately 60,000 households that is carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau). Each month, the CPS is administered to about three-quarters of the households that also were in the survey during the previous month. This month-to-month overlap allows the Bureau to track individuals who change their labor force status from one month to the next. In any given month, a person is in one of three labor force states: employed (*E*), unemployed (*U*), or not in the labor force (*N*). The next month, the person either remains in the same state or changes to one of the other two states. Changes (flows) are denoted by pairs of letters; the first letter indicates the labor force status of an individual in the previous month, and the second letter indicates the state of the same individual in the current month. Thus, there are six possible flows associated with changing states: *EU*, *EN*, *UE*, *UN*, *NE*, and *NU*. The Bureau makes available seasonally adjusted monthly estimates of these flows (also known as "gross flows") back to 1990. Although data on the six flows have been available from the CPS for some time, discrepancies existed between the labor force stock changes implied by the flows and the net changes derived from the reported monthly stock estimates. Recently however, BLS researchers developed methods for reconciling the flows and the stock data;

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consequently, it is these stock-consistent data that are used in this article.[3]

## The unemployment rate from 1990 to 2010

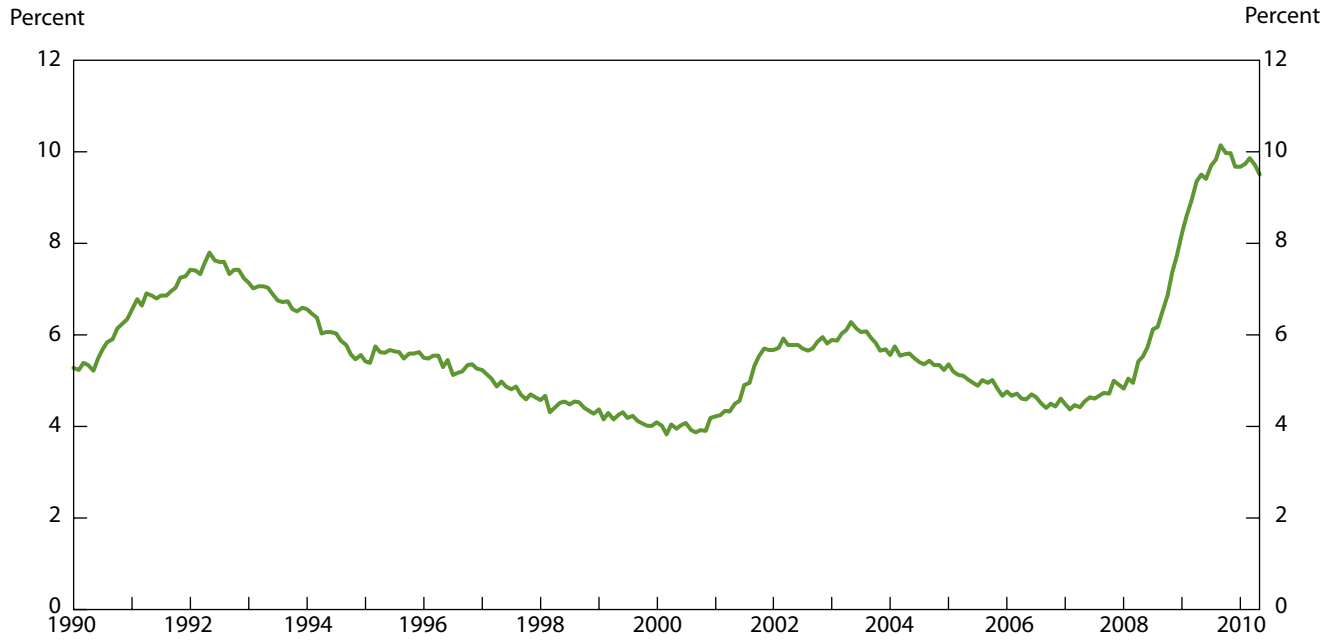
The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed to the total labor force. Chart 1 shows the trend in the unemployment rate from February 1990 to June 2010. The three recessions which occurred during that period are clearly visible, as are the recoveries from the first two recessions and the beginning of the recovery from the most recent recession. The analysis that follows examines the similarities and differences among selected subperiods, with an eye toward determining whether any systematic patterns are associated with periods of rising unemployment. Because the raw data on flows are extremely "noisy," averages of (monthly) seasonally adjusted data are presented for meaningful comparisons.

Several subperiods can be identified in the chart, based on the turning points in the unemployment rate. First, the aforementioned three recessions are clearly identifiable, defined for the purposes of this article as periods during which the unemployment rate was rising in a sustained fashion.[4] These recessions may be dated as having occurred over the periods June 1990 to June 1992, January 2001 to June 2003, and April 2007 to October 2009.[5] The periods between the recessions (July 1992 to December 2000 and July 2003 to March 2007) and after October 2009 can be thought of as economic recovery periods, although the most recent one should be regarded as not yet completed (indicated in note 1 in the tables that follow). An inspection of chart 1 suggests that the first recovery period can be usefully broken up into two subperiods, with unemployment falling at a faster rate in the first subperiod (July 1992 to March 1995) than in the second (April 1995 to December 2000).

## Changes in the unemployment rate

This section discusses features that are common across all subperiods, features common to recessions, changes in net flows over the business cycle, and particular characteristics of the most recent recession. The discussion begins with the presentation of a simple, but general, framework that relates movements in the unemployment rate to the sizes of flows into and out of the unemployment pool. Gradually, the model is expanded to incorporate more details of the flows. As previously noted, the focus is on flows of persons and on net flows between three states: employed, unemployed, and not

**Chart 1. U.S. unemployment rate, 1990–2010**



in the labor force. Clearly, this is but a first step toward a more disaggregated and detailed analysis, but the model can readily be generalized to explore the relationship between changes in any ratio and net or gross flows and to disaggregate data by gender, age, and other categories.

The change in the unemployment rate is defined as

$$\Delta\left(\frac{U}{\text{LF}}\right)=\frac{U_{+1}}{\text{LF}_{+1}}-\frac{U}{\text{LF}}, \quad (1)$$

where $U$ and LF denote the beginning of the period in question, $U_{+1}$ and $\text{LF}_{+1}$ designate the end of the period, and the symbol $\Delta$ represents a first difference. Any change in the number of unemployed ($U_{+1} - U$) must reflect the balance between two flows: an inflow into unemployment (IN) and an outflow from unemployment (OUT); thus,

$$U_{+1} = U + \text{IN} - \text{OUT}.$$

Given the preceding formula, equation (1) may be written as

$$\Delta\left(\frac{U}{\text{LF}}\right)=\frac{(\text{IN}-\text{OUT})}{\text{LF}_{+1}}-\frac{U}{\text{LF}}+\frac{U}{\text{LF}_{+1}}=\frac{(\text{IN}-\text{OUT})}{\text{LF}_{+1}}-\frac{U}{\text{LF}}+\left(\frac{U}{\text{LF}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{LF}}{\text{LF}_{+1}}\right). \quad (2)$$

Collecting like terms and rearranging gives the following expression for the first difference in the unemployment rate (with the definition $\Delta\text{LF} = \text{LF}_{+1} - \text{LF}$):

$$\Delta\left(\frac{U}{\text{LF}}\right)=\frac{(\text{IN}-\text{OUT})}{\text{LF}_{+1}}-\frac{(\Delta\text{LF}/\text{LF})U}{\text{LF}_{+1}}. \quad (3)$$

Note that the numerators on the right-hand side of equation (3) may be given a rather interesting interpretation. The rightmost numerator, $(\Delta\text{LF}/\text{LF})U$, measures the extent to which the number of unemployed can change when there is a growing labor force and yet the unemployment rate stays constant,[6] while the numerator (IN − OUT) denotes the balance of inflows into and outflows from unemployment over any period and is equal to the observed (that is, the actual) change in the number of unemployed over the period. Clearly, (1) if (IN − OUT) exceeds $(\Delta\text{LF}/\text{LF})U$, then the unemployment rate will rise, (2) if the two numerators are equal, then the unemployment rate will stay constant, and (3) if (IN − OUT) is less than $\Delta\text{LF}/\text{LF})U$, then the unemployment rate will fall.

It might be thought that (IN − OUT) (that is, $\Delta U$) must be equal to zero in order for the unemployment rate to be constant over time. However, equation (3) shows that it is possible for the inflow to equal the outflow and yet for the unemployment rate to be rising or falling, depending on the rate of growth of the labor force. The reason is that if the labor force is (say) rising over time, then the number of unemployed must rise at the same rate in order to keep the ratio between the two (the unemployment rate $U$/LF) constant. However, for the number of unemployed to rise over time, there must be a net inflow into unemployment; that is, (IN − OUT) must be *positive*, not zero.

Table 1 sets out information on the average (mean) monthly value of the three terms in equation (3) for each of the subperiods examined. The first three columns of the table respectively set out the chronology, the description of each subperiod, and the mean change in the unemployment rate in each subperiod. The first recession was slightly "deeper" than the second (a mean rise in the unemployment rate of nine one-hundredths of 1 percent per month, compared with seven one-hundredths of 1 percent), but the second was slightly more prolonged (30 months, compared with 25). The most recent recession was by far the sharpest of the three, with a mean rise in the unemployment rate of seventeen one-hundredths of 1 percent per month.

Not surprisingly, in the subperiods in which the unemployment rate rose, the net inflow into unemployment was positive. In recessions the change in the unemployment rate is greater than zero (and above average), while in recoveries it is less than zero (and below average). Similarly, in recessions the net inflow into unemployment is greater than zero (and above average), while in recoveries it is less than zero (and below average). As a result, there is a very high positive correlation (Pearson's $r = 0.99$) between the change in the unemployment rate and the size of the net inflow into unemployment across subperiods.[7]

A comparison of the numbers in the various columns of table 1 suggests that the main determinant of variations in the unemployment rate is variations in the net inflow into unemployment (the first term on the right-hand side of equation (3)). One way to formally assess the relative importance of the two terms on the right-hand side of equation (3) in determining the variability of the mean change in the unemployment rate across subperiods is to calculate the size of the (weighted) standard deviation of the (mean) values of each of the components in each subperiod around the mean value of that component for the whole period.[8] Doing this for the data in the table reveals that the standard deviation of the change in the unemployment rate is 0.098 while the standard deviation of the net inflow into unemployment is 0.097 and the standard deviation of the product of the labor force growth rate and the unemployment rate is 0.001. There is no doubt, then, that the dominant source of variations in the change in the unemployment rate across subperiods is variations in the size of the net inflow into unemployment.

**Table 1. Mean values of the three terms in equation (3) for each subperiod, 1990–2010**

[Percentage of the labor force]

| Subperiod | Description | $\Delta(U/\text{LF})$ | $(\text{IN}-\text{OUT})/\text{LF}_{+1}$ | $(\Delta\text{LF}/\text{LF})(U/\text{LF}_{+1})$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1990–June 1992 | First recession ..... | 0.092 | 0.094 | 0.002 |
| July 1992–March 1995 | Recovery period 1 .. | –.087 | –.086 | .000 |
| April 1995–December 2000 | Recovery period 2 .. | –.033 | –.033 | .001 |
| January 2001–June 2003 | Second recession.... | .066 | .067 | .001 |
| July 2003–March 2007 | Recovery period 3 .. | –.056 | –.054 | .002 |
| April 2007–October 2009 | Third recession ..... | .174 | .172 | –.002 |
| November 2009–June 2010 | Recovery period 4[1]. | –.086 | –.088 | –.003 |
| July 2009–October 2009: | | | | |
| Mean | … | .008 | .009 | .001 |
| Weighted standard deviation | … | .098 | .097 | .001 |

[1] Not yet completed.

NOTE: $\Delta\left(\frac{U}{\text{LF}}\right)=\frac{(\text{IN}-\text{OUT})}{\text{LF}_{+1}}-\frac{(\Delta\text{LF}/\text{LF})U}{\text{LF}_{+1}}$. Row values may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Although equation (3) is a convenient place to begin examining net flows into and out of unemployment, it is possible to examine the flows in more detail than is captured by that equation. There are two reasons we should do so. First, the change in the labor force is itself a result of a net flow (between employment and unemployment, on the one hand, and between employment and not in the labor force, on the other), and this fact should be made explicit. Note also in this regard that flows from employment to not in the labor force can lead to a change in the labor force, and thus in the unemployment rate, even if the number of unemployed remains constant. Second, it is of interest to disaggregate the net flow into unemployment into the part that reflects the net flows in relation to employment and the part that reflects the net flows in relation to not being in the labor force, because doing so affords a better understanding of the reasons for changes in the size of the unemployment pool. The next section explores the consequences of this disaggregation.

## Flows into and out of unemployment

By definition, flows into and out of unemployment involve flows to and from employment and flows to and from not in the labor force. Mathematically,

$$\left[(\text{IN}-\text{OUT})/\text{LF}_{+1}\right]=\left[(EU-UE)/\text{LF}_{+1}\right]+\left[(NU-UN)/\text{LF}_{+1}\right], \quad (4)$$

where $EU$ is the flow from employed to unemployed, $UE$ is the flow from unemployed to employed, $NU$ is the flow from not in the labor force to unemployed, and $UN$ is the flow from unemployed to not in the labor force.

Table 2 sets out information on the average (mean) monthly value of the three terms of equation (4) for each subperiod examined. The first term on the right-hand side of the equation concerns the behavior of the net inflow into unemployment from employment. The table shows that, in all of the recessions, the net inflow into unemployment from employment is greater than average.[9] The second term on the right-hand side of the equation concerns the behavior of the net inflow into unemployment from not in the labor force. As the table shows, values of this term, too, are above average in the recessions.[10]

A scan down the columns of table 2 suggests that the dominant influence on variations in the net inflow into unemployment across subperiods (and thus across phases of the business cycle) is variations in the size of the net flow between employment and unemployment. The (weighted) standard deviation of the net inflow into unemployment is 0.097, and the standard deviation of the net flow between employment and unemployment is 0.089, while the standard deviation of the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment is a lesser 0.023.

Perhaps the most striking feature of table 2 is that the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment is positive in every subperiod whereas the net flow between employment and unemployment is negative in every subperiod, except during the most recent recession. Scanning across the "recession rows" of the table reveals that the severity of the most recent recession is due primarily to the dramatic rise in the size of the net flow from employment to unemployment. Also, this (net) flow is considerably higher than it was in the previous two recessions. To illustrate the striking nature of the change in the net flow, table 3 shows the net flow from employment to unemployment in the various subperiods, together with the corresponding gross flows. Comparing the flows for the 2007–09 recession with those for the 2003–07 recovery indicates that the main reason the net flow into unemployment was so high during the recession was the aforementioned marked increase in the gross flow from employment to unemployment. BLS research shows that the increase was due to a

**Table 2. Mean values of the three terms in equation (4) for each subperiod, 1990–2010**

[Percentage of the labor force]

| Subperiod | Description | (IN – OUT)/$LF_{+1}$ | (*EU* – *UE*)/$LF_{+1}$ | (*NU* – *UN*)/$LF_{+1}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1990–June 1992 | First recession ..... | 0.094 | –0.084 | 0.179 |
| July 1992–March 1995 | Recovery period 1 . | –.086 | –.222 | .136 |
| April 1995–December 2000 | Recovery period 2 . | –.033 | –.178 | .145 |
| January 2001–June 2003 | Second recession... | .067 | –.074 | .142 |
| July 2003–March 2007 | Recovery period 3 . | –.054 | –.158 | .104 |
| April 2007–October 2009 | Third recession ..... | .172 | .031 | .141 |
| November 2009–June 2010 | Recovery period 4[1].. | –.088 | –.162 | .075 |
| July 2009–October 2009: | | | | |
| Mean | … | .009 | –.129 | .138 |
| Weighted standard deviation | … | .097 | .089 | .023 |

[1] Not yet completed.

NOTE: $\left[(\text{IN-OUT})/\text{LF}_{+1}\right]=\left[(EU-UE)/\text{LF}_{+1}\right]+\left[(NU-UN)/\text{LF}_{+1}\right]$. Row values may not sum to totals because of rounding.

**Table 3. Mean values of the EU and UE gross flow rates for each subperiod, 1990–2010**

[Percentage of the labor force]

| Subperiod | Description | (*EU* – *UE*)/$LF_{+1}$ | *EU*/$LF_{+1}$ | *UE*/$LF_{+1}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1990–June 1992 | First recession ..... | –0.084 | 1.560 | 1.644 |
| July 1992–March 1995 | Recovery period 1 .... | –.222 | 1.445 | 1.667 |
| April 1995–December 2000 | Recovery period 2 .... | –.178 | 1.241 | 1.419 |
| January 2001–June 2003 | Second recession..... | –.074 | 1.331 | 1.406 |
| July 2003–March 2007 | Recovery period 3 .... | –.158 | 1.209 | 1.367 |
| April 2007–October 2009 | Third recession ..... | .031 | 1.413 | 1.382 |
| November 2009–June 2010 | Recovery period 4[1]... | –.162 | 1.497 | 1.659 |
| July 1990–October 2009: | | | | |
| Mean | … | –.129 | 1.331 | 1.460 |
| Weighted standard deviation | … | .089 | .131 | .129 |

[1] Not yet completed.

dramatic rise in the rate of job losses and a dramatic fall in the rate of job openings and hires.[11] Note also that the *EU* flow is higher now, in the postrecession recovery, than it was during the recession, signaling that the rate of job destruction is continuing at a high level and that the recovery likely involves considerable job restructuring.

## Net flows among all three states

Thus far, the analysis has examined net flows between employment and unemployment and between not in the labor force and unemployment. Not yet considered are net flows between employment and not in the labor force. Because the sizes of the net flows between all three of the states are of interest in their own right, it is worthwhile bringing this information together in one table in order to examine the relative signs and sizes of the flows. This information is shown in table 4; the following conclusions may be drawn from the data:

- With the exception of the most recent recession, the net flow from employment to unemployment was negative (that is, flows from unemployment to employment exceeded flows from employment to unemployment) in every subperiod. The net flow from employment to unemployment was positive in the most recent recession.

- The two most recent subperiods are unusual in that the net flow from employment to not in the labor force was larger than the net flow from not in the labor force to unemployment. In other words, the net flow between the labor force and not in the labor force was negative in both periods, signaling a falling labor force participation rate.

- The net flow from not in the labor force to unemployment was positive in every subperiod. (That is, flows from not in the labor force to unemployment exceeded flows from unemployment to not in the labor force in every subperiod.)

- The net flow from employment to not in the labor force was positive in every subperiod. (That is, flows from employment to not in the labor force exceeded flows from not in the labor force to employment in every period.)

**Table 4. Mean values of the net flows among the three states for each subperiod, 1990–2010**

[Percentage of the labor force]

| Subperiod | Description | $(EU - UE)/LF_{+1}$ | $(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}$ | $(EN - NE)/LF_{+1}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1990–June 1992 | First recession ..... | –0.084 | 0.179 | 0.151 |
| July 1992–March 1995 | Recovery period 1 | –.222 | .136 | .129 |
| April 1995–December 2000 | Recovery period 2 | –.178 | .145 | .128 |
| January 2001–June 2003 | Second recession.. | –.074 | .142 | .126 |
| July 2003–March 2007 | Recovery period 3. | –.158 | .104 | .066 |
| April 2007–October 2009 | Third recession ..... | .031 | .141 | .152 |
| November 2009–June 2010 | Recovery period 4[1] | –.162 | .075 | .099 |
| July 1990–October 2009: | | | | |
| Mean | … | –.129 | .138 | .121 |
| Weighted standard deviation | … | .089 | .023 | .033 |

[1] Not yet completed.

- The net flow between employment and unemployment shows the most variability (a standard deviation of 0.089) across subperiods, with the net flow between employment and not in the labor force the next most variable (a standard deviation of 0.033) and the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment showing relatively little variability (a standard deviation of 0.023).

- The net flow between employment and unemployment exhibits a high positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r$ = 0.97), the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment shows a moderate positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r$ = 0.47), and the net flow between employment and not in the labor force displays a moderate positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r$ = 0.59). If changes in the unemployment rate may be taken as a proxy for phases of the business cycle, then the three correlations found serve to indicate the relation of the respective flows to those same business-cycle phases.

- Recessions tend to be associated with higher (net) flows from employment to unemployment ($E$ to $U$), from employment to not in the labor force ($E$ to $N$), and from not in the labor force to unemployment ($N$ to $U$) (but *not* with higher flows from unemployment to not in the labor force ($U$ to $N$)).

- The net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment (column headed "$(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}$") shows a weak positive correlation ($r$ = 0.25) with the net flow between employment and unemployment (column headed "$(EU - UE)/LF_{+1}$"), and there is a moderate positive correlation ($r$ = 0.42) between fluctuations in the net flow between employment and unemployment (column headed "$(EU - UE)/LF_{+1}$"), on the one hand, and fluctuations in the net flow between employment and not in the labor force (column headed "$(EN - NE)/LF_{+1}$"), on the other. By contrast, there is a strong positive correlation ($r$ = 0.88) between net flows between not in the labor force and unemployment (column headed "$(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}$"), on the one hand, and net flows between employment and not in the labor force (column headed "$(EN - NE)/LF_{+1}$"), on the other.

## Changes in the unemployment rate (again)

Net flows among all three states influence the size and direction of movements in the unemployment rate. To trace the course of that influence, note that the change in the labor force (that is, the right-hand side of equation (3)) is itself the result of a net flow (between being in the labor force and not being in the labor force), and that fact should be made explicit.

By definition, the extent of any change in the size of the labor force ($\Delta$LF) will reflect the size of flows between employment and the labor force, on the one hand, and between unemployment and the labor force, on the other, or, mathematically,

$$\left[\Delta LF/LF_{+1}\right] = \left[(NE - EN)/LF_{+1}\right] + \left[(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}\right], \qquad (5)$$

where $NE$ is the flow from not in the labor force to employed, $EN$ is the flow from employed to not in the labor force, $NU$ is the flow from not in the labor force to unemployed, and $UN$ is the flow from unemployed to not in the labor force. Combining equations (4), (5), and (3) and collecting like terms gives

**Table 5. Mean values of the four terms in equation (6) for each subperiod, 1990–2010**

[Percentage of the labor force]

| Subperiod | Description | Δ(*U*/LF) | *A* | *B* | *C* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1990–June 1992 | First recession | 0.092 | –0.084 | 0.167 | –0.010 |
| July 1992–March 1995 | Recovery period 1 | –.087 | –.222 | .127 | –.009 |
| April 1995–December 2000 | Recovery period 2 | –.033 | –.178 | .138 | –.006 |
| January 2001–June 2003 | Second recession | .066 | –.074 | .134 | –.006 |
| July 2003–March 2007 | Recovery period 3 | –.056 | –.158 | .098 | –.004 |
| April 2007–October 2009 | Third recession | .174 | .031 | .132 | –.010 |
| November 2009–June 2010 | Recovery period 4[1] | –.086 | –.163 | .067 | –.010 |
| July 1990–October 2009: | | | | | |
| Mean | … | .008 | –.129 | .130 | –.007 |
| Weighted standard deviation | … | .098 | .089 | .022 | .003 |

[1] Not yet completed.

NOTE: $\Delta(U/\mathrm{LF}) = A + B - C$, where $A = \left(\frac{EU - UE}{\mathrm{LF}_{+1}}\right)$, $B = \left(\frac{NU - UN}{\mathrm{LF}_{+1}}\right)\left(1 - \frac{U}{\mathrm{LF}}\right)$, and $C = \left(\frac{NE - EN}{\mathrm{LF}_{+1}}\right)\left(\frac{U}{\mathrm{LF}}\right)$.

$$\Delta\left(\frac{U}{\mathrm{LF}}\right) = \left(\frac{EU - UE}{\mathrm{LF}_{+1}}\right) + \left(\left(\frac{NU - UN}{\mathrm{LF}_{+1}}\right)\left(1 - \frac{U}{\mathrm{LF}}\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{NE - EN}{\mathrm{LF}_{+1}}\right)\left(\frac{U}{\mathrm{LF}}\right)\right), \quad (6)$$

an expression that is entirely in terms of state variables and net flows.

Equation (6) shows, as one would expect, that flows among all three states (not just those involving unemployment) are relevant to the determination of the unemployment rate, but that they are not equally important. First, if the net flow between employment and unemployment rises (becomes less negative), then if the labor force remains constant, the number of unemployed increases, so the impact of this change is positive. Second, if the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment rises, then both the number of unemployed and the size of the labor force increase, so the impact on the unemployment rate is positive. Finally, if the net flow between not in the labor force and employment rises, then if unemployment remains constant, the size of the labor force increases, so the impact on the unemployment rate is negative.

Table 5 sets out information on the average (mean) monthly value of the four terms in equation (6) for each of the subperiods examined. The first term on the right-hand side of the equation (*A* in the table) is above average (that is, less negative than the average) in all three recessions and below average (that is, more negative than the average) in all of the recovery periods. Not surprisingly, then, this term shows a very high positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r$ = 0.97). The second term on the right-hand side of the equation (*B* in the table) is above average in all three recessions and below average in two of the three completed recovery periods. As a result, this term exhibits a moderate positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r$ = 0.45). Finally, the last term on the right-hand side of the equation displays a moderate negative correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r$ = –0.57).

A comparison of the numbers in the columns of table 5 suggests that the major source of variation in the change in the unemployment rate is the net flow between employment and unemployment. The standard deviation of the change in the unemployment rate is 0.098, that of the net flow between employment and unemployment is 0.089, that of the term which includes the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment is 0.022, and that of the term which includes the net flow between not in the labor force and employment is 0.003. Clearly then, overall, the dominant influence on variations in the change in the unemployment rate across subperiods is variations in the size of the net flow between employment and unemployment.

IN THIS ARTICLE, BLS data on stock-consistent worker flows have been used to study net flows between labor market states over the period 1990–2010. An examination of net flows reveals that, with the exception of the most recent recession, (1) net flows were from unemployment to employment; (2) net flows were from employment to not in the labor force, even during booms, and (3) net flows were from not in the labor force to unemployment, even during recessions. Another important finding is that, overall, the dominant influence on variations in the change in the unemployment rate across subperiods is variations in the size of the net flow between employment and unemployment. The data on net flows indicate that the most recent recession was unusually sharp and different from previous recessions in terms of the magnitude of the flows from employment to unemployment. □

## Notes

[1] Although the framework presented is used here to study changes in the unemployment rate, it can easily be applied, with minor modifications, to study changes in other ratios, such as the employment rate and the labor participation rate.

[2] Studies of gross flows include Anthony J. Barkume and Francis W. Horvath, "Using gross flows to explore movements in the labor force," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1995, pp. 28–35; Hoyt Bleakley, Ann E. Ferris, and Jeffrey C. Fuhrer, "New Data on Worker Flows During Business Cycles," *New England Economic Review*, July–August 1999, pp. 49–76; Randy Ilg, "Analyzing CPS data using gross flows," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 10–18; Zhi Boon, Charles M. Carson, R. Jason Faberman, and Randy E. Ilg, "Studying the labor market using BLS labor dynamics data," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 3–16; and Harley J. Frazis and Randy E. Ilg, "Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp. 3–18.

[3] Further information on the stock-consistent dataset is found in Harley J. Frazis, Edwin L. Robison, Thomas D. Evans, and Martha A. Duff, "Estimating gross flows consistent with stocks in the CPS," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 3–9. For CPS flows data, see "Research series on labor force status flows from the Current Population Survey," *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey*, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cps/cps_flows.htm**.

[4] The dating of recessions in this manner is because the focus of the article is on the (relative) sizes of flows associated with periods of rising (or falling) unemployment and the beginnings and end points of those periods need to be identified. Because unemployment rate peaks and troughs lag behind those in the aggregate level of production, the recession dates given here differ from the official ones determined by the U.S. National Bureau of Economic Research.

[5] The dataset underlying the chart begins in February 1990, but the 5-month period between the start of the data and the onset of the first recession was so short that it is not included in the analysis. Likewise, in computing means, standard deviations, and correlations, the incomplete recovery period at the end of the data (from November 2009 to June 2010) is not included, but because behavior over this most recent period will likely be of interest to readers, the relevant information is given in each of the tables in this article.

[6] This may be seen as follows: for the unemployment rate to be constant over time, the rate of growth of unemployment must equal the rate of growth of the labor force; that is, $\Delta U/U = \Delta LF/LF$. But this in turn implies that $\Delta U = (LF/LF)(U)$.

[7] The correlation coefficients reported in this article are weighted Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients, where the weighted covariance is divided by the square root of the weighted variances. The weight in each case is the proportion of total months spent in the subperiod in question, and the observation is the means for each subperiod.

[8] The weighted standard deviation is calculated as the sum of the squared differences between the means of the subperiods and the mean for the whole period, multiplied by the proportion of total months spent in the subperiod.

[9] Recall that there is a very high positive correlation between the change in the unemployment rate and the size of the net inflow into unemployment from employment across all subperiods ($r = 0.97$).

[10] Here, there is a moderate positive correlation between the change in the unemployment rate and the net inflow into unemployment from not in the labor force across subperiods ($r = 0.47$).

[11] This relationship is revealed in the BLS Job Openings and Labor Turnover (JOLTS) data. (See Mark deWolf and Katherine Klemmer, "Job openings, hires, and separations fall during the recession," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2010, pp. 36–44; and Steven F. Hipple, "The labor market in 2009: recession drags on," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2010, pp. 3–22.)

# Nonfatal injuries and illnesses in State and local government workplaces in 2008

Jeffery D. Brown

Estimates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers show that these public sector employees experienced a significantly higher incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses in 2008 than did private industry employees. These findings are from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), which collected national data on State and local government workers for the first time in 2008.

The new data series begin to address the common criticism that the SOII lacked comprehensive national estimates of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses covering public sector workers. This report explores briefly the historical absence of these statistics and presents additional findings of these new data series for the 2008 survey year.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970[1]—the OSH Act—was enacted by Congress " . . . to provide for the general welfare, to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources."[2] Congress proposed to accomplish this, in part, by

- " . . . authorizing the Secretary of Labor to establish mandatory occupational safety and health standards applicable to businesses affecting interstate commerce . . ."[3] and by
- " . . . providing for appropriate reporting procedures with respect to occupational safety and health which procedures will help achieve the objectives of this Act and accurately describe the nature of the occupational safety and health problem."[4]

The OSH Act established responsibilities both for employers and for employees—briefly, that employers would provide a safe workplace in accordance with safety and health standards, and that employees would comply with the rules and regulations spelled out in the Act.[5]

The Act defines an employer as " . . . a person engaged in a business affecting commerce who has employees, but does not include the United States (not including the United States Postal Service) or any State or political subdivision of a State."[6] Hence, the OSH Act provided the mandate by which to collect and publish comprehensive statistics of workplace injuries and illnesses *among private industry employers* but did not provide the same mandate for the public sector.

In accordance with the OSH Act provision that "The Secretary shall compile accurate statistics on work injuries and illnesses . . . ,"[7] the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), using data from the SOII, has published since the early 1970s estimates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses *among private industry establishments*. Estimates of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses among public sector workers had been available only for select States participating in the SOII program. Further, public sector estimates were available at varying levels of industry detail for each participating State. Together, these two things made impossible the tabulation of State and local government nonfatal injury and illness estimates at the national level.

To address this issue, the scope of the SOII was expanded with the 2008 survey to collect data from public sector establishments in all States[8]—voluntary for some, mandatory for others[9]—in order to obtain the data requisite for tabulating national estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses among State and local government workers. The availability of estimates from the SOII for the 2008 survey year enables data users to identify, for the first time, potential workplace safety hazards among these public sector workers.

## National public sector estimates are born

The prevalence of work-related injuries and illnesses among public sector workers at a national level had been unknown before the availability of estimates for the 2008 survey year. These estimates provide data users with the ability to determine the industries and occupations in which injuries and illnesses occur most frequently among State and local government workers; the reasons for these injuries and illnesses; and a metric by which to make informed decisions regarding plans or policies that help to ensure safe and healthful working conditions for this population of workers.

The level of detail of public sec-

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tor SOII estimates is much less comprehensive than that of the private sector, as public sector employees are concentrated in far fewer industries[10] than their private sector counterparts. Therefore, SOII estimates within the public domain focus on industries with a known public demand for such data and also on industries with large numbers of employees.

For example, while manufacturing employment encompasses a vast spectrum within the private sector, this industry's employment is very limited within the public sector. As such, tabulation of public sector estimates for the manufacturing industry would make little sense. Conversely, industries such as police protection and fire protection, which exist primarily within the public domain and in which much interest has been shown, are included among national public sector estimates. Table 1 highlights the most-detailed industries for which estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses are tabulated among State and local government workers.

## Injury and illness experience within the public sector

Local government workers accounted for roughly 3 in 4 public sector workers in 2008[11] and local government workplaces were the site of nearly 8 in 10 public sector injuries and illnesses. (See table 2.) The incidence of injuries and illnesses was 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers[12] for State and local government combined. However, local government workers as a whole experienced injuries and illnesses at a much higher rate than their State government counterparts—7.0 cases per 100 full-time workers compared with 4.7 cases.

## High-profile industries in State and local government

Each year, data users utilize SOII estimates to compare their industry's injury and illness experience to that of other industries. However, there were common complaints from some who work in what they perceive as dangerous or high-risk public safety activities—such as police protection and fire protection—that SOII estimates for their industries were unavailable. The data for 2008—classified according to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS)—indicate that workers in local government fire protection (NAICS 922160) and police protection (NAICS 922120) experienced nonfatal injuries and illnesses at some of the highest rates among all workers—14.8 and 14.5 cases per 100 full-time workers, respectively. Local police protection experienced a rate of injuries and illnesses more than double that of their State police protection counterparts, whose rate was 5.9 cases per 100 workers.

Table 3 provides estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by type of case and shows that local government fire protection workers were more than 4 times as likely as all local government workers combined to suffer an injury or illness on the job that results in days away from work. Local government employees in fire protection were also nearly 4 times more likely than all local government workers combined to experience respiratory illnesses.

## Comparing private and public sector estimates—limitations

Industry composition and the distribution of employees across industries differ significantly between private industry and State and local government. Therefore, comparison of estimates in the same industries—for example, construction—should be done cautiously and with the knowledge that the industry makeup may contribute significantly to differences in estimates across these different worker populations.

## Comparing private and public sector estimates by type of case

The incidence rate of total recordable cases of injuries and illnesses among public sector workers—6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers for State and local government combined—was significantly higher than the rate of 3.9 cases per 100 workers reported among private industry workplaces in

**Table 1. Target estimation industries in State and local government, 2008**

| NAICS description | NAICS code | Group |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy and civil engineering construction | 237 | State and local government |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 485 | Local government |
| Water, sewage, and other systems | 2213 | Local government |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 6111 | Local government |
| Colleges, universities, and professional schools | 6113 | State government |
| Hospitals | 622 | State and local government |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 623 | State and local government |
| Police protection | 92212 | State and local government |
| Correctional institutions | 92214 | State government |
| Fire protection | 92216 | Local government |

NOTE: Target estimation industries represent the most detailed industry level for which estimates were tabulated. Higher-level aggregate estimates may be available in addition to estimates at these detailed levels.

**Table 2. Incidence rate and number of cases in State and local government, 2008**

| Industry | Employment[1] (in thousands) | Incidence rate[2] | Number of cases (in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|
| State and local government | 18,682.5 | 6.3 | 938.0 |
| State government | 4,841.6 | 4.7 | 196.8 |
| Local government | 13,840.9 | 7.0 | 741.2 |

[1] Employment data derived primarily from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
[2] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000, where:
N = the number of injuries or illnesses;
EH = total hours worked by all employees; and
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2008. As noted earlier, local government workers experienced a significantly higher rate of injuries and illnesses (7.0 cases) than that of State government workers (4.7 cases) and both of these groups reported rates higher than that of their private industry counterparts. Reasons for the variation in rates may include differences in industry mix and different distributions of large populations of employees in higher risk industries within these groups, as well as other factors.

Cases involving days away from work occurred at a lower rate among private sector workers (1.1 cases per 100 full-time workers), compared with State government workers (1.7 cases) and local government workers (1.9 cases), whose rates were not statistically different from one another. Conversely, the rate of cases involving days of job transfer or restriction was highest for the private sector—0.9 cases per 100 full-time workers—compared with 0.8 cases for local government workers and only 0.6 cases for State government workers.

Among "other recordable cases"—that is, cases which resulted in neither days away from work nor in job transfer or restriction but were still recordable per OSHA recordkeeping criteria—local government workers experienced the highest rate among the three groups at 4.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. Private sector workers experienced the lowest incidence of "other recordable cases" with 1.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. State government workers reported 2.4 "other recordable cases" per 100 full-time workers.

## Industry-level comparisons—private versus public sector

Because the industry mix differs greatly between the private and public sectors, few meaningful industry-to-industry comparisons can be made among these different worker populations. However, there are several industries where it might reasonably be assumed that valid comparisons can be made across these groups; these industries include hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and educational services.

*Hospitals (NAICS 622).* The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses among hospital workers was highest in State government at 11.9 cases per 100 full-time workers—more than one and a half times that experienced by hospital workers in either local government (7.3 cases) or private industry (7.6 cases), whose rates were not significantly different from each other.

While more detailed injury and illness estimates are not available for the different types of hospitals for each of these worker populations, one factor contributing to the difference in rates among State government, local government, and private sector hospital workers could be the types of hospitals at which they work. For example, the vast majority of private sector and local government hospital employees—93.8 and 99.3 percent, respectively—worked at general medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 622110). In contrast, only half of all State government hospital employees worked in general medical and surgical hospitals, while another 40.9 percent of State government hospital employees worked at psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals (NAICS 622210).[13]

*Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623).* State government nursing and residential care facilities reported 12.5 cases of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, compared with 9.5 and 8.4 cases for local government and private sector industries, respectively. It should be noted, however, that the difference between the incidence rates for nursing and residential care facilities in State and local government was not statistically significant.

The distribution of employment among different types of nursing and residential care facilities varies widely between the public and private sectors. For example, 73.7 percent of State government nursing and residential care facilities workers were employed in residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities (NAICS 6232). By contrast, nearly the same proportion—73.6 percent—of local government nursing and residential care facilities workers were employed in

**Table 3. Number and incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for local government by selected industry, 2008**

| Characteristic | Local government[1] | | Fire protection | | Police protection | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (in thousands) | Rate[2] | Number (in thousands) | Rate[2] | Number (in thousands) | Rate[2] |
| Injuries and Illnesses | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 741.2 | 7.0 | 26.2 | 14.8 | 61.8 | 14.5 |
| Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction | 290.0 | 2.7 | 17.5 | 9.9 | 23.1 | 5.4 |
| Cases with days away from work [3] | 206.6 | 1.9 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 16.0 | 3.8 |
| Cases with job transfer or restriction | 83.4 | .8 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 1.7 |
| Other recordable cases | 451.2 | 4.2 | 8.7 | 4.9 | 38.7 | 9.1 |
| Injuries | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 685.2 | 6.5 | 23.6 | 13.4 | 56.0 | 13.2 |
| Illnesses | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 56.1 | 52.8 | 2.6 | 144.5 | — | — |
| Illness categories | | | | | | |
| Skin disorders | 10.7 | 10.1 | .3 | 15.7 | .3 | 7.8 |
| Respiratory conditions | 6.2 | 5.9 | .4 | 22.5 | .4 | 8.3 |
| Poisoning | .5 | .5 | — | — | — | .9 |
| Hearing loss | 1.9 | 1.8 | .1 | 4.3 | — | .8 |
| All other illness cases | 36.7 | 34.6 | 1.8 | 101.5 | — | — |

[1] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[2] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for illness rates) and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000 (20,000,000 for illness rates) where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year;
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year); and
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[3] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.

nursing care facilities (NAICS 6231). The distribution of private industry nursing and residential care facilities workers was more varied when compared with State or local government—53.7 percent worked at nursing care facilities, 22.7 percent worked at community care facilities for the elderly (NAICS 6233), and 18 percent worked at residential mental retardation, mental and substance abuse facilities (NAICS 6232).[14]

*Educational services (NAICS 611).* Local government establishments in educational services reported an injury and illness incidence rate of 5.5 cases per 100 full-time workers; this was more than twice the rate reported for educational services workers in State government (2.6 cases) or private industry (2.3 cases). More detailed estimates are not available for the different types of educational institutions among these groups.

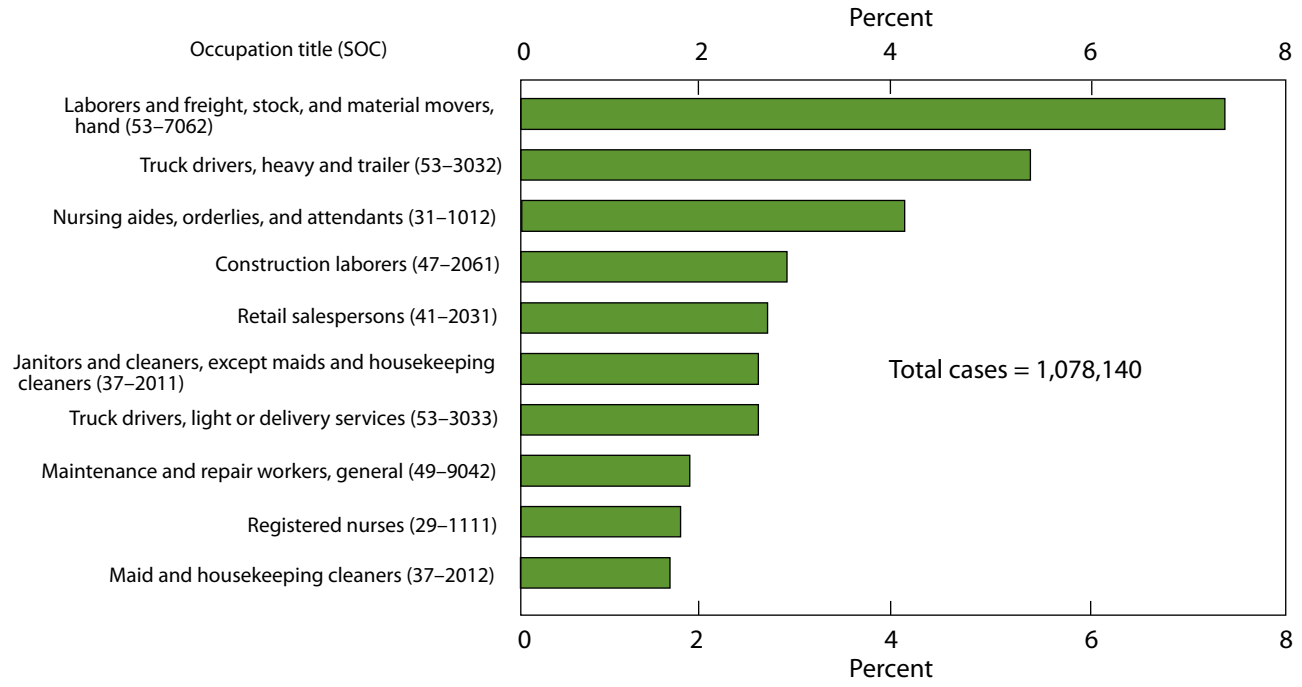
One factor contributing to the differences in incidence rates for educational services workers, however, could be the distribution of employees among different types of educational establishments. For example, 85.2 percent of State educational services workers were employed at colleges and universities (NAICS 6113), with another 10.1 percent employed at junior colleges (NAICS 6112). By contrast, 93.2 percent of local government educational services workers were employed at elementary and secondary schools (NAICS 6111).

The distribution of educational services employees in private sector industries was more diverse. The largest share, 45.9 percent, worked at private colleges and universities, but 27.7 percent worked at private elementary and secondary schools, and 12.4 percent worked at other schools and instruction (NAICS 6116)—for example, fine and performing arts schools, language schools, sport and recreation institutions, and automobile driving schools.[15]

## Characteristics of cases that involved days away from work—public versus private sector

Detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics are collected for nonfatal injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work to recuperate beyond the day on which the injury or illness occurred. There were many similarities, as well as a few distinct differences, among the

**Chart 1. Distribution of nonfatal injury and illness cases involving days away from work by occupation, private industry, 2008**




NOTE: This chart presents the first ten occupations among a rank order list of all occupations in the private sector. BLS days-away-from-work data also include job transfer or restriction cases involving days away from work.

characteristics of days-away-from-work cases for public and private sector worker populations.

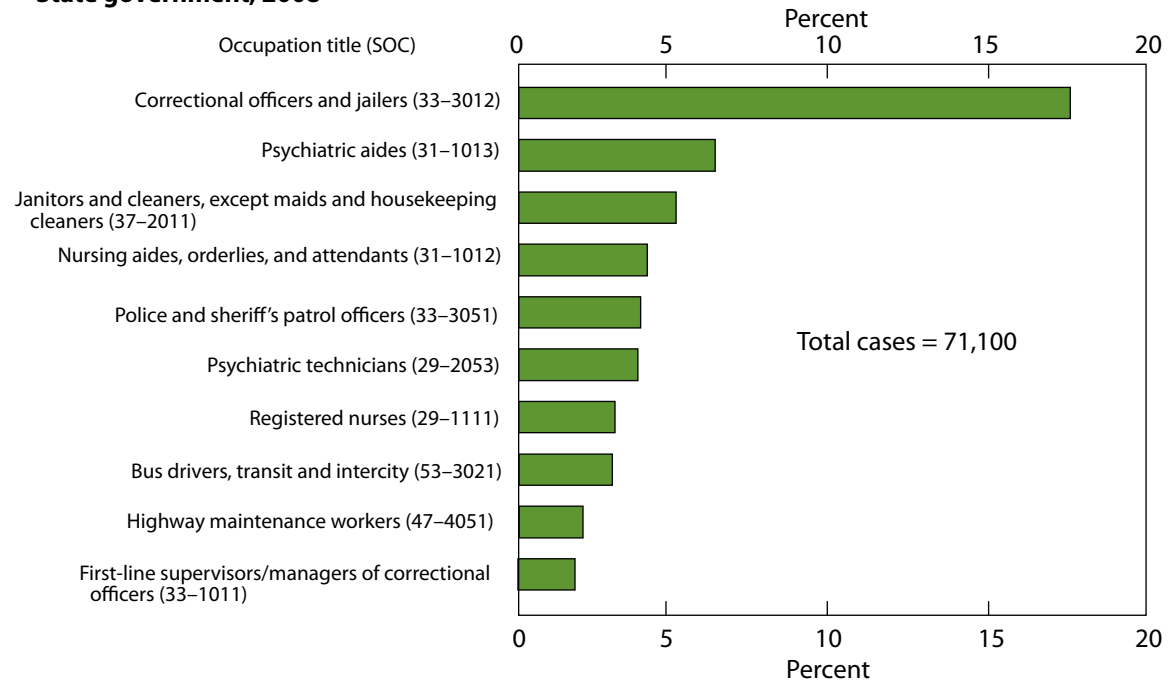
*Nature, part, source, and event of injury or illness.* Among each population of workers—State government, local government and private industry—roughly 4 in 10 cases that involved days away from work were the result of sprains and strains. The trunk was reported as the part of body affected in one-third of all days-away-from-work cases, with 60 percent of these trunk cases involving the back. Walking surfaces—floors, walkways, and ground surfaces—was the source reported in more than 1 in 5 cases that involved days away from work in private industry and in State and local government workplaces. One considerable difference regarding reported sources of injury or illness was that more than 1 in 5 cases (22.9 percent) involving days away from work in State government reported the source to be "person (other than injured or ill worker)"—often health care patients—compared with approximately 1 in 10 (11.4 percent) in local government and only 1 in 20 (5.7 percent) in private industry.

Several common events accounted for large percentages of cases involving days away from work among all three worker groups—State government, local government, and private sector workers. For the three groups combined, contact with objects and equipment accounted for 25.1 percent of cases of days away from work, overexertion accounted for 22.2 percent of the cases, and falls accounted for 21.4 percent.

In contrast to these common events or exposures which accounted for large percentages of injury and illness cases, assaults and violent acts (primarily by persons) were reported as the event for 16.8 percent of all days-away-from-work cases among State government workers, compared with only 2.1 percent for private sector industries, and 6.5 percent for local government. Looked at another way, the rate of assaults and violent acts in State government workplaces—28.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—was nearly 12 times higher than the private sector rate (2.4 cases) and more than twice as high as the rate among local government workplaces (12.6 cases).

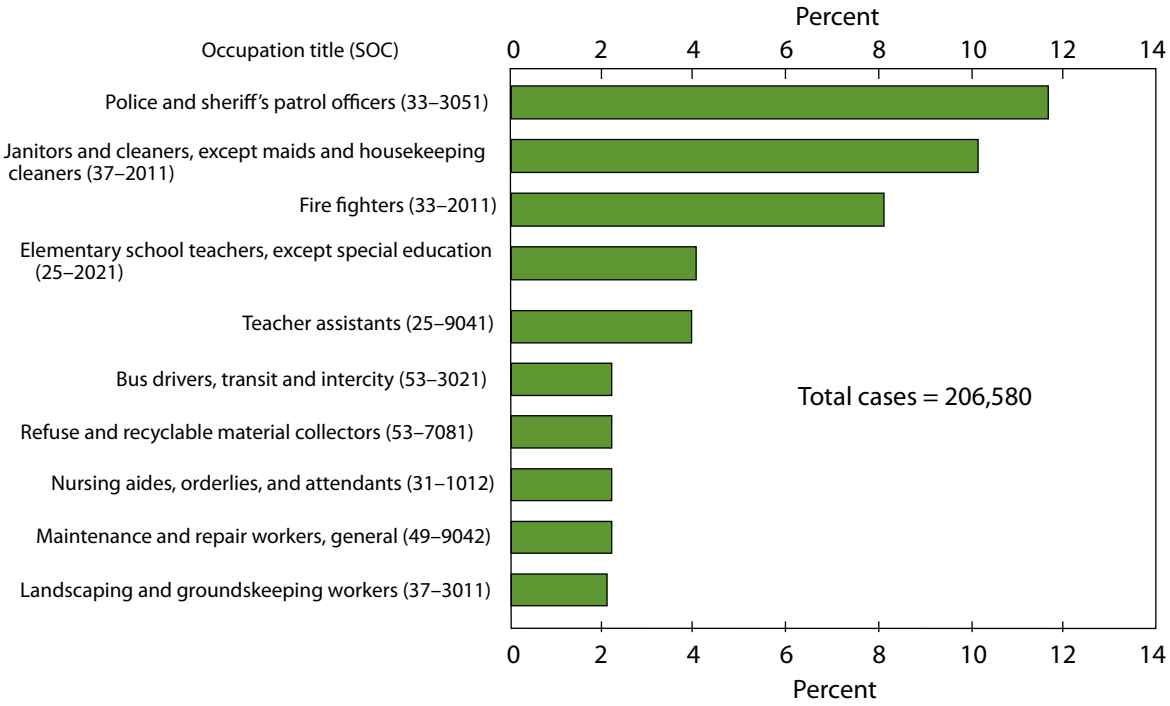
Notably, nearly 40 percent of the assaults and violent acts in State government workplaces occurred in hospitals, resulting in a rate of 153.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. By contrast, the rates of assaults and violent acts in private sector and local government hospitals were 8.0 cases and 14.2 cases per 10,000 workers,

**Chart 2. Distribution of nonfatal injury and illness cases involving days away from work by occupation, State government, 2008**




NOTE: This chart presents the first ten occupations among a rank order list of all occupations in the State government. BLS days-away-from-work data also include job transfer or restriction cases involving days away from work.

**Chart 3. Distribution of nonfatal injury and illness cases involving days away from work by occupation, local government, 2008**




NOTE: This chart presents the first ten occupations among a rank order list of all occupations in local government. BLS days-away-from-work data also include job transfer or restriction cases involving days away from work.

respectively. The difference between the rate for State hospitals and those for other worker populations may be related to the large proportion of State hospitals where mental health is a primary focus—40.9 percent of State hospitals were psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals.

*Number of days away from work by worker population.* Regardless of the worker population—private industry or State or local government—nearly 1 in 4 cases involving days away from work resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Another similarity across the three groups was median days away from work; injuries and illnesses in both private industry and State government resulted in a median of 8 days away from work, while those in local government resulted in a median of 9 days.

*Length of absence from work*

| | |
|---|---|
| State government | |
| Median days | 8 |
| 31 or more days | 23.9 |
| Local government | |
| Median days | 9 |
| 31 or more days | 24.5 |
| Private sector industries | |
| Median days | 8 |
| 31 or more days | 26.0 |

*Occupation.* The types of occupations[16] accounting for the largest proportion of injury and illness cases involving days away from work differ considerably among private industry, local government and State government, which may be a contributing factor to the differing injury and illness experiences among these worker populations. For example, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand (Standard Occupation Code 53–7062) was the most common occupation reported for cases involving days away from work in private industry workplaces—accounting for 7.4 percent of reported cases. (See chart 1.) By contrast, public safety occupations were commonly reported in the public sector; chart 2 shows that correctional officers and jailers (SOC 33–3012) accounted for 17.5 percent of cases involving days away from work in State government, while chart 3 shows that police and sheriff's patrol officers (SOC 33–3051) accounted for 11.6 percent of the cases reported in local government.

## Conclusion

The publication of estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses among State and local government workers in 2008 both satisfies a demand for these data and addresses criticism that the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses excluded this large population of workers. These new data series are useful in understanding public sector injuries and illnesses in 2008, and their usefulness is likely to expand in the future as trends of injuries and illnesses among these worker populations can be explored and analyzed with the availability of additional years of data. In the meantime, this article highlights in broad strokes some of the key findings from these new estimates. □

## Notes

[1] See **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owasrch.search_form?p_doc_type=oshact** (visited February 7, 2011)

[2] "Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970" (Public Law 91–596 84 STAT, Dec. 29, 1970), section 2(b), on the Internet at **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3356** (visited February 7, 2011).

[3] *Ibid.*, section 2(b)(3), on the Internet at **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3356** (visited February 7, 2011).

[4] *Ibid.*, section 2(b)(12), on the Internet at **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3356** (visited February 7, 2011).

[5] *Ibid.*, section 5, on the Internet at **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3359** (visited February 7, 2011).

[6] *Ibid.*, section 3(5), on the Internet at **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3357** (visited February 7, 2011).

[7] *Ibid.*, section 24(a), on the Internet at **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3378** (visited February 7, 2011.)

[8] Data for public sector establishments in States lacking a participating SOII program are collected by BLS regional offices for use in tabulating national estimates. State-level estimates are not available for non-participating States, which included Colorado, Idaho, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2008. State participation in the SOII may vary by year.

[9] The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 mandates that *private industry establishments* must maintain records of their workplace injury and illness experience throughout the year and report those data upon request from authorized government representatives, including the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Public sector establishments fall outside the scope of coverage mandated by the OSH Act. States operating their own safety and health programs pursuant to Section 18 of the OSH Act of 1970—encouraging States to develop and operate their own job safety and health programs—are required to cover public sector (State and local government) establishments. See **http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html** (visited February 10, 2011) for details regarding OSHA State plans, as well as a list of States currently operating a State safety and health plan in place of federal OSHA coverage.

[10] Industry estimates for the 2008 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are classified according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

[11] The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and compiles data by industry for private industry and public sector employees for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). According to the QCEW, there were 14,212,311 local government employees and 4,642,650 State government employees in 2008. The QCEW database is available on the Internet at **http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.**

**jsp?survey=en** (visited February 10, 2011).

[12] Incidence rates from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers (or number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers) and were calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000 where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year;

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year); and

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[13] The distribution of employment for hospitals (NAICS 622) by type of hospital and public or private ownership was derived from the QCEW database at **http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=en** (visited February 10, 2011).

[14] The distribution of employment for nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) by type of facility and public or private ownership was derived from the QCEW database at **http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=en** (visited February 10, 2011).

[15] The distribution of employment for educational services (NAICS 611) by type of educational institution and public or private ownership was derived from the QCEW database at **http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=en** (visited February 10, 2011).

[16] Occupations are classified according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System; for more information, see **http://www.bls.gov/soc/major_groups.htm** (visited January 27, 2011).

# Conference Report: JOLTS Symposium

Richard L. Clayton, James R. Spletzer, and John C. Wohlford

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program has reached the milestone of publishing 10 years of monthly data, and the JOLTS data are increasingly used by the academic and policy communities. In light of these two achievements, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) sponsored a JOLTS Symposium on December 10, 2010. The purpose of the Symposium was to bring together leading academic and policy users of JOLTS. Five research papers using JOLTS data were presented, and the Symposium concluded with a roundtable discussion of the strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations for the future of the JOLTS program. This conference report summarizes the JOLTS Symposium.

## The JOLTS program

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) is a monthly survey that produces data on job openings, hires, and separations. The measure of job openings is a 1-day snapshot at the end of the month, while the hires and separations measures represent flows of workers into and out of jobs over the course of the full calendar month. The separations data are collected as quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations (such as retirements).

The JOLTS survey is composed of a relatively small random sample of approximately 16,000 business establishments, of which approximately 10,500 provide data on a regular basis. The JOLTS survey covers all nonagricultural industries in the public and private sectors for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. JOLTS estimates are benchmarked monthly to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey.

The job openings data serve as demand-side indicators of labor shortages. Prior to JOLTS, there was no economic indicator of the unmet demand for labor with which to assess the presence or extent of labor shortages in the United States. The number of unfilled jobs and the unemployment rate, a measure of the excess supply of labor, complement each other. When the most recent recession began, the number of unemployed persons per job opening was 1.8. When the recession ended, there were 5.8 unemployed persons per job opening.[1] JOLTS data show that the cyclical downturn in job openings preceded the cyclical downturn in employment.[2] The next section of this report will describe research that documents the leading indicator properties of the job openings series.

Data on hires and separations from JOLTS have played a key role in analysis of the 2007–09 recession. The number of hires decreased by 23 percent between the beginning of the recession in December 2007 and its low point in June 2009 (the end of the recession).[3] The number of separations fell by 20 percent between the beginning of the recession in December 2007 and its low point in February 2010. The data also indicate that the number of quits exceeded the number of layoffs and discharges for the early and mid-2000s. However, this relationship changed during the most recent recession as layoffs and discharges outnumbered quits from November 2008 through January 2010.[4]

Another tool that was used extensively by participants at the JOLTS Symposium is the Beveridge curve. The Beveridge curve maps out the relationship between the job openings rate on the vertical axis and the unemployment rate on the horizontal axis.[5] Using data for the monthly job openings rate from JOLTS and the monthly unemployment rate from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Beveridge curve can shed light on the relationship between the two. During the early and mid-2000s, the Beveridge curve is clearly defined, with job openings between 2 and 4 percent and unemployment between 4 and 6.5 percent. From the start of the recent recession in December 2007 until October 2009, the economy's location on the Beveridge curve moved lower and further to the right as the job openings rate declined and the unemployment rate rose. During the period from October 2009 through December 2010, the economy's location on the Beveridge curve moved up and only slightly to the left, as the job openings rate increased and the unemployment rate decreased slightly.

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## Research presentations at the JOLTS Symposium

Five research papers were presented at the JOLTS Symposium. These five papers are listed in the accompanying text box. The first paper uses confidential JOLTS microdata, which are available to researchers at the BLS national office.[6] The next three papers use publicly available JOLTS statistics available from the BLS Web site. The fifth paper uses experimental size-class tabulations, which are available upon request.[7]

*The establishment level behavior of vacancies and hiring.* The paper by Steven J. Davis, R. Jason Faberman, and John C. Haltiwanger uses the JOLTS microdata to assess, develop, and calibrate search-and-matching models.[8] Search-and-matching models are important in labor economics. The 2010 Nobel Prize in economics was awarded to three economists (Peter Diamond, Dale Mortensen, and Christopher Pissarides) who initially developed these models.

This paper focuses on the "vacancy yield," which is defined as the number of hires during the current month divided by the number of job openings at the end of the previous month. The vacancy yield has an average of 1.3, which implies that, on average, an establishment hires 13 persons during the current month for every 10 vacancies they reported on the last day of the previous month. This average of 1.3 varies by characteristics such as industry and establishment size, and also varies depending upon whether the establishment is contracting or expanding. The empirical results show that vacancies yield about one hire per month for establishments that are contracting, but the vacancy yield increases with the growth of expanding establishments. For example, establishments that are growing by 10 percent yield about 3 hires per vacancy, and establishments growing by 25 percent yield over 5 hires per vacancy. These results for expanding establishments imply that the average vacancy duration is very short or that much hiring is not mediated through vacancies as measured in the JOLTS data. This implication is further supported by analysis of the JOLTS microdata, which shows that 42 percent of hires occur at establishments that report no vacancies.

One issue with trying to understand these empirical results is that the vacancy yield relates the flow of hires over an entire month to the stock number of vacancies at the end of the previous month. The authors propose a time-aggregation model of daily hiring dynamics to deal with this difference in reference periods. Hires ($h_t$) on any given day $t$ equal the daily job-filling rate ($f_t$) times the number of vacancies on the previous day ($v_{t-1}$): $h_t = f_t v_{t-1}$. With some assumptions, the authors estimate the average daily job-filling rate ($f_t$) to be 0.05, and this job-filling rate is countercyclical: employers find it easier to recruit in weak labor markets.

The daily job-filling rate ($f_t$) is an important parameter because the average vacancy duration is calculated as ($1/f_t$). The average duration of vacancies is estimated to be 20 days, and ranges from a low of 8.3 in construction to a high of 35.4 in health and education. The estimated vacancy duration is procyclical: durations are shorter during weak labor markets.

The authors then conduct a variance

### Papers presented at the JOLTS Symposium:

*The Establishment-Level Behavior of Vacancies and Hiring*
**Steven J. Davis**, University of Chicago
**R. Jason Faberman**, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia
**John C. Haltiwanger**, University of Maryland

*What drives movements in the unemployment rate? A decomposition of the Beveridge curve*
**Regis Barnichon**, Federal Reserve Board of Governors
**Andrew Figura**, Federal Reserve Board of Governors

*Which Industries are Shifting the Beveridge Curve?*
**Regis Barnichon**, Federal Reserve Board of Governors
**Michael Elsby**, University of Michigan
**Bart Hobijn**, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
**Ayşegül Sahin**, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

*Evaluating and Comparing Leading Indicators for Employment*
**Gad Levanon**, The Conference Board

*JOLTS as a Timely Source of Data by Establishment Size*
**Alan Krueger**, Princeton University
**Sarah Charnes**, U.S. Department of the Treasury

decomposition and find that vacancies account for half or less of the cross-sectional variance in log hires. The authors conclude that recruiting intensity per vacancy accounts for about 35 percent of movement in aggregate hires, where recruiting intensity is defined as employer actions such as increasing advertising or search intensity per vacancy, screening applicants more quickly, relaxing hiring standards, improving working conditions, and offering more attractive compensation to prospective employees. The authors, as well as participants in the afternoon roundtable, suggested that the JOLTS questionnaire should elicit information about recruiting methods.

*What drives movements in the unemployment rate? A decomposition of the Beveridge curve.* The paper by Regis Barnichon and Andrew Figura uses JOLTS and CPS data to study variations in the unemployment rate across time.[9] The framework in this paper is based on the Beveridge curve, which captures the downward sloping relationship between the unemployment rate and the job vacancy rate. Movements along the Beveridge curve are typically interpreted as cyclical movements in labor demand. However, shifts in the Beveridge curve are difficult to interpret. While they are sometimes seen as indicating movements in the level of equilibrium or structural unemployment, shifts in the Beveridge curve can be caused by a number of diverse factors such as changes in the intensity of layoffs and quits, changes in labor force participation, or changes in the efficiency of matching workers to jobs. The authors decompose movements in the unemployment rate into three categories: changes in labor demand, changes in labor supply, and changes in the efficiency of matching unemployed workers to jobs.

The authors find that the secular decline in the unemployment rate that occurred since 1976 appears to originate in changes in labor supply (in particular, the aging of baby boomers and the increase in women's labor force participation), while changes in labor demand account for most of the cyclical fluctuations in unemployment. Changes in matching efficiency—how efficiently unemployed workers are matched to vacant jobs—generally have a small impact on the equilibrium unemployment rate, but there is a marked decrease in matching efficiencies in the aftermath of the 1982 peak in unemployment and during the 2007–09 recession. The authors conclude that matching efficiency declined during the 2007–09 recession, and this added about 1.5 percentage points to the unemployment rate during that recession. Participants in the afternoon roundtable offered suggestions for how to interpret this matching efficiency and how it might be measured by adding additional questions to the existing JOLTS survey form.

*Which industries are shifting the Beveridge curve?* As noted earlier, the economy's location on the Beveridge curve appears to be shifting up since October 2009, as vacancies have increased while unemployment has remained high. In October 2010, the vacancy rate was 2.5 percent and the unemployment rate was 9.7 percent. During the economic expansion of the mid-2000s, the unemployment rate was in the range of 5.7 percent to 6.3 percent when the vacancy rate was 2.5 percent. This difference between the October 2010 unemployment rate and the unemployment rate implied by the mid-2000s Beveridge curve—at the same vacancy rate of 2.5 percent—is approximately 3.7 percent (calculated as 9.7 percent minus 6.0 percent). This 3.7-percent difference is referred to as the "Beveridge curve gap." The paper by Regis Barnichon, Michael Elsby, Bart Hobijn, and Ayşegül Sahin decomposes this Beveridge curve gap into the contributions resulting from hires, quits, and layoffs, as measured by the JOLTS, and flows into and out of the labor force, as measured by the CPS.[10]

The authors begin by noting that the unemployment rate is in a steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. By definition, the growth of the labor force is given by the number of people who enter the labor force minus the number of people who exit the labor force. Both of these flows can be measured with the CPS gross flows data. The growth of employment equals hires minus quits and layoffs, which can be measured using JOLTS. With this underlying structure, the authors empirically estimate a steady-state Beveridge curve with CPS and JOLTS data from December 2000 to November 2007. The estimated Beveridge curve provides a good fit for the vacancy and unemployment rate observations during the December 2007–June 2009 recession. The vacancy and unemployment data from 2010 are above the steady-state Beveridge curve, and this results in the Beveridge curve gap.

The authors use their model of the steady state Beveridge curve to decompose the Beveridge curve gap into the contributions resulting from five labor market flows: hires, quits, layoffs, and flows into and out of the

labor force. The authors find that the current quits and layoffs rates are less than the levels predicted by the model, but these separation flows cannot explain the Beveridge curve gap. On the other hand, the current level of hires per vacancy (the same vacancy yield measure used by Davis, Faberman, and Haltiwanger) is about 28 percent less than predicted by the estimated model, and low levels of vacancy yields should be associated with higher unemployment rates. In the authors' decomposition, this large shortfall in the vacancy yield more than fully explains the Beveridge curve gap. Pushing the model further, the authors find that the construction industry contributes most to the Beveridge curve gap.

The authors then describe potential causes for the low number of hires per vacancy. One potential cause is a mismatch between job openings and the unemployed. Mismatch occurs if the skills or location of vacant jobs don't match the skills or location of unemployed persons. To understand this mismatch, the authors recommend that JOLTS collect more information about the location, the occupation, and the experience and skills required for the posted job openings. A second possible reason for the shortfall in hires per vacancy is that proposed by Davis, Faberman, and Haltiwanger: perhaps firms' recruiting intensity to fill their open vacancies has declined. The authors suggest that JOLTS should consider collecting information about the time establishments spent on recruitment per job opening or on the number of job offers made for a given vacancy. The authors propose several other explanations for the estimated shortfall in the vacancy yield, such as a changing composition of the unemployed or a changing search intensity by the unemployed. The participants in the afternoon roundtable also focused on the recent decline in the vacancy yield and recommended other ways for the JOLTS program to measure this.

*Evaluating and comparing leading indicators for employment.* The paper by Gad Levanon evaluates alternative data series for their ability to be leading indicators of employment. This topic is of interest to the Conference Board, where Dr. Levanon is employed, since the Conference Board produces widely used indexes of economic indicators such as the Leading Economic Index™, the Consumer Confidence Index™, and the Employment Trends Index™. The Employment Trends Index is an important tool for forecasting employment trends.

Evaluating the JOLTS job openings data as a leading indicator of employment is difficult since JOLTS data are only available from December 2000 forward. Thus, the first step in the analysis is to link the current JOLTS job openings data with the historical Help Wanted Index (HWI). The HWI was created in 1951 by the Conference Board, and measures the lines of help-wanted classified ads from over 50 major U.S. newspapers. The HWI was discontinued in 2008 because employers increasingly post their vacancies on the Internet instead of in newspapers. (The Conference Board now publishes the Help Wanted Online index, which measures the number of new online jobs posted on the Internet.) The author links the current JOLTS data to the historical HWI to create a vacancy series running from 1951 to the present. Using a variety of statistical methods, the author finds that the linked HWI-JOLTS job openings series is the best single leading indicator of employment. The job openings series is a better leading indicator than other measures such as manufacturing and trade sales, initial claims for unemployment insurance, GDP, industrial production, and many others.

*JOLTS as a timely source of data by establishment size.* The paper by Alan Krueger and Sarah Charnes uses the experimental size-class data from the JOLTS to examine the economic performance of small businesses following the financial crisis of 2008. The U.S. Treasury Department asked the BLS to produce tabulations of JOLTS hires and separations by size class; these tabulations provided policy makers with the only timely government source of evidence on employment trends by establishment size. The JOLTS tabulations by size class were used in testimony by the Chief Economist of the U.S. Treasury (at the time, Alan B. Krueger) to the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) on May 5, 2010.[11] The JOLTS size-class data, regularly updated to include recent months of data, are available to the public through the JOLTS Web site.[12]

The authors' analysis of the JOLTS size-class data shows that employment in small establishments was particularly hard hit during the recession, and that employment continued to contract at small establishments in the early phase of the recovery, whereas employment was increasing in the early phase of the recovery at medium and large establishments. This finding is consistent with the authors' hypothesis that the financial crisis has had a more adverse impact on small businesses.

The authors then examine the quality of the JOLTS size-class data by comparing employment trends in

the JOLTS series with employment trends in other series, most notably the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data produced by the BLS. The BED size-class data are tabulated from the BLS business universe of establishments, but these BED data are published with an approximately 8- month lag. This 8-month lag is too long for timely policy analysis. It is important to note that the JOLTS size-class data are tabulated by establishment size whereas the published BED data are tabulated by firm size, but the authors show that the correspondence between the BED and JOLTS data by size is fairly strong. The authors conclude that there is no evidence from the available BED data that one would have reached dubious conclusions by relying on the JOLTS data to infer comparative job growth trends by business size category. Furthermore, an important benefit of the JOLTS size-class data is that they can be produced with much less of a lag than the BED size-class data.

The authors state that given the timeliness of the JOLTS data and the apparent reliability of the data, there would be considerable value to data users if BLS produced the experimental JOLTS series by establishment size on a regular basis. This assertion is reinforced by the minimal costs involved because the JOLTS data are already being collected, and tabulations by establishment size should only require changes in the processing system. However, the authors also express a note of caution and recommend that the JOLTS staff research alternative ways of benchmarking and aligning the experimental JOLTS size-class data. This issue arises because the JOLTS data by establishment size cannot be benchmarked to CES employment estimates because the CES data are not available by establishment size. There is ongoing research by the BLS into the best way to benchmark JOLTS size-class tabulations.

## Roundtable

The final session of the JOLTS Symposium was the roundtable. The goal of the roundtable was to receive input and gain insight into ways to improve the JOLTS program. The authors of the research papers presented in the morning, as well as Professor Robert Hall of Stanford University, were invited to make short presentations at the roundtable. They were asked to identify issues and research opportunities, and to prioritize improvements that would position JOLTS to better serve the research and policymaking communities. In addition, people who registered to attend the JOLTS Symposium were also invited to submit their ideas, concerns, and recommendations for the JOLTS program.

The comments received from the authors of the research papers and from the audience fell into three categories: (1) what could be done within the existing program, (2) what could be done with a larger sample, and (3) what could be done if more questions were on the survey form.

*Improvements within the existing program.* With regard to what could be done with no additional sample and with no changes to the questionnaire, three specific suggestions were offered. The first, building on the Krueger and Charnes paper, was that the BLS research the size-class benchmarking issue and publish the JOLTS size-class estimates every month. Several participants, and particularly those involved with real-time analysis of the U.S. labor market, suggested that JOLTS establishment-based size-class statistics would be an important addition to the monthly data available to policy makers.

The second suggestion offered was that the labor market dynamics statistics published by the BLS be integrated. The BLS publishes three broad sets of labor market dynamic statistics from establishment data—the monthly net employment change measure from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, the monthly hires and separations data from the JOLTS program, and the quarterly gross job gains and losses data from the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program. The specific suggestion here is that BLS compute gross job gains (expansions, but not openings) and gross job losses (contractions, but not closings) from the monthly CES and align the expansions and contractions data that could be calculated from the JOLTS microdata to the CES expansions and contractions data. Currently, the JOLTS monthly net employment change, computed as hires minus separations, is aligned with the CES monthly net employment change; this suggestion proposes aligning the distribution of monthly net employment change from the JOLTS to the distribution of monthly net employment change from the CES. With such an integration, the BLS could publish monthly measures of net employment change, gross job gains and losses (expansions and contractions, not openings and closings), and hires and separations that are timely and consistent with each other.

The third suggestion for what the JOLTS program could do with current resources was that BLS create public-use microdata. For decades, BLS and Census have made CPS

microdata (without key identifying information) available to researchers. The availability of CPS microdata has advanced many topics in empirical labor economics, such as our understanding of wage inequality, gender wage differentials, employment polarization, and the returns to education. However, because of the lack of publicly available establishment and firm-level datasets, research into understanding businesses has lagged behind research into understanding individuals. Statistical agencies do not release microdata collected from businesses because respondents to government surveys are promised confidentiality, and it is relatively easy to identify businesses in survey microdata. Business surveys are certain to include nearly all very large businesses and there are only a limited number of very large businesses in many industries. BLS needs to do further research on the costs and benefits of preparing business level microdata for public release—for example, by determining the costs and benefits of removing identifying information such as industry and State from public use microdata, or adding "noise" to key data elements such as employment and wages in order to disguise respondent identity.

*Improvements requiring more sample.* Almost everyone who spoke at the roundtable or submitted suggestions in advance mentioned the advantages of greater industry detail and greater geographical detail in the JOLTS published statistics. The only way to obtain greater detail in published output is to have a larger sample, and a larger sample would require additional funding for the JOLTS program.

Many persons who suggested greater industry and geographical detail put their suggestion in the context of the Beveridge curve. The recent upward movement in the Beveridge curve is causing concern among economists and policy makers. The position of the Beveridge curve is determined by the efficiency of the labor market, and a greater mismatch between available jobs and the unemployed in terms of industry or location would cause the curve to shift outward. This outward shift, with the associated interpretation of declining matching efficiency, was the subject of several of the research papers presented at the JOLTS Symposium. There is also a possibility that the Beveridge curve is "looping" as the economy emerges from the severe 2007–09 recession; "looping" refers to the possibility that the economy's location may eventually return to the Beveridge curve as mapped out by the early and mid-2000's data points. But trying to distinguish between this temporary "looping" hypothesis, versus a sustained outward shift in the Beveridge curve as a result of geographical or industrial mismatch in the labor market, motivated the suggestion by the roundtable participants for more industrial and geographical detail from the JOLTS.

*Improvements requiring more questions on the survey form.* There were many suggestions by the roundtable participants and the Symposium attendees for adding additional questions to the JOLTS survey form. Many of the suggestions were motivated by an effort to understand the increased mismatch (or equivalently, the decreased matching efficiency) that might explain the recent outward shift in the Beveridge curve.

The roundtable participants offered many suggestions that would result in more detailed data about job openings. There was great interest in the skill level associated with the vacancies. If the JOLTS survey form asked about the occupation or education associated with vacancies, and if we assume that skill can be measured by either occupation or education, then analysts could create Beveridge curves by skill level. (The CPS tabulates counts of the unemployed by occupation and education.) Following up on the Davis, Faberman, and Haltiwanger paper, many roundtable participants suggested that the JOLTS collect information about employer's recruiting intensity. There were also several suggestions that the JOLTS collect information on the duration of job openings, or how many of the job openings posted on the last day of the month are new in that month and how many are continued from the previous month.

There also were quite a few suggestions by the roundtable participants for expanding the amount of information collected about new hires. For example, what are the occupations of the new hires, and what are the basic demographic characteristics (age, race, gender, and education) of the new hires? What is the wage being paid to the new hires? Are these hires for a permanent position, or for a seasonal or temporary position? Where did the new hires come from—from unemployment or from a different job? How many of the new hires are to replace workers who quit or retired, versus how many of the new hires are filling new positions to meet the demands of a growing business? And following up on the empirical result that the average vacancy yield exceeds one (one vacancy yields more than one hire), several of the roundtable participants want to know how many of the new hires resulted from formal vacancy postings as opposed

to how many were informally hired without a posted vacancy.

There were also several suggestions that the JOLTS obtain additional information about separations. One of the findings from the research papers presented at the Symposium is that matching efficiency is procyclical: it is easier to match unemployed workers to vacant jobs during expansions. Is this because much of the turnover during expansions, when both quits and hires are high, results from job changing among high-turnover workers in high-turnover jobs? A similar question is that, during recessions, when both quits and hires are low, are employers more focused on creating long-term, high-productivity matches? Several of the roundtable participants suggested that the JOLTS survey inquire about the tenure, occupations, and demographics of the workers involved in quits and layoffs.

The roundtable discussion concluded with two topics about how to implement any possible changes to the questionnaire. First, it was recommended that the BLS conduct an employer record check to determine if the suggested data elements are easily accessible to the person filling out the JOLTS questionnaire, and what is the reliability of the available information. Second, the BLS, in cooperation with data users, should prioritize all of the suggested new questions and make recommendations about which ones could be added to the monthly survey form and which ones could be asked occasionally in a supplement. These recommendations should take into account employer burden and the possibility of lower response rates.

## Conclusion

The purpose of the December 10th 2010 JOLTS Symposium was to bring together leading academic and policy users of JOLTS. Five research papers using JOLTS data were presented, and there was a roundtable discussion of the strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations for the future of the JOLTS program. The Symposium clearly demonstrated that the JOLTS data are playing a fundamental role in understanding the most recent recession: vacancy yields and Beveridge curves are empirical constructs now in the tool kit of economists and policy makers, the JOLTS data have been shown to have leading indicator properties, and timely JOLTS data on the employment growth of small versus large establishments assisted in policy creation. The Symposium also resulted in many suggestions for improving the JOLTS program and positioning the JOLTS program as a key economic indicator for understanding the U.S. labor market. □

## Notes

[1] See JOLTS Graphs and Highlights, Chart 1, p. 1, on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts_dec2010_supp_toc.htm**.

[2] Ibid. Chart 2, p. 2.

[3] Ibid. Chart 3, p. 3.

[4] Ibid. Chart 4, p. 4.

[5] Ibid. Chart 5, p. 5.

[6] For more information, see Researcher Access to Confidential Data Files at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/bls/blsresda.htm**.

[7] For more information, see Experimental JOLTS Estimates by Establishment Size Class, on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/jlt/sizeclassmethodology.htm**.

[8] An earlier (August 2010) version of the Davis, Faberman, and Haltiwanger paper can be found on the National Bureau of Economic Research Web site at **http://www.nber.org/papers/w16265** (accessed February 4, 2011).

[9] An earlier (August 2010) version of this paper can be found at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Web site at **http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/feds/2010/201048/201048pap.pdf** (accessed February 4, 2011).

[10] The December 2010 version of this paper can be found online at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Web site at **http://www.frbsf.org/publications/economics/papers/2010/wp10-32bk.pdf** (accessed February 4, 2011).

[11] A transcript of this testimony can be found on the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee Web site at **http://jec.senate.gov/public/?a=Files.Serve&File_id=6f298a71-cac8-44fa-95cb-7a47fcae63ee** (accessed February 4, 2011).

[12] See Experimental JOLTS Estimates by Establishment Size Class, on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/jlt/sizeclassmethodology.htm**.

## Immigration and emigration: wages gained and lost

Immigration is a highly charged issue in many developed countries. A leading thesis is that immigrants depress the wages of native workers, especially the low skilled. In a paper titled "The Wage Effects of Immigration and Emigration" (Working Paper 16646, National Bureau of Economic Research, December 2010), Frédéric Docquier, Çağlar Özden, and Giovanni Peri not only rebut this notion, but also find that *emigration*, a little-studied phenomenon in developed countries, has exactly the effect wrongly attributed to immigration.

Using an aggregate production model well known in the literature, the authors simulate the wage effects of both immigration and emigration, apart from other changes in the economy, to assess the impact of global labor movements during 1990–2000 on the wages of those who do not migrate. The chief focus is on Australia, Canada, the United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. In each country, wage effects are examined separately on highly educated and less educated nonmigrants so that distributional effects become apparent.

The main results of the authors' analysis are threefold. First, in the countries studied, the long-run effect that *immigration* had on the average wages of nonmigrants ranged from no effect in Italy to a 1.7-percent increase in Australia. The effect, however, was different for the highly educated and the less educated, with the former exhibiting a small percent decrease in wages (except in the United States) and the latter finding their wages increased by a small or large percentage, depending on the country.

Second, the effect that *emigration* had on the averages wages of nonmigrants ranged from no effect in the United States (chiefly because few emigrate from that country) to a statistically significant −0.8 percent in the United Kingdom. As with immigration, however, the effect differed for the highly educated and the less educated, and in fact was just the opposite of the effect of immigration: those with more education saw their wages rise somewhat with emigration, while those with less education saw their wages fall, sometimes considerably, again depending on the country.

Third, *immigration* tended to improve, whereas *emigration* tended to worsen, the income distribution during 1990–2000 in the countries selected for study. That is, immigration generally decreased the wage gap between highly educated and less educated nonmigrants, and emigration generally increased the gap. The United Kingdom, Portugal, and Belgium showed declines due to emigration of 2.5 percent, 2.3 percent, and 1.3 percent, respectively, in the wages of less educated nonmigrants and increases due to immigration of 2.8 percent, 0.2 percent, and 1.1 percent, respectively, in the wages of less educated nonmigrants. Those same countries exhibited increases due to emigration of 1.3 percent, 1.6 percent, and 0.5 percent, respectively, in the wages of more educated nonmigrants and declines due to immigration of 1.2 percent, 0.11 percent, and 0.2 percent, respectively, in the wages of more educated nonmigrants.

The model used by Docquier, Özden, and Peri makes four key assumptions: that aggregate labor is combined with physical capital to produce output, that there is constant elasticity of substitution (CES) at a value ranging from 1.3 to 2.0 between the labor of the highly educated and that of the less educated, that immigrants and nonmigrants with roughly the same education are imperfect substitutes within a CES structure, and that human capital intensity has a productivity externality that arises as immigration and emigration alter the ratio of the highly educated to the less educated. All of these assumptions are tested for sensitivity, and it is shown that the results remain essentially unchanged.

Finally, the authors address five potential shortcomings of the model: that it fails to account for (1) undocumented immigrants, (2) differences in the quality of education between immigrants and nonmigrants with the same degree, (3) both the positive and negative effects of density (crowding) externalities on the efficiency of production, (4) the different employment rates of immigrants and nonmigrants, and (5) short-run effects due to imperfect capital adjustment. Taking these circumstances into account yields the following results: (1) adding into the model even the highest estimates of undocumented immigrants leaves the original conclusions unchanged, except as regards Greece and Italy, which now suffer small immigration costs of 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively; (2) taking into account differences in immigrants' and nonmigrants'

quality of education does not change the original results (with the caveat that education quality is based on U.S. and Canadian, and not European, schooling); (3) accounting for positive (negative) crowding externalities *marginally* increases (decreases) the average wage effects of immigrants; (4) incorporating the different employment rates of immigrants and nonmigrants into the model leaves the original results essentially unchanged; and (5) allowing for sluggish capital adjustment in the short run produces a small negative effect of immigration in some European countries in the short run, *but the original long-run positive effects still obtain*.

In sum, for a number of North American and European countries, immigration produces, on average, wage gains for nonmigrants and emigration produces, on average, wage losses for nonmigrants—and the losses are generally larger than the gains. □

## Employee Retention in the Day Care Industry

*By A Thread: How Child Care Centers Hold On to Teachers, How Teachers Build Lasting Careers*. By Marcy Whitebook and Laura Sakai, Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute, 2004, 145 pp., $16.00/paperback.

How do child care centers retain the staff necessary to provide quality care in light of the low pay and status of workers in the child care sector? That is the question that the authors address in this book. The demand for child care for preschool children has grown rapidly over the past 35 years as the labor force participation of women with young children has increased. This increased demand comes at a time when it is recognized that the quality of child care provided before age five is vital to the educational and social development of children. Finding and retaining workers to provide this care has become a critical issue. This book focuses on two other crucial retention questions as well: "Why do individuals choose to work in child care?" and "Why do they choose to stay or leave the field?"

The data for the book comes from an in-depth study of day care centers in the San Francisco Bay area conducted by the authors. The study was done in three phases in 1994, 1996, and 2000, with each phase including interviews with staff members. The sample included 92 child care centers, 75 of which participated in all three phases. About sixty-five percent of the centers were located in middle income areas, but the ethnicity of the child population of the centers was diverse: roughly 40 percent were children of color, and around half of the classrooms had children whose native language was not English.

The authors found that teachers were attracted to child care by the challenge of working with children and the importance they place on their own role in the social and cognitive development of the children. Teachers also placed importance on their working relationship with other staff members and the opportunities for professional development.

Low wages and the accompanying low status were important reasons why workers left child care jobs. Wages varied among the centers in the study, but the mean hourly wage was $13.52 an hour for day care teachers, ($24,606 annually), well below the $46,236 average annual public school salary in California; the average hourly wage for assistant teachers at the child care centers was just $9.35 an hour. Workers who left their jobs were earning less on average than those who stayed, and this relationship held across all educational levels and job titles. Financial and emotional stresses created problems for child care workers. Those who had other sources of income, such as a spouse with a good paying job, were more likely to remain in child care; those who were dependent solely on their child care income were less likely to stay. The authors found that family support was important for those workers to remain in child care, and that those who did not have small children of their own for whom they had to arrange day care were more likely to stay. Many child care workers reported that they felt overextended by their job responsibilities and by the cultural and linguistic diversity they encountered. Many also felt that their work was not fully appreciated, and that their job skills were invisible to family, friends, associates, and even the parents in the program.

Only 42 percent of those who left child care jobs in the centers participating in the survey took a teaching job at a different child care center. Fifteen percent became "stay-at-home moms" and another 13 percent were still working in other jobs associated with children e.g., elementary school teacher, family child care provider, day care director at a different facility, or nanny. Of the remainder, 21 percent found employment outside the field—the rest found work in other types of child services (such as resource and referral) or became full-time students or retired. While money was the reason most often cited for leaving child care work, other reasons included greater autonomy and shorter hours.

The authors identified staff turnover as a serious problem in providing quality care; between 1999 and 2000, the average turnover rate was 30 percent for teaching staff. High turnover creates staff training burdens, disrupts staff cohesion, and limits the ability of the staff to build emotional bonds with the children. When staff turnover is high it typically exacerbates existing tensions, causing even more people to leave and creating further turnover problems. A lack of collegiality, in fact, was often cited as a reason for leaving. Turnover appeared to be at least somewhat a function of wages; centers with no turnover had an average teaching staff wage of $17.28 per hour while those that had turnover in excess of twenty percent had an average teaching staff wage of

$11.65 hourly.

The authors conclude with three recommendations:

1. Expand the focus of K-12 educational reforms, including those focused on teacher retention, to include the pre-school years, and finance them adequately.

2. Sponsor National legislation that encourages and augments state and local investments to improve compensation, linked to educational attainment, for those who work with young children.

3. Encourage those working with young children to organize and strengthen their voice for increased pay, improved benefits, and greater access to education and training.

This volume is a valuable addition to the literature on child care workers. The authors offer useful information on why people choose work in child care, why they stay, why they leave and what happens to them after they leave. □

—Richard Schumann
Office of Compensation and
Working Conditions

# Notes on Current Labor Statistics

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

**Seasonal adjustment**. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 usually are revised in the March issue of the *Review.* A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 54 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

**Adjustments for price changes**. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

## Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings.* Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

**www.bls.gov/cps/**

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

**www.bls.gov/ces/**

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.*

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95,* BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments;* and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

**www.bls.gov/lpc/**

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment,* Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry,* a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

## Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

## Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

**Labor market indicators** include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index

program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

**Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change**, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

### Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

## Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

### Household survey data

### Description of the series

Employment data in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

### Definitions

**Employed persons** include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

**Unemployed persons** are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

### Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at **www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf**).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003," in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at **www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf**) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

### Establishment survey data

### Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

### Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

**Employed persons** are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

**Production workers** in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory positions. Those

workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

**Earnings** are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

**Hours** represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

### Notes on the data

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and "Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey," *Monthly Labor Review,* June 2003, pp. 3–13.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2003 data. For information on the revisions for the State data, see the March and May 2003 issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and "Recent changes in the State and Metropolitan Area CES survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 14–19.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

## Unemployment data by State

### Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

### Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

## Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by

industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

## Definitions

In general, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

**Federal employment data** are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

**Wages of covered Federal workers** represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

**Average annual wage** per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

## Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2007, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have

switched to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past, the Covered Employment and Wage (CEW) program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in Federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed. Data in this table use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

OMB defines metropolitan areas in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. New England data in this table, however, are based on a county concept defined by OMB as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) because county-level data are the most detailed available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The NECMA is a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England. The NECMA for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) include: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSA, and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA in which first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMA is officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that cannot use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England.

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

### Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates then are computed from the adjusted levels.

The monthly JOLTS data series begin with December 2000. Not seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, 16 private industry divisions and 2 government divisions based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and four geographic regions. Seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, and quits levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, selected industry sectors, and four geographic regions.

### Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient

by 100.

**Hires** are the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees and full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

**Separations** are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire, formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days, discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings, firings or other discharges for cause, terminations of permanent or short-term employees, and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

## Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable with estimates for March 2002 and later.

The Federal Government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the Federal Government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the Federal Government time series.

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 961–5870.

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# Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) produces a variety of compensation data. These include: The Employment Cost Index (ECI) and NCS benefit measures of the incidence and provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Selected samples of these measures appear in the following tables. NCS also compiles data on occupational wages and the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC).

## Employment Cost Index

### Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It is a Laspeyres Index that uses fixed employment weights to measure change in labor costs free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries.

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private nonfarm economy excluding private households, and the public sector excluding the Federal government. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2007 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate

aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series—civilian, private, and State and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupational series indexes. Beginning with the March 2006 estimates, 2002 fixed employment weights from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey were introduced. From March 1995 to December 2005, 1990 employment counts were used. These fixed weights ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the series based on bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status, fixed employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly comparable with those for aggregate, occupational, and industry series.

### Definitions

**Total compensation** costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

**Wages and salaries** consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

**Benefits** include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

### Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the con-version to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: **www.bls.gov/ect/**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at **www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

## National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

### Description of the series

NCS benefit measures of employee benefits are published in two separate reports. The annual summary provides data on the incidence of (access to and participation in) selected benefits and provisions of paid holidays and vacations, life insurance plans, and other selected benefit programs. Data on percentages of establishments offering major employee benefits, and on the employer and employee shares of contributions to medical care premiums also are presented. Selected benefit data appear in the following tables. A second publication, published later, contains more detailed information about health and retirement plans.

### Definitions

**Employer-provided benefits** are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Employees are considered as having **access** to a benefit plan if it is available for their use. For example, if an employee is permitted to participate in a medical care plan offered by the employer, but the employee declines to do so, he or she is placed in the category with those having access to medical care.

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

**Defined benefit pension plans** use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

**Defined contribution plans** generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

**Tax-deferred savings plans** are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

**Flexible benefit plans** allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

### Notes on the data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE NCS benefit measures is available at **www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

## Work stoppages

### Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 37.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

### Definitions

**Number of stoppages:** The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

**Workers involved:** The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

**Number of days idle:** The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved

in the stoppages.

**Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time:** Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

### Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stop-pages data is available at **www. bls. gov/cba/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

Price data are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—December 2003 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

### Consumer Price Indexes

#### Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 39. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

#### Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7000.

### Producer Price Indexes

#### Description of the series

**Producer Price Indexes** (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

### International Price Indexes

#### Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during

the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

### Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47–50)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

#### Definitions

**Output per hour of all persons** (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, nonenergy materials, and purchased business services.

**Compensation per hour** is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

**Unit labor costs** are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

**Unit nonlabor costs** contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

**Unit profits** include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

**Hours of all persons** are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

**Labor inputs** are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

**Capital services** are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

**Combined units of labor and capital inputs** are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

#### Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 47–50 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity indexes measure the relationship between output and inputs for selected industries and industry groups, and thus reflect trends in industry efficiency over time. Industry measures include labor productivity, multifactor productivity, compensation, and unit labor costs.

The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

### Definitions

**Output per hour** is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series is based on the hours of all workers or, in the case of some transportation industries, on the number of employees. For most industries, the series consists of the hours of all employees. For some trade and services industries, the series also includes the hours of partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers.

**Unit labor costs** represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

**Multifactor productivity** is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

### Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618, or visit the Web site at: **www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm**

# International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

## Labor force and unemployment

### Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment adjusted to U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" Monthly Labor Review, June 2000, pp. 3–20, available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf**.

### Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the labor force, employment, and unemployment, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

### Notes on the data

Foreign-country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits and to exclude active duty military from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

Where possible, lower age limits are based on the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than based on the U.S. standard of 16. Lower age limits have ranged between 13 and 16 over the years covered; currently, the lower age limits are either 15 or 16 in all 10 countries.

Some adjustments for comparability are not made because data are unavailable for adjustment purposes. For example, no adjustments to unemployment are usually made for deviations from U.S. concepts in the treatment of persons waiting to start a new job or passive job seekers. These conceptual differences have little impact on the measures. Furthermore, BLS studies have concluded that no adjustments should be made for persons on layoff who are counted as employed in some countries because of their strong job attachment as evidenced by, for example, payment of salary or the existence of a recall date. In the United States, persons on layoff have weaker job attachment and are classified as unemployed.

The annual labor force measures are obtained from monthly, quarterly, or continuous household surveys and may be calculated as averages of monthly or quarterly data. Quarterly and monthly unemployment rates are based on household surveys. For some countries, they are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, are less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

The labor force measures may have breaks in series over time due to changes in surveys, sources, or estimation methods. Breaks are noted in data tables.

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Introduction and Appendix B. Country Notes in *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries, 1997–2009*, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm**, and the Notes for Table 1 in the monthly report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted, 2008–2010*,

on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**.

## Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

### Description of the series

Table 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for 19 countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to employees (wage and salary earners) in Belgium and Taiwan. For all other economies, the measures refer to all employed persons, including employees, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

The data for recent years are based on the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93). Manufacturing is generally defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well. For the United States and Canada, manufacturing is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

### Definitions

**Output**. For most economies, the output measures are real value added in manufacturing from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 are indexes of industrial production. The manufacturing value added measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

For the United States, the output measure is a chain-weighted index of real value added produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. BLS uses this series here to preserve international comparability. However, for its domestic industry measures, shown in tables 47–50 in this section, BLS uses a different output measures called "sectoral output," which is gross output less intrasector transactions.

**Total hours** refer to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. For most other economies, recent years' aggregate hours series are obtained from national statistical offices, usually from national accounts. However, for some economies and for earlier years, BLS calculates the aggregate hours series using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and data on average hours worked.

**Hourly compensation** is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For Australia, Canada, France, Singapore, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for important taxes on payroll or employment. For the Czech Republic, Finland, and the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced in certain years to account for subsidies.

**Labor productivity** is defined as real output per hour worked. Although the labor productivity measure presented in this release relates output to the hours worked of persons employed in manufacturing, it does not measure the specific contributions of labor as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilization, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the skills and efforts of the workforce.

**Unit labor costs** are defined as the cost of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal terms divided by real output.

### Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available. For more in-depth information on sources and methods, see **http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm**.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international comparisons, contact the Division of International Labor Comparisons: (202) 691–5654 or **ilchelp@bls.gov**.

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

### Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

### Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

**Occupational injury** is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

**Occupational illness** is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

**Lost workday injuries and illnesses** are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

**Lost workdays** include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

**Incidence rates** are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

### Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6180, or access the Internet at: **www.bls. gov/iif/**.

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

### Definition

**A fatal work injury** is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses,which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

### Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6175, or the Internet at: **www.bls.gov/iif/**

## 1. Labor market indicators

| Selected indicators | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| **Employment data** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor force participation rate | 65.4 | 64.7 | 65.9 | 65.7 | 65.7 | 65.3 | 64.9 | 64.8 | 64.9 | 64.7 | 64.5 |
| Employment-population ratio | 59.3 | 58.5 | 61.3 | 60.3 | 59.7 | 59.0 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.3 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.3 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| Men | 10.3 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| 16 to 24 years | 20.1 | 20.8 | 16.5 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 20.2 |
| 25 years and older | 8.8 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 |
| Women | 8.1 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| 16 to 24 years | 14.9 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 16.4 |
| 25 years and older | 6.9 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: [1] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total nonfarm | 130,920 | 130,262 | 134,328 | 132,070 | 130,640 | 129,857 | 129,588 | 129,849 | 130,419 | 130,328 | 130,712 |
| Total private | 108,371 | 107,791 | 111,767 | 109,510 | 108,075 | 107,377 | 107,107 | 107,343 | 107,696 | 108,068 | 108,453 |
| Goods-producing | 18,620 | 17,987 | 20,294 | 19,233 | 18,503 | 18,124 | 17,906 | 17,905 | 17,994 | 18,038 | 18,041 |
| Manufacturing | 11,883 | 11,644 | 12,822 | 12,212 | 11,782 | 11,634 | 11,534 | 11,591 | 11,672 | 11,672 | 11,670 |
| Service-providing | 112,300 | 112,275 | 114,031 | 112,837 | 112,137 | 111,733 | 111,682 | 111,944 | 112,425 | 112,290 | 112,671 |
| Average hours: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total private | 33.1 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.6 |
| Manufacturing | 39.8 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.2 |
| Overtime | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| **Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total compensation: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm[4] | 1.4 | 2.0 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .5 | .2 | .7 | .4 | .5 | .3 |
| Private nonfarm | 1.2 | 2.1 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .2 | .8 | .5 | .4 | .3 |
| Goods-producing[5] | 1.0 | 2.3 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .2 | 1.0 | .5 | .6 | .1 |
| Service-providing[5] | 1.3 | 2.0 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .7 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| State and local government | 2.3 | 1.8 | .3 | .6 | .4 | 1.0 | .3 | .3 | .2 | 1.0 | .3 |
| Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union | 2.9 | 3.3 | .6 | 1.0 | .6 | .6 | .5 | 1.5 | .8 | .8 | .2 |
| Nonunion | .9 | 1.8 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .7 | .5 | .4 | .3 |

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[5] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

## 2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

| Selected measures | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| **Compensation data[1, 2, 3]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Cost Index—compensation: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Private nonfarm | 1.2 | 2.1 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .2 | .8 | .5 | .4 | .3 |
| Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm | 1.5 | 1.6 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| Private nonfarm | 1.3 | 1.8 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .5 | .3 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| **Price data[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items | -.4 | 1.6 | -3.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | .1 | .0 | .8 | .2 | .2 | .3 |
| Producer Price Index: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished goods | -2.6 | 4.3 | -7.4 | .2 | 3.1 | -.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | -.1 | .7 | 1.6 |
| Finished consumer goods | -3.9 | 5.6 | -10.0 | .3 | 4.3 | -.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | -.1 | .9 | 1.8 |
| Capital equipment | 1.9 | .4 | 1.9 | -.2 | -.2 | -.4 | .8 | .0 | -.1 | .0 | .5 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components | -8.4 | 6.4 | -13.6 | -2.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.2 | .6 | 2.0 |
| Crude materials | -30.4 | 21.0 | -32.1 | -7.2 | 12.3 | -3.5 | 12.7 | 8.8 | -4.2 | 2.5 | 8.2 |
| **Productivity data[4]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Business sector | 3.5 | 3.6 | -.3 | 3.5 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 3.5 | -1.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Nonfarm business sector | 3.5 | 3.6 | -.1 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 3.9 | -1.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Nonfinancial corporations[5] | 1.8 | – | 1.0 | -4.2 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 12.8 | 8.7 | .1 | -3.5 | – |

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

[4] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[5] Output per hour of all employees.

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

| Components | Quarterly change | | | | | Four quarters ending— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | | | | 2009 | 2010 | | | |
| | IV | I | II | III | IV | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| Average hourly compensation:[1] | | | | | | | | | | |
| All persons, business sector | 1.5 | -1.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| All persons, nonfarm business sector | 1.5 | -.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm[3] | .2 | .7 | .4 | .5 | .3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Private nonfarm | .2 | .8 | .5 | .4 | .3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Union | .5 | 1.5 | .8 | .8 | .2 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Nonunion | .2 | .7 | .5 | .4 | .3 | .9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| State and local government | .3 | .3 | .2 | 1.0 | .3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm[3] | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Private nonfarm | .2 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Union | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Nonunion | .3 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| State and local government | .3 | .2 | .2 | .6 | .2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

## 4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 235,801 | 237,830 | 236,924 | 236,832 | 236,998 | 237,159 | 237,329 | 237,499 | 237,690 | 237,890 | 238,099 | 238,322 | 238,530 | 238,715 | 238,889 |
| Civilian labor force | 154,142 | 153,889 | 153,172 | 153,353 | 153,558 | 153,895 | 154,520 | 154,237 | 153,684 | 153,628 | 154,117 | 154,124 | 153,960 | 153,950 | 153,690 |
| Participation rate | 65.4 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 64.8 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 64.9 | 64.7 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.3 |
| Employed | 139,877 | 139,064 | 137,960 | 138,511 | 138,698 | 138,952 | 139,382 | 139,353 | 139,092 | 138,991 | 139,267 | 139,378 | 139,084 | 138,909 | 139,206 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 59.3 | 58.5 | 58.2 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 58.7 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 58.3 |
| Unemployed | 14,265 | 14,825 | 15,212 | 14,842 | 14,860 | 14,943 | 15,138 | 14,884 | 14,593 | 14,637 | 14,849 | 14,746 | 14,876 | 15,041 | 14,485 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.4 |
| Not in the labor force | 81,659 | 83,941 | 83,752 | 83,479 | 83,440 | 83,264 | 82,809 | 83,262 | 84,006 | 84,262 | 83,983 | 84,198 | 84,570 | 84,765 | 85,199 |
| **Men, 20 years and over** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 105,493 | 106,596 | 106,125 | 105,998 | 106,100 | 106,198 | 106,301 | 106,407 | 106,522 | 106,641 | 106,761 | 106,887 | 107,007 | 107,114 | 107,216 |
| Civilian labor force | 78,897 | 78,994 | 78,463 | 78,386 | 78,568 | 78,841 | 79,279 | 79,178 | 79,094 | 78,993 | 79,295 | 79,289 | 79,016 | 78,980 | 78,906 |
| Participation rate | 74.8 | 74.1 | 73.9 | 74.0 | 74.1 | 74.2 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 74.3 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 74.2 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 73.6 |
| Employed | 71,341 | 71,230 | 70,479 | 70,525 | 70,707 | 70,977 | 71,348 | 71,451 | 71,329 | 71,340 | 71,505 | 71,559 | 71,365 | 71,130 | 71,480 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 67.6 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 66.7 | 66.4 | 66.7 |
| Unemployed | 7,555 | 7,763 | 7,983 | 7,861 | 7,861 | 7,864 | 7,931 | 7,728 | 7,765 | 7,653 | 7,789 | 7,729 | 7,651 | 7,849 | 7,426 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.4 |
| Not in the labor force | 26,596 | 27,603 | 27,662 | 27,612 | 27,531 | 27,357 | 27,022 | 27,229 | 27,428 | 27,648 | 27,467 | 27,599 | 27,991 | 28,134 | 28,310 |
| **Women, 20 years and over** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 113,265 | 114,333 | 113,832 | 113,796 | 113,886 | 113,974 | 114,066 | 114,160 | 114,264 | 114,372 | 114,481 | 114,596 | 114,704 | 114,801 | 114,894 |
| Civilian labor force | 68,856 | 68,990 | 68,635 | 68,958 | 69,026 | 68,976 | 69,167 | 69,057 | 68,826 | 68,797 | 68,883 | 69,082 | 69,018 | 69,151 | 69,027 |
| Participation rate | 60.8 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.1 |
| Employed | 63,699 | 63,456 | 63,037 | 63,549 | 63,516 | 63,479 | 63,501 | 63,487 | 63,483 | 63,340 | 63,379 | 63,562 | 63,400 | 63,385 | 63,428 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 56.2 | 55.5 | 55.4 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 55.7 | 55.7 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 55.5 | 55.3 | 55.2 | 55.2 |
| Unemployed | 5,157 | 5,534 | 5,598 | 5,409 | 5,509 | 5,497 | 5,665 | 5,570 | 5,343 | 5,458 | 5,504 | 5,520 | 5,618 | 5,766 | 5,599 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| Not in the labor force | 44,409 | 45,343 | 45,198 | 44,838 | 44,861 | 44,998 | 44,899 | 45,103 | 45,438 | 45,575 | 45,598 | 45,514 | 45,687 | 45,651 | 45,867 |
| **Both sexes, 16 to 19 years** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 17,043 | 16,901 | 16,967 | 17,038 | 17,012 | 16,987 | 16,962 | 16,932 | 16,904 | 16,877 | 16,857 | 16,839 | 16,819 | 16,800 | 16,780 |
| Civilian labor force | 6,390 | 5,906 | 6,075 | 6,009 | 5,964 | 6,078 | 6,074 | 6,002 | 5,764 | 5,838 | 5,939 | 5,754 | 5,927 | 5,820 | 5,757 |
| Participation rate | 37.5 | 34.9 | 35.8 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 34.1 | 34.6 | 35.2 | 34.2 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 34.3 |
| Employed | 4,837 | 4,378 | 4,444 | 4,438 | 4,475 | 4,497 | 4,533 | 4,416 | 4,279 | 4,312 | 4,383 | 4,256 | 4,319 | 4,393 | 4,298 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 28.4 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 25.5 | 26.0 | 25.3 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 25.6 |
| Unemployed | 1,552 | 1,528 | 1,631 | 1,572 | 1,490 | 1,581 | 1,542 | 1,586 | 1,485 | 1,526 | 1,556 | 1,497 | 1,607 | 1,426 | 1,460 |
| Unemployment rate | 24.3 | 25.9 | 26.8 | 26.2 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 24.5 | 25.4 |
| Not in the labor force | 10,654 | 10,995 | 10,892 | 11,028 | 11,048 | 10,908 | 10,888 | 10,931 | 11,140 | 11,039 | 10,918 | 11,085 | 10,893 | 10,980 | 11,022 |
| **White[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 190,902 | 192,075 | 191,628 | 191,454 | 191,552 | 191,648 | 191,749 | 191,856 | 191,979 | 192,109 | 192,245 | 192,391 | 192,527 | 192,641 | 192,749 |
| Civilian labor force | 125,644 | 125,084 | 124,703 | 124,735 | 124,957 | 125,103 | 125,739 | 125,327 | 124,964 | 125,094 | 125,358 | 125,333 | 124,914 | 124,824 | 124,700 |
| Participation rate | 65.8 | 65.1 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 65.6 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 65.1 | 64.9 | 64.8 | 64.7 |
| Employed | 114,996 | 114,168 | 113,439 | 113,940 | 113,958 | 114,165 | 114,465 | 114,350 | 114,176 | 114,312 | 114,457 | 114,433 | 113,975 | 113,728 | 114,079 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 60.2 | 59.4 | 59.2 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.6 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 59.2 | 59.0 | 59.2 |
| Unemployed | 10,648 | 10,916 | 11,264 | 10,795 | 10,999 | 10,939 | 11,275 | 10,977 | 10,788 | 10,782 | 10,901 | 10,899 | 10,940 | 11,096 | 10,620 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| Not in the labor force | 65,258 | 66,991 | 66,925 | 66,719 | 66,595 | 66,545 | 66,009 | 66,529 | 67,015 | 67,016 | 66,887 | 67,058 | 67,612 | 67,817 | 68,049 |
| **Black or African American[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 28,241 | 28,708 | 28,437 | 28,526 | 28,559 | 28,591 | 28,624 | 28,653 | 28,685 | 28,718 | 28,755 | 28,794 | 28,831 | 28,865 | 28,896 |
| Civilian labor force | 17,632 | 17,862 | 17,616 | 17,765 | 17,763 | 17,901 | 17,967 | 17,961 | 17,745 | 17,676 | 17,876 | 17,777 | 17,946 | 18,020 | 17,958 |
| Participation rate | 62.4 | 62.2 | 61.9 | 62.3 | 62.2 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 61.9 | 61.5 | 62.2 | 61.7 | 62.2 | 62.4 | 62.1 |
| Employed | 15,025 | 15,010 | 14,760 | 14,843 | 14,952 | 14,939 | 14,996 | 15,175 | 15,020 | 14,908 | 14,972 | 14,920 | 15,127 | 15,142 | 15,119 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 53.2 | 52.3 | 51.9 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 52.3 | 52.4 | 53.0 | 52.4 | 51.9 | 52.1 | 51.8 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52.3 |
| Unemployed | 2,606 | 2,852 | 2,856 | 2,922 | 2,811 | 2,962 | 2,971 | 2,785 | 2,725 | 2,767 | 2,904 | 2,857 | 2,818 | 2,878 | 2,839 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.8 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 15.8 |
| Not in the labor force | 10,609 | 10,846 | 10,822 | 10,761 | 10,796 | 10,690 | 10,657 | 10,692 | 10,941 | 11,043 | 10,879 | 11,017 | 10,885 | 10,845 | 10,939 |

See footnotes at end of table.

### 4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| **Hispanic or Latino ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 32,891 | 33,713 | 33,379 | 33,251 | 33,335 | 33,414 | 33,498 | 33,578 | 33,662 | 33,747 | 33,836 | 33,927 | 34,014 | 34,102 | 34,188 |
| Civilian labor force | 22,352 | 22,748 | 22,408 | 22,595 | 22,639 | 22,697 | 22,674 | 22,739 | 22,677 | 22,737 | 22,733 | 22,896 | 22,814 | 22,915 | 22,868 |
| Participation rate | 68.0 | 67.5 | 67.1 | 68.0 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.2 | 67.5 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 66.9 |
| Employed | 19,647 | 19,906 | 19,532 | 19,764 | 19,849 | 19,854 | 19,854 | 19,913 | 19,867 | 19,980 | 19,991 | 20,042 | 19,936 | 19,899 | 19,906 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 59.7 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 59.4 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 59.1 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 58.4 | 58.2 |
| Unemployed | 2,706 | 2,843 | 2,876 | 2,831 | 2,791 | 2,843 | 2,820 | 2,826 | 2,810 | 2,757 | 2,742 | 2,854 | 2,878 | 3,016 | 2,962 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| Not in the labor force | 10,539 | 10,964 | 10,971 | 10,656 | 10,695 | 10,716 | 10,824 | 10,839 | 10,986 | 11,010 | 11,102 | 11,031 | 11,201 | 11,188 | 11,320 |

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.
[3] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

### 5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

| Selected categories | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| **Characteristic** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed, 16 years and older | 139,877 | 139,064 | 137,960 | 138,511 | 138,698 | 138,952 | 139,382 | 139,353 | 139,092 | 138,991 | 139,267 | 139,378 | 139,084 | 138,909 | 139,206 |
| Men | 73,670 | 73,359 | 72,609 | 72,667 | 72,884 | 73,163 | 73,526 | 73,603 | 73,385 | 73,466 | 73,600 | 73,594 | 73,470 | 73,337 | 73,600 |
| Women | 66,208 | 65,705 | 65,351 | 65,844 | 65,813 | 65,789 | 65,856 | 65,750 | 65,706 | 65,526 | 65,667 | 65,784 | 65,613 | 65,572 | 65,605 |
| Married men, spouse present | 43,998 | 43,292 | 43,323 | 43,174 | 43,210 | 43,152 | 43,248 | 43,343 | 43,341 | 43,372 | 43,418 | 43,701 | 43,301 | 43,130 | 43,081 |
| Married women, spouse present | 35,207 | 34,582 | 34,962 | 34,999 | 35,207 | 34,810 | 34,592 | 34,231 | 34,359 | 34,345 | 34,271 | 34,469 | 34,553 | 34,543 | 34,612 |
| **Persons at work part time[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part time for economic reasons | 8,913 | 8,874 | 9,093 | 8,367 | 8,793 | 9,012 | 9,146 | 8,776 | 8,631 | 8,533 | 8,883 | 9,506 | 9,100 | 8,960 | 8,931 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 6,648 | 6,174 | 6,397 | 5,831 | 6,188 | 6,174 | 6,247 | 6,141 | 6,172 | 6,164 | 6,357 | 6,732 | 6,174 | 6,025 | 6,011 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,966 | 2,375 | 2,362 | 2,271 | 2,174 | 2,351 | 2,492 | 2,299 | 2,123 | 2,301 | 2,379 | 2,478 | 2,564 | 2,557 | 2,568 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 18,710 | 18,251 | 18,359 | 18,521 | 18,326 | 18,334 | 18,035 | 17,977 | 17,963 | 18,219 | 18,566 | 18,256 | 18,230 | 18,326 | 18,184 |
| Nonagricultural industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part time for economic reasons | 8,791 | 8,744 | 8,993 | 8,239 | 8,659 | 8,903 | 9,048 | 8,630 | 8,482 | 8,384 | 8,752 | 9,380 | 8,991 | 8,822 | 8,789 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 6,556 | 6,087 | 6,327 | 5,761 | 6,085 | 6,093 | 6,186 | 6,038 | 6,080 | 6,051 | 6,276 | 6,649 | 6,108 | 5,941 | 5,911 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,955 | 2,358 | 2,340 | 2,286 | 2,169 | 2,378 | 2,480 | 2,282 | 2,098 | 2,235 | 2,347 | 2,454 | 2,534 | 2,555 | 2,542 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 18,372 | 17,911 | 18,020 | 18,141 | 17,987 | 18,001 | 17,733 | 17,691 | 17,694 | 17,886 | 18,175 | 17,911 | 17,848 | 17,929 | 17,829 |

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

## 6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

| Selected categories | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| **Characteristic** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years and older | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 24.3 | 25.9 | 26.8 | 26.2 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 24.5 | 25.4 |
| Men, 20 years and older | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.4 |
| Women, 20 years and older | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| White, total [1] | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 21.8 | 23.2 | 23.6 | 23.4 | 22.6 | 23.7 | 23.4 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 21.1 | 22.5 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years | 25.2 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 27.6 | 24.9 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 26.6 | 27.1 | 26.2 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 26.0 | 23.3 | 25.7 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years | 18.4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 21.8 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 19.1 |
| Men, 20 years and older | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.5 |
| Women, 20 years and older | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Black or African American, total [1] | 14.8 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 15.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 39.5 | 43.0 | 47.7 | 43.0 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 45.7 | 49.2 | 47.7 | 46.3 | 44.2 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years | 46.0 | 45.4 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 44.4 | 46.8 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 43.7 | 44.6 | 51.2 | 48.3 | 51.3 | 49.5 | 42.5 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years | 33.4 | 40.5 | 42.7 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 37.0 | 37.7 | 39.5 | 50.1 | 44.0 | 43.1 | 45.8 |
| Men, 20 years and older | 16.3 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 16.5 |
| Women, 20 years and older | 11.5 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.2 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| Married men, spouse present | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| Married women, spouse present | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Full-time workers | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.2 |
| Part-time workers | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| **Educational attainment [2]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than a high school diploma | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.3 |
| High school graduates, no college [3] | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| Some college or associate degree | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.1 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher [4] | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.8 |

[1] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

## 7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Weeks of unemployment | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3,165 | 2,771 | 2,908 | 2,915 | 2,729 | 2,654 | 2,695 | 2,763 | 2,779 | 2,833 | 2,756 | 2,872 | 2,659 | 2,824 | 2,725 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 3,828 | 3,267 | 3,483 | 3,346 | 3,380 | 3,210 | 3,000 | 3,060 | 3,138 | 3,098 | 3,604 | 3,329 | 3,427 | 3,336 | 3,184 |
| 15 weeks and over | 7,272 | 8,786 | 8,913 | 8,916 | 8,834 | 8,966 | 8,933 | 8,884 | 8,900 | 8,709 | 8,471 | 8,517 | 8,734 | 8,843 | 8,647 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 2,775 | 2,371 | 2,781 | 2,614 | 2,703 | 2,449 | 2,274 | 2,174 | 2,209 | 2,171 | 2,210 | 2,364 | 2,500 | 2,515 | 2,205 |
| 27 weeks and over | 4,496 | 6,415 | 6,133 | 6,302 | 6,131 | 6,517 | 6,659 | 6,710 | 6,691 | 6,539 | 6,261 | 6,153 | 6,234 | 6,328 | 6,441 |
| Mean duration, in weeks | 24.4 | 33.0 | 29.3 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 31.7 | 33.1 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 34.2 |
| Median duration, in weeks | 15.1 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 22.8 | 25.5 | 21.7 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.7 | 22.4 |

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

### 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Reason for unemployment | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Job losers[1] | 9,160 | 9,250 | 9,688 | 9,287 | 9,493 | 9,368 | 9,237 | 9,194 | 9,097 | 9,090 | 9,285 | 9,286 | 9,070 | 9,471 | 8,923 |
| On temporary layoff | 1,630 | 1,431 | 1,530 | 1,452 | 1,541 | 1,570 | 1,356 | 1,448 | 1,403 | 1,268 | 1,505 | 1,340 | 1,293 | 1,430 | 1,402 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 7,530 | 7,819 | 8,158 | 7,835 | 7,953 | 7,798 | 7,881 | 7,746 | 7,694 | 7,822 | 7,780 | 7,947 | 7,777 | 8,042 | 7,521 |
| Job leavers | 882 | 889 | 916 | 908 | 878 | 893 | 933 | 966 | 897 | 896 | 868 | 809 | 854 | 864 | 914 |
| Reentrants | 3,187 | 3,466 | 3,385 | 3,603 | 3,444 | 3,523 | 3,749 | 3,430 | 3,272 | 3,417 | 3,418 | 3,441 | 3,498 | 3,427 | 3,408 |
| New entrants | 1,035 | 1,220 | 1,244 | 1,210 | 1,220 | 1,185 | 1,217 | 1,192 | 1,147 | 1,197 | 1,260 | 1,193 | 1,278 | 1,269 | 1,311 |
| **Percent of unemployed** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers[1] | 64.2 | 62.4 | 63.6 | 61.9 | 63.1 | 62.6 | 61.0 | 62.2 | 63.1 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 63.0 | 61.7 | 63.0 | 61.3 |
| On temporary layoff | 11.4 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 52.8 | 52.7 | 53.6 | 52.2 | 52.9 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 52.4 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 52.5 | 54.0 | 52.9 | 53.5 | 51.7 |
| Job leavers | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Reentrants | 22.3 | 23.4 | 22.2 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 23.4 |
| New entrants | 7.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| **Percent of civilian labor force** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers[1] | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Job leavers | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .6 |
| Reentrants | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| New entrants | .7 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .9 |

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

### 9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

| Sex and age | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Total, 16 years and older | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.4 |
| 16 to 24 years | 17.6 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 18.1 |
| 16 to 19 years | 24.3 | 25.9 | 26.8 | 26.2 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 24.5 | 25.4 |
| 16 to 17 years | 25.9 | 29.1 | 29.8 | 28.1 | 28.5 | 29.8 | 29.2 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 30.4 | 31.2 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 24.9 | 27.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 23.4 | 24.2 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 23.6 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 24.9 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.3 | 24.7 | 24.2 | 24.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 14.7 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 17.1 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 15.3 |
| 25 years and older | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| 55 years and older | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Men, 16 years and older | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.1 |
| 16 to 24 years | 20.1 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 19.4 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 19.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 27.8 | 28.8 | 30.7 | 30.2 | 27.7 | 29.5 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 29.2 | 29.0 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 26.6 | 27.8 |
| 16 to 17 years | 28.7 | 31.8 | 33.1 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 33.3 | 33.8 | 28.5 | 29.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 27.4 | 27.4 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 27.7 | 26.4 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 26.2 | 26.8 | 25.5 | 27.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 17.0 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 18.2 | 19.8 | 16.1 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.5 | 18.1 | 16.9 |
| 25 years and older | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| 55 years and older | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.2 |
| Women, 16 years and older | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| 16 to 24 years | 14.9 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 16.1 |
| 16 to 19 years | 20.7 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 24.7 | 22.2 | 23.2 | 22.9 | 22.8 | 24.8 | 22.3 | 22.8 |
| 16 to 17 years | 23.1 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 25.1 | 26.4 | 28.5 | 26.1 | 27.3 | 25.8 | 28.4 | 29.6 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 21.2 | 25.2 |
| 18 t0 19 years | 19.4 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 23.3 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 21.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 12.3 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| 25 years and older | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| 55 years and older[1] | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 |

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

## 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

| State | Nov. 2009 | Oct. 2010[p] | Nov. 2010[p] | State | Nov. 2009 | Oct. 2010[p] | Nov. 2010[p] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 10.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | Missouri | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.5 |
| Alaska | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.0 | Montana | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Arizona | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.4 | Nebraska | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Arkansas | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.9 | Nevada | 12.9 | 14.2 | 14.3 |
| California | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | New Hampshire | 6.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Colorado | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.6 | New Jersey | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Connecticut | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 | New Mexico | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Delaware | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.4 | New York | 8.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| District of Columbia | 11.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | North Carolina | 10.9 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| Florida | 11.6 | 11.9 | 12.0 | North Dakota | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Georgia | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.0 | Ohio | 10.8 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| Hawaii | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.4 | Oklahoma | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Idaho | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.4 | Oregon | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Illinois | 10.9 | 9.8 | 9.6 | Pennsylvania | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| Indiana | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.8 | Rhode Island | 12.5 | 11.4 | 11.6 |
| Iowa | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | South Carolina | 12.3 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| Kansas | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | South Dakota | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Kentucky | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.2 | Tennessee | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Louisiana | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | Texas | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| Maine | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | Utah | 6.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Maryland | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | Vermont | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Massachusetts | 9.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 | Virginia | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Michigan | 14.4 | 12.8 | 12.4 | Washington | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Minnesota | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.1 | West Virginia | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| Mississippi | 10.4 | 9.7 | 10.0 | Wisconsin | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| | | | | Wyoming | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 |

[p] = preliminary

## 11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

| State | Nov. 2009 | Oct. 2010[p] | Nov. 2010[p] | State | Nov. 2009 | Oct. 2010[p] | Nov. 2010[p] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2,067,052 | 2,126,055 | 2,132,108 | Missouri | 3,008,542 | 2,991,597 | 2,998,527 |
| Alaska | 362,146 | 362,848 | 363,068 | Montana | 496,686 | 495,577 | 494,868 |
| Arizona | 3,137,679 | 3,183,256 | 3,181,096 | Nebraska | 980,896 | 971,355 | 971,456 |
| Arkansas | 1,374,140 | 1,344,566 | 1,350,808 | Nevada | 1,374,414 | 1,335,462 | 1,333,726 |
| California | 18,125,514 | 18,228,104 | 18,236,960 | New Hampshire | 741,546 | 745,510 | 747,410 |
| Colorado | 2,652,673 | 2,659,312 | 2,663,865 | New Jersey | 4,529,947 | 4,494,746 | 4,490,722 |
| Connecticut | 1,890,854 | 1,893,107 | 1,895,498 | New Mexico | 958,583 | 957,186 | 957,649 |
| Delaware | 428,939 | 422,191 | 422,460 | New York | 9,651,037 | 9,668,673 | 9,656,911 |
| District of Columbia | 332,565 | 330,880 | 331,483 | North Carolina | 4,520,288 | 4,469,691 | 4,468,393 |
| Florida | 9,206,073 | 9,234,416 | 9,237,682 | North Dakota | 363,961 | 367,672 | 367,972 |
| Georgia | 4,708,922 | 4,658,894 | 4,663,903 | Ohio | 5,915,134 | 5,911,706 | 5,909,312 |
| Hawaii | 634,245 | 632,794 | 632,864 | Oklahoma | 1,776,000 | 1,754,388 | 1,755,095 |
| Idaho | 750,851 | 755,944 | 756,394 | Oregon | 1,939,251 | 1,976,065 | 1,986,346 |
| Illinois | 6,593,593 | 6,641,139 | 6,666,190 | Pennsylvania | 6,393,613 | 6,366,742 | 6,363,460 |
| Indiana | 3,117,091 | 3,116,196 | 3,120,821 | Rhode Island | 572,976 | 571,506 | 572,191 |
| Iowa | 1,676,475 | 1,673,442 | 1,674,014 | South Carolina | 2,172,352 | 2,152,729 | 2,154,607 |
| Kansas | 1,517,229 | 1,494,342 | 1,499,527 | South Dakota | 445,409 | 443,090 | 443,292 |
| Kentucky | 2,070,661 | 2,083,608 | 2,088,363 | Tennessee | 2,994,988 | 3,057,800 | 3,063,572 |
| Louisiana | 2,066,714 | 2,113,175 | 2,112,258 | Texas | 12,028,204 | 12,141,477 | 12,179,050 |
| Maine | 704,117 | 694,568 | 696,269 | Utah | 1,347,167 | 1,354,991 | 1,357,141 |
| Maryland | 2,960,028 | 2,963,266 | 2,971,645 | Vermont | 358,362 | 356,598 | 357,392 |
| Massachusetts | 3,470,435 | 3,480,049 | 3,489,008 | Virginia | 4,146,418 | 4,173,595 | 4,176,893 |
| Michigan | 4,844,674 | 4,818,365 | 4,800,000 | Washington | 3,514,431 | 3,544,193 | 3,551,244 |
| Minnesota | 2,962,254 | 2,954,794 | 2,954,165 | West Virginia | 788,315 | 777,634 | 777,441 |
| Mississippi | 1,289,935 | 1,308,474 | 1,316,724 | Wisconsin | 3,035,017 | 3,033,333 | 3,040,948 |
| | | | | Wyoming | 293,017 | 292,142 | 292,804 |

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the database.

[p] = preliminary

**12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[In thousands]

| Industry | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| **TOTAL NONFARM** | 130,920 | 130,262 | 129,588 | 129,602 | 129,641 | 129,849 | 130,162 | 130,594 | 130,419 | 130,353 | 130,352 | 130,328 | 130,538 | 130,609 | 130,712 |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | 108,371 | 107,791 | 107,107 | 107,123 | 107,185 | 107,343 | 107,584 | 107,635 | 107,696 | 107,813 | 107,956 | 108,068 | 108,261 | 108,340 | 108,453 |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | 18,620 | 17,987 | 17,906 | 17,876 | 17,848 | 17,905 | 17,972 | 17,993 | 17,994 | 18,031 | 18,048 | 18,038 | 18,048 | 18,043 | 18,041 |
| **Natural resources and mining** | 700 | 729 | 676 | 684 | 691 | 702 | 709 | 720 | 726 | 733 | 742 | 749 | 759 | 764 | 768 |
| Logging | 49.8 | 47.7 | 46.9 | 47.0 | 47.2 | 48.3 | 48.9 | 48.7 | 48.2 | 48.3 | 48.2 | 47.2 | 47.1 | 46.8 | 47.7 |
| Mining | 650.0 | 681.3 | 629.4 | 637.2 | 644.1 | 653.4 | 659.8 | 671.1 | 677.7 | 684.6 | 694.1 | 701.8 | 711.8 | 716.8 | 720.0 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 161.6 | 165.4 | 159.8 | 160.9 | 161.5 | 163.0 | 164.1 | 165.3 | 164.7 | 165.0 | 167.2 | 167.8 | 169.8 | 168.7 | 167.7 |
| Mining, except oil and gas[1] | 211.6 | 214.9 | 207.7 | 209.3 | 211.2 | 212.8 | 212.4 | 213.3 | 214.1 | 214.5 | 216.0 | 217.3 | 218.3 | 219.6 | 219.1 |
| Coal mining | 82.2 | 82.9 | 79.2 | 79.6 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 81.5 | 82.8 | 82.9 | 83.2 | 83.5 | 84.1 | 84.8 | 84.9 | 85.3 |
| Support activities for mining | 276.7 | 301.0 | 261.9 | 267.0 | 271.4 | 277.6 | 283.3 | 292.5 | 298.9 | 305.1 | 310.9 | 316.7 | 323.7 | 328.5 | 333.2 |
| **Construction** | 6,037 | 5,614 | 5,696 | 5,636 | 5,585 | 5,612 | 5,634 | 5,605 | 5,596 | 5,594 | 5,628 | 5,617 | 5,621 | 5,619 | 5,603 |
| Construction of buildings | 1,365.6 | 1,263.1 | 1,282.5 | 1,266.3 | 1,255.4 | 1,268.5 | 1,278.3 | 1,271.2 | 1,264.9 | 1,260.3 | 1,260.7 | 1,262.3 | 1,256.2 | 1,257.5 | 1,251.2 |
| Heavy and civil engineering | 846.9 | 813.5 | 797.9 | 800.8 | 793.4 | 800.8 | 810.8 | 802.8 | 807.9 | 809.9 | 824.3 | 827.2 | 829.2 | 828.7 | 816.0 |
| Speciality trade contractors | 3,824.4 | 3,536.9 | 3,615.1 | 3,568.4 | 3,535.7 | 3,542.5 | 3,544.4 | 3,530.8 | 3,523.5 | 3,524.1 | 3,543.1 | 3,527.9 | 3,535.2 | 3,532.8 | 3,536.1 |
| **Manufacturing** | 11,883 | 11,644 | 11,534 | 11,556 | 11,572 | 11,591 | 11,629 | 11,668 | 11,672 | 11,704 | 11,678 | 11,672 | 11,668 | 11,660 | 11,670 |
| Production workers | 8,350 | 8,164 | 8,089 | 8,113 | 8,118 | 8,129 | 8,159 | 8,188 | 8,196 | 8,214 | 8,187 | 8,180 | 8,170 | 8,157 | 8,165 |
| **Durable goods** | 7,309 | 7,151 | 7,036 | 7,062 | 7,071 | 7,095 | 7,123 | 7,159 | 7,166 | 7,201 | 7,180 | 7,185 | 7,186 | 7,184 | 7,194 |
| Production workers | 5,008 | 4,894 | 4,801 | 4,828 | 4,830 | 4,850 | 4,872 | 4,901 | 4,914 | 4,938 | 4,916 | 4,920 | 4,914 | 4,913 | 4,917 |
| Wood products | 360.7 | 347.9 | 348.9 | 348.3 | 348.9 | 350.2 | 352.9 | 353.3 | 354.2 | 349.2 | 346.5 | 344.8 | 343.8 | 344.1 | 344.3 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 397.7 | 383.3 | 383.9 | 382.2 | 383.1 | 382.5 | 383.4 | 386.0 | 384.5 | 383.3 | 382.6 | 383.8 | 383.3 | 382.0 | 379.6 |
| Primary metals | 364.7 | 369.1 | 351.8 | 353.5 | 358.9 | 362.8 | 366.7 | 370.0 | 372.7 | 374.0 | 373.9 | 374.8 | 374.6 | 374.2 | 375.1 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,317.5 | 1,304.7 | 1,266.8 | 1,268.4 | 1,273.3 | 1,282.7 | 1,290.1 | 1,300.2 | 1,306.1 | 1,316.1 | 1,317.1 | 1,321.0 | 1,322.4 | 1,324.8 | 1,328.9 |
| Machinery | 1,029.3 | 994.7 | 973.2 | 975.6 | 979.8 | 984.9 | 991.0 | 996.3 | 999.3 | 1,000.5 | 1,000.0 | 1,000.8 | 1,001.2 | 1,001.6 | 998.8 |
| Computer and electronic products[1] | 1,136.3 | 1,098.7 | 1,093.3 | 1,091.6 | 1,091.9 | 1,093.2 | 1,093.1 | 1,096.0 | 1,098.0 | 1,100.4 | 1,102.6 | 1,103.4 | 1,103.2 | 1,104.0 | 1,107.6 |
| Computer and peripheral equipment | 166.0 | 160.2 | 158.3 | 158.2 | 158.2 | 158.0 | 158.1 | 158.9 | 159.2 | 160.1 | 161.2 | 161.3 | 162.3 | 162.6 | 163.3 |
| Communications equipment | 121.4 | 121.3 | 119.0 | 118.1 | 118.7 | 119.7 | 119.5 | 120.5 | 121.5 | 121.4 | 122.4 | 122.6 | 123.3 | 123.1 | 123.6 |
| Semiconductors and electronic components | 377.0 | 365.9 | 359.7 | 360.0 | 361.6 | 362.3 | 364.1 | 365.1 | 366.4 | 368.0 | 369.8 | 368.6 | 368.8 | 368.9 | 370.7 |
| Electronic instruments | 421.3 | 405.4 | 408.9 | 408.2 | 406.9 | 405.9 | 404.6 | 404.7 | 404.6 | 405.0 | 404.1 | 406.0 | 403.9 | 404.6 | 405.4 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 376.7 | 370.2 | 361.8 | 362.5 | 364.5 | 365.9 | 368.2 | 369.7 | 369.5 | 372.4 | 372.4 | 373.7 | 374.7 | 373.1 | 375.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,353.0 | 1,348.3 | 1,316.6 | 1,343.6 | 1,333.6 | 1,337.2 | 1,342.4 | 1,351.7 | 1,345.8 | 1,371.2 | 1,351.1 | 1,349.1 | 1,351.0 | 1,351.6 | 1,357.1 |
| Furniture and related products | 385.7 | 359.0 | 363.9 | 361.0 | 361.2 | 359.9 | 360.5 | 360.1 | 361.6 | 358.6 | 358.4 | 357.3 | 356.1 | 354.1 | 352.6 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 587.0 | 575.4 | 575.6 | 575.1 | 575.5 | 575.3 | 575.1 | 575.6 | 574.0 | 575.1 | 575.0 | 576.2 | 575.8 | 574.7 | 573.9 |
| **Nondurable goods** | 4,574 | 4,493 | 4,498 | 4,494 | 4,501 | 4,496 | 4,506 | 4,509 | 4,506 | 4,503 | 4,498 | 4,487 | 4,482 | 4,476 | 4,476 |
| Production workers | 3,341 | 3,271 | 3,288 | 3,285 | 3,288 | 3,279 | 3,287 | 3,287 | 3,282 | 3,276 | 3,271 | 3,260 | 3,256 | 3,244 | 3,248 |
| Food manufacturing | 1,459.0 | 1,455.2 | 1,455.6 | 1,450.6 | 1,455.0 | 1,456.0 | 1,459.7 | 1,460.9 | 1,461.8 | 1,461.9 | 1,458.7 | 1,454.2 | 1,449.9 | 1,448.4 | 1,450.8 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 187.7 | 183.1 | 183.6 | 182.3 | 184.1 | 184.9 | 183.9 | 183.2 | 182.4 | 180.6 | 182.0 | 182.9 | 184.9 | 185.4 | 183.5 |
| Textile mills | 125.6 | 123.3 | 124.2 | 121.1 | 123.5 | 123.1 | 123.6 | 123.5 | 123.6 | 123.9 | 122.7 | 122.8 | 123.6 | 123.8 | 124.8 |
| Textile product mills | 126.6 | 121.3 | 122.1 | 121.6 | 122.0 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 122.0 | 121.5 | 119.9 | 117.7 | 117.7 |
| Apparel | 169.6 | 164.8 | 166.0 | 168.9 | 167.9 | 165.9 | 165.8 | 164.9 | 163.9 | 163.8 | 163.9 | 163.2 | 164.4 | 163.7 | 165.0 |
| Leather and allied products | 29.4 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 27.7 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.3 |
| Paper and paper products | 407.4 | 397.9 | 397.6 | 397.2 | 398.8 | 397.2 | 399.0 | 399.0 | 398.7 | 397.4 | 398.0 | 397.8 | 398.3 | 396.6 | 396.8 |
| Printing and related support activities | 523.8 | 493.7 | 501.0 | 499.6 | 499.9 | 496.0 | 497.2 | 497.3 | 495.5 | 495.6 | 492.6 | 490.0 | 488.5 | 488.8 | 484.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 115.3 | 113.3 | 112.3 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 113.4 | 114.8 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 112.4 | 110.6 |
| Chemicals | 802.8 | 779.6 | 791.2 | 788.7 | 785.0 | 782.5 | 781.7 | 782.1 | 779.6 | 778.7 | 778.4 | 777.7 | 775.1 | 773.6 | 772.7 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 627.4 | 631.9 | 616.4 | 622.4 | 622.4 | 626.5 | 630.4 | 632.6 | 634.3 | 636.4 | 636.3 | 634.3 | 634.1 | 635.4 | 639.0 |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | 112,300 | 112,275 | 111,682 | 111,726 | 111,793 | 111,944 | 112,190 | 112,601 | 112,425 | 112,322 | 112,304 | 112,290 | 112,490 | 112,566 | 112,671 |
| **PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING** | 89,751 | 89,804 | 89,201 | 89,247 | 89,337 | 89,438 | 89,612 | 89,642 | 89,702 | 89,782 | 89,908 | 90,030 | 90,213 | 90,297 | 90,412 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities** | 24,949 | 24,763 | 24,653 | 24,666 | 24,667 | 24,714 | 24,741 | 24,742 | 24,741 | 24,771 | 24,779 | 24,795 | 24,849 | 24,849 | 24,880 |
| **Wholesale trade** | 5,625.3 | 5,585.9 | 5,564.0 | 5,556.3 | 5,559.5 | 5,570.8 | 5,576.2 | 5,575.2 | 5,579.9 | 5,587.1 | 5,589.4 | 5,593.9 | 5,605.0 | 5,610.2 | 5,619.0 |
| Durable goods | 2,827.0 | 2,776.6 | 2,766.7 | 2,761.9 | 2,764.3 | 2,765.4 | 2,768.1 | 2,772.2 | 2,767.6 | 2,776.6 | 2,776.6 | 2,781.3 | 2,787.5 | 2,793.3 | 2,800.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,980.0 | 1,974.5 | 1,974.3 | 1,975.1 | 1,971.8 | 1,978.2 | 1,978.8 | 1,971.5 | 1,973.9 | 1,972.6 | 1,974.5 | 1,973.2 | 1,976.0 | 1,974.0 | 1,974.3 |
| Electronic markets and agents and brokers | 818.4 | 834.9 | 823.0 | 819.3 | 823.4 | 827.2 | 829.3 | 831.5 | 838.4 | 837.9 | 838.3 | 839.4 | 841.5 | 842.9 | 844.2 |
| **Retail trade** | 14,527.8 | 14,443.9 | 14,360.0 | 14,409.1 | 14,416.2 | 14,438.9 | 14,453.3 | 14,447.5 | 14,431.3 | 14,442.4 | 14,448.8 | 14,444.9 | 14,483.1 | 14,463.7 | 14,475.7 |
| Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1] | 1,640.0 | 1,635.7 | 1,624.0 | 1,622.5 | 1,622.7 | 1,626.4 | 1,631.0 | 1,633.3 | 1,631.7 | 1,628.2 | 1,636.1 | 1,640.4 | 1,649.5 | 1,656.9 | 1,664.4 |
| Automobile dealers | 1,021.8 | 1,019.6 | 1,014.0 | 1,013.6 | 1,014.0 | 1,015.3 | 1,016.9 | 1,014.5 | 1,016.5 | 1,015.2 | 1,019.4 | 1,021.7 | 1,027.9 | 1,033.2 | 1,038.1 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 450.0 | 441.5 | 439.0 | 439.8 | 440.6 | 442.9 | 441.4 | 441.2 | 441.3 | 439.9 | 437.8 | 440.3 | 444.9 | 443.8 | 447.6 |
| Electronics and appliance stores | 487.1 | 484.2 | 477.2 | 481.0 | 481.5 | 482.0 | 479.5 | 480.3 | 479.6 | 480.2 | 483.7 | 486.5 | 491.7 | 491.4 | 490.2 |

See notes at end of table.

**12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**
[In thousands]

| Industry | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| Building material and garden supply stores | 1,162.6 | 1,149.3 | 1,150.0 | 1,154.6 | 1,162.2 | 1,173.8 | 1,173.4 | 1,163.3 | 1,145.7 | 1,144.4 | 1,143.7 | 1,141.1 | 1,137.1 | 1,133.8 | 1,134.5 |
| Food and beverage stores | 2,829.0 | 2,806.8 | 2,799.8 | 2,813.3 | 2,804.7 | 2,804.2 | 2,809.8 | 2,807.2 | 2,803.3 | 2,805.6 | 2,808.1 | 2,808.9 | 2,807.7 | 2,806.8 | 2,807.3 |
| Health and personal care stores | 984.2 | 973.0 | 978.7 | 980.9 | 977.1 | 974.5 | 974.7 | 976.2 | 974.5 | 972.7 | 971.4 | 971.4 | 971.0 | 968.4 | 960.8 |
| Gasoline stations | 827.0 | 820.9 | 822.5 | 820.9 | 819.7 | 819.7 | 821.3 | 822.8 | 820.4 | 824.3 | 820.9 | 820.6 | 818.6 | 818.9 | 819.1 |
| Clothing and clothing accessories stores | 1,368.9 | 1,392.9 | 1,360.9 | 1,371.6 | 1,375.4 | 1,383.4 | 1,393.0 | 1,390.1 | 1,391.0 | 1,391.8 | 1,392.1 | 1,393.8 | 1,415.6 | 1,412.9 | 1,419.0 |
| Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores | 616.4 | 606.6 | 606.9 | 608.8 | 612.4 | 610.8 | 611.5 | 609.0 | 609.8 | 609.0 | 609.4 | 604.4 | 602.4 | 600.2 | 600.8 |
| General merchandise stores[1] | 2,956.1 | 2,942.8 | 2,911.8 | 2,927.8 | 2,930.3 | 2,929.4 | 2,925.9 | 2,933.6 | 2,941.8 | 2,954.9 | 2,954.6 | 2,949.9 | 2,955.0 | 2,943.9 | 2,945.3 |
| Department stores | 1,471.2 | 1,484.9 | 1,458.7 | 1,471.0 | 1,477.4 | 1,477.3 | 1,479.3 | 1,482.0 | 1,488.7 | 1,492.9 | 1,494.0 | 1,488.9 | 1,490.8 | 1,483.8 | 1,484.5 |
| Miscellaneous store retailers | 784.6 | 769.7 | 769.4 | 772.6 | 772.7 | 772.6 | 770.9 | 769.5 | 768.3 | 769.4 | 768.6 | 766.7 | 768.3 | 767.0 | 764.9 |
| Nonstore retailers | 421.8 | 420.4 | 419.8 | 415.3 | 416.9 | 419.2 | 420.9 | 421.0 | 423.9 | 422.0 | 422.4 | 420.9 | 421.3 | 419.7 | 421.8 |
| **Transportation and warehousing** | 4,235.3 | 4,178.4 | 4,171.8 | 4,142.5 | 4,133.5 | 4,146.2 | 4,153.6 | 4,162.3 | 4,174.4 | 4,188.9 | 4,187.8 | 4,204.3 | 4,208.2 | 4,223.5 | 4,232.3 |
| Air transportation | 459.7 | 454.2 | 453.8 | 454.1 | 454.5 | 454.0 | 453.3 | 452.9 | 453.8 | 453.6 | 453.5 | 453.9 | 454.7 | 454.9 | 455.6 |
| Rail transportation | 219.4 | 218.8 | 213.7 | 213.2 | 213.6 | 215.3 | 215.6 | 216.4 | 218.9 | 219.6 | 220.8 | 221.3 | 222.4 | 223.0 | 223.6 |
| Water transportation | 63.7 | 63.8 | 63.3 | 62.9 | 62.3 | 63.6 | 62.9 | 63.7 | 64.1 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.8 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 65.2 |
| Truck transportation | 1,265.9 | 1,237.6 | 1,231.3 | 1,232.1 | 1,227.9 | 1,227.2 | 1,231.3 | 1,234.5 | 1,234.5 | 1,240.8 | 1,242.3 | 1,242.1 | 1,243.9 | 1,247.5 | 1,250.1 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 419.3 | 425.1 | 414.6 | 414.8 | 410.7 | 415.7 | 414.8 | 414.6 | 418.1 | 431.2 | 426.1 | 435.6 | 437.1 | 436.6 | 439.1 |
| Pipeline transportation | 41.7 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.1 |
| Scenic and sightseeing transportation | 27.8 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 28.2 | 27.7 | 26.5 |
| Support activities for transportation | 549.0 | 543.4 | 538.5 | 538.2 | 535.2 | 538.7 | 540.7 | 545.2 | 546.5 | 548.4 | 547.2 | 546.2 | 546.2 | 545.7 | 545.4 |
| Couriers and messengers | 547.1 | 523.4 | 553.6 | 523.8 | 521.7 | 520.8 | 522.3 | 521.3 | 523.1 | 520.7 | 522.1 | 527.4 | 524.2 | 533.1 | 536.4 |
| Warehousing and storage | 641.6 | 644.4 | 634.2 | 634.9 | 638.4 | 643.4 | 644.2 | 645.5 | 647.4 | 643.6 | 644.3 | 646.4 | 647.7 | 651.0 | 651.3 |
| **Utilities** | 561.1 | 554.7 | 557.2 | 558.5 | 558.2 | 557.8 | 557.7 | 556.6 | 555.0 | 552.9 | 553.1 | 551.6 | 552.8 | 551.8 | 552.9 |
| **Information** | 2,807 | 2,723 | 2,748 | 2,745 | 2,739 | 2,728 | 2,727 | 2,725 | 2,711 | 2,717 | 2,724 | 2,717 | 2,713 | 2,715 | 2,711 |
| Publishing industries, except Internet | 796.4 | 761.9 | 769.3 | 770.8 | 763.9 | 763.0 | 762.9 | 762.5 | 760.9 | 761.3 | 761.7 | 760.3 | 759.9 | 759.8 | 759.4 |
| Motion picture and sound recording industries | 350.4 | 351.7 | 341.7 | 341.9 | 347.4 | 343.8 | 349.2 | 354.8 | 345.1 | 351.5 | 358.6 | 355.5 | 351.4 | 353.5 | 354.9 |
| Broadcasting, except Internet. | 301.0 | 296.1 | 294.3 | 295.2 | 296.0 | 295.9 | 295.9 | 294.9 | 294.8 | 296.4 | 297.3 | 297.8 | 297.8 | 297.3 | 296.7 |
| Internet publishing and broadcasting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telecommunications | 974.8 | 927.4 | 956.9 | 951.9 | 945.4 | 941.1 | 933.9 | 927.5 | 925.5 | 921.0 | 920.5 | 916.7 | 916.3 | 916.0 | 911.5 |
| ISPs, search portals, and data processing | 250.0 | 246.3 | 250.2 | 249.7 | 249.8 | 248.0 | 247.4 | 246.6 | 245.5 | 245.5 | 244.7 | 245.1 | 245.2 | 245.2 | 245.4 |
| Other information services | 134.5 | 139.6 | 135.3 | 135.8 | 136.2 | 136.5 | 137.3 | 138.9 | 139.3 | 140.8 | 141.1 | 141.7 | 141.9 | 142.7 | 142.7 |
| **Financial activities** | 7,758 | 7,597 | 7,657 | 7,635 | 7,628 | 7,609 | 7,611 | 7,602 | 7,591 | 7,581 | 7,578 | 7,582 | 7,585 | 7,581 | 7,585 |
| Finance and insurance | 5,762.7 | 5,654.7 | 5,693.7 | 5,677.0 | 5,670.6 | 5,659.3 | 5,656.6 | 5,653.4 | 5,649.9 | 5,645.6 | 5,643.7 | 5,649.0 | 5,650.8 | 5,650.2 | 5,650.8 |
| Monetary authorities—central bank | 21.1 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.8 | 21.9 |
| Credit intermediation and related activities[1] | 2,597.3 | 2,567.6 | 2,570.9 | 2,565.5 | 2,567.9 | 2,566.9 | 2,563.2 | 2,562.7 | 2,562.3 | 2,562.3 | 2,564.8 | 2,570.3 | 2,575.4 | 2,575.0 | 2,575.1 |
| Depository credit intermediation[1] | 1,760.5 | 1,756.7 | 1,750.3 | 1,748.5 | 1,750.0 | 1,751.6 | 1,752.4 | 1,752.2 | 1,753.8 | 1,755.6 | 1,757.6 | 1,760.1 | 1,766.5 | 1,766.8 | 1,768.3 |
| Commercial banking | 1,318.8 | 1,316.5 | 1,310.8 | 1,310.1 | 1,311.4 | 1,311.9 | 1,312.4 | 1,312.3 | 1,313.0 | 1,315.7 | 1,317.8 | 1,319.0 | 1,324.4 | 1,324.8 | 1,326.9 |
| Securities, commodity contracts, investments | 809.7 | 796.9 | 795.9 | 792.6 | 793.0 | 790.5 | 797.1 | 797.4 | 797.9 | 798.0 | 795.7 | 800.8 | 797.3 | 798.6 | 803.0 |
| Insurance carriers and related activities | 2,246.7 | 2,183.6 | 2,219.6 | 2,212.1 | 2,203.5 | 2,196.0 | 2,190.0 | 2,186.9 | 2,183.4 | 2,178.6 | 2,176.9 | 2,171.6 | 2,171.6 | 2,169.3 | 2,165.6 |
| Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles | 87.8 | 85.2 | 86.2 | 85.6 | 85.0 | 84.7 | 85.1 | 85.2 | 85.1 | 85.5 | 85.1 | 84.9 | 85.0 | 85.5 | 85.2 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 1,995.3 | 1,941.7 | 1,963.3 | 1,958.3 | 1,956.9 | 1,950.1 | 1,954.4 | 1,948.4 | 1,941.2 | 1,935.0 | 1,934.1 | 1,933.3 | 1,934.2 | 1,930.9 | 1,934.5 |
| Real estate | 1,416.7 | 1,384.4 | 1,403.5 | 1,399.4 | 1,397.9 | 1,388.9 | 1,393.5 | 1,387.8 | 1,379.8 | 1,375.9 | 1,378.0 | 1,379.7 | 1,379.8 | 1,378.8 | 1,384.7 |
| Rental and leasing services | 552.4 | 533.0 | 534.2 | 533.7 | 534.1 | 536.4 | 536.5 | 536.3 | 537.4 | 535.2 | 532.2 | 529.7 | 530.0 | 527.9 | 525.6 |
| Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets | 26.3 | 24.3 | 25.6 | 25.2 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 24.2 |
| **Professional and business services** | 16,580 | 16,697 | 16,488 | 16,511 | 16,567 | 16,568 | 16,638 | 16,664 | 16,697 | 16,692 | 16,730 | 16,758 | 16,798 | 16,847 | 16,854 |
| Professional and technical services[1] | 7,508.5 | 7,419.8 | 7,431.5 | 7,417.7 | 7,416.7 | 7,404.0 | 7,418.8 | 7,405.5 | 7,407.5 | 7,416.0 | 7,433.8 | 7,420.4 | 7,428.0 | 7,436.0 | 7,437.4 |
| Legal services | 1,122.4 | 1,105.8 | 1,104.5 | 1,105.0 | 1,105.2 | 1,105.9 | 1,104.1 | 1,104.3 | 1,101.1 | 1,102.9 | 1,105.5 | 1,107.6 | 1,107.6 | 1,106.7 | 1,105.7 |
| Accounting and bookkeeping services | 920.4 | 893.3 | 915.8 | 919.0 | 917.4 | 909.3 | 908.8 | 898.1 | 894.5 | 893.1 | 896.5 | 882.9 | 875.3 | 873.2 | 862.5 |
| Architectural and engineering services | 1,324.6 | 1,277.9 | 1,291.7 | 1,283.7 | 1,279.9 | 1,279.7 | 1,280.0 | 1,278.2 | 1,277.0 | 1,278.3 | 1,279.0 | 1,276.9 | 1,275.4 | 1,276.1 | 1,274.8 |

See notes at end of table

**12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[In thousands]

| Industry | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| Computer systems design and related services | 1,426.3 | 1,455.3 | 1,428.3 | 1,433.4 | 1,439.4 | 1,436.1 | 1,443.7 | 1,446.5 | 1,447.2 | 1,454.8 | 1,460.7 | 1,463.1 | 1,473.6 | 1,475.7 | 1,481.0 |
| Management and technical consulting services | 992.5 | 989.2 | 993.3 | 986.3 | 983.3 | 983.6 | 984.4 | 979.3 | 987.6 | 988.9 | 989.3 | 992.6 | 996.2 | 1,000.8 | 1,003.7 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 1,856.0 | 1,828.4 | 1,819.8 | 1,819.2 | 1,822.6 | 1,822.9 | 1,824.0 | 1,825.5 | 1,825.5 | 1,828.0 | 1,830.3 | 1,835.5 | 1,834.9 | 1,835.1 | 1,836.4 |
| Administrative and waste services | 7,214.9 | 7,448.7 | 7,236.4 | 7,273.6 | 7,327.2 | 7,340.8 | 7,395.2 | 7,432.7 | 7,463.6 | 7,447.7 | 7,465.9 | 7,501.9 | 7,535.5 | 7,575.5 | 7,580.1 |
| Administrative and support services[1] | 6,864.3 | 7,095.3 | 6,888.7 | 6,927.0 | 6,980.2 | 6,992.5 | 7,046.1 | 7,078.9 | 7,108.9 | 7,090.0 | 7,108.1 | 7,145.5 | 7,179.8 | 7,220.2 | 7,224.9 |
| Employment services[1] | 2,497.6 | 2,775.1 | 2,575.0 | 2,629.3 | 2,666.1 | 2,701.9 | 2,730.6 | 2,764.1 | 2,791.8 | 2,769.6 | 2,776.4 | 2,821.5 | 2,844.9 | 2,880.4 | 2,888.7 |
| Temporary help services | 1,827.7 | 2,098.7 | 1,911.0 | 1,960.2 | 1,996.1 | 2,028.4 | 2,051.7 | 2,082.1 | 2,100.7 | 2,094.0 | 2,116.5 | 2,143.8 | 2,172.4 | 2,203.5 | 2,219.4 |
| Business support services | 816.8 | 797.9 | 805.3 | 801.5 | 798.3 | 794.1 | 794.7 | 793.2 | 793.7 | 797.2 | 799.7 | 798.2 | 800.8 | 803.1 | 805.3 |
| Services to buildings and dwellings | 1,748.5 | 1,726.6 | 1,725.9 | 1,710.9 | 1,725.8 | 1,706.6 | 1,726.5 | 1,730.3 | 1,728.8 | 1,731.5 | 1,734.1 | 1,732.0 | 1,730.7 | 1,725.6 | 1,723.7 |
| Waste management and remediation services | 350.7 | 353.4 | 347.7 | 346.6 | 347.0 | 348.3 | 349.1 | 353.8 | 354.7 | 357.7 | 357.8 | 356.4 | 355.7 | 355.3 | 355.2 |
| **Educational and health services** | 19,191 | 19,560 | 19,350 | 19,370 | 19,400 | 19,449 | 19,477 | 19,502 | 19,532 | 19,558 | 19,599 | 19,625 | 19,691 | 19,728 | 19,772 |
| Educational services | 3,089.9 | 3,150.0 | 3,107.3 | 3,111.5 | 3,121.2 | 3,130.5 | 3,133.6 | 3,138.9 | 3,146.4 | 3,144.8 | 3,154.5 | 3,146.6 | 3,170.4 | 3,180.9 | 3,187.4 |
| Health care and social assistance | 16,100.8 | 16,409.8 | 16,242.5 | 16,258.2 | 16,279.2 | 16,318.4 | 16,343.8 | 16,362.6 | 16,385.2 | 16,413.0 | 16,444.3 | 16,478.5 | 16,520.6 | 16,547.2 | 16,584.3 |
| Ambulatory health care services[1] | 5,777.3 | 5,927.1 | 5,847.2 | 5,855.0 | 5,864.1 | 5,885.3 | 5,892.8 | 5,905.4 | 5,911.8 | 5,930.1 | 5,945.1 | 5,962.0 | 5,980.5 | 5,986.8 | 6,007.4 |
| Offices of physicians | 2,279.8 | 2,319.6 | 2,306.5 | 2,309.7 | 2,310.8 | 2,312.9 | 2,312.5 | 2,314.4 | 2,315.4 | 2,317.7 | 2,322.6 | 2,326.0 | 2,330.7 | 2,331.9 | 2,335.2 |
| Outpatient care centers | 543.0 | 554.0 | 546.2 | 544.7 | 545.9 | 548.6 | 551.2 | 550.5 | 551.9 | 554.1 | 556.7 | 557.0 | 559.6 | 559.8 | 566.3 |
| Home health care services | 1,023.9 | 1,070.1 | 1,051.0 | 1,050.9 | 1,051.9 | 1,058.2 | 1,063.4 | 1,064.5 | 1,064.8 | 1,070.8 | 1,073.2 | 1,079.8 | 1,083.6 | 1,087.5 | 1,091.8 |
| Hospitals | 4,677.1 | 4,716.9 | 4,694.4 | 4,702.5 | 4,704.3 | 4,705.6 | 4,710.3 | 4,708.9 | 4,714.6 | 4,712.7 | 4,717.4 | 4,722.9 | 4,728.8 | 4,736.5 | 4,744.5 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities[1] | 3,081.2 | 3,124.9 | 3,099.0 | 3,096.5 | 3,099.6 | 3,108.5 | 3,113.5 | 3,117.3 | 3,121.7 | 3,129.5 | 3,134.4 | 3,137.3 | 3,143.6 | 3,147.4 | 3,154.5 |
| Nursing care facilities | 1,643.9 | 1,656.8 | 1,648.2 | 1,644.9 | 1,646.7 | 1,650.8 | 1,653.0 | 1,654.3 | 1,655.3 | 1,658.9 | 1,659.1 | 1,661.3 | 1,663.6 | 1,665.6 | 1,667.5 |
| Social assistance[1] | 2,565.2 | 2,640.9 | 2,601.9 | 2,604.2 | 2,611.2 | 2,619.0 | 2,627.2 | 2,631.0 | 2,637.1 | 2,640.7 | 2,647.4 | 2,656.3 | 2,667.7 | 2,676.5 | 2,677.9 |
| Child day care services | 857.0 | 864.8 | 858.9 | 859.8 | 861.7 | 862.8 | 867.6 | 863.9 | 864.3 | 861.5 | 865.3 | 868.0 | 870.1 | 871.2 | 869.4 |
| **Leisure and hospitality** | 13,102 | 13,112 | 12,991 | 13,003 | 13,026 | 13,049 | 13,085 | 13,070 | 13,100 | 13,111 | 13,135 | 13,173 | 13,172 | 13,184 | 13,231 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 1,914.5 | 1,903.6 | 1,886.5 | 1,884.8 | 1,893.1 | 1,888.2 | 1,905.0 | 1,889.4 | 1,907.1 | 1,913.0 | 1,904.6 | 1,917.4 | 1,898.6 | 1,898.3 | 1,916.5 |
| Performing arts and spectator sports | 397.2 | 409.8 | 391.8 | 390.1 | 396.0 | 396.8 | 404.6 | 408.3 | 407.8 | 415.5 | 415.3 | 423.6 | 407.9 | 415.8 | 417.7 |
| Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks | 129.9 | 128.7 | 129.0 | 128.2 | 128.9 | 129.8 | 129.2 | 128.9 | 129.4 | 129.6 | 128.3 | 128.4 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 128.1 |
| Amusements, gambling, and recreation | 1,387.4 | 1,365.1 | 1,365.7 | 1,366.5 | 1,368.2 | 1,361.6 | 1,371.2 | 1,352.2 | 1,369.9 | 1,367.9 | 1,361.0 | 1,365.4 | 1,363.1 | 1,354.6 | 1,370.7 |
| Accommodations and food services | 11,187.5 | 11,208.4 | 11,104.5 | 11,117.7 | 11,133.3 | 11,160.8 | 11,180.0 | 11,180.1 | 11,193.3 | 11,198.2 | 11,230.2 | 11,255.9 | 11,272.9 | 11,285.5 | 11,314.6 |
| Accommodations | 1,759.7 | 1,749.7 | 1,733.1 | 1,726.1 | 1,728.4 | 1,733.4 | 1,740.3 | 1,749.2 | 1,762.2 | 1,768.6 | 1,774.3 | 1,761.6 | 1,754.1 | 1,750.2 | 1,754.8 |
| Food services and drinking places | 9,427.8 | 9,458.7 | 9,371.4 | 9,391.6 | 9,404.9 | 9,427.4 | 9,439.7 | 9,430.9 | 9,431.1 | 9,429.6 | 9,455.9 | 9,494.3 | 9,518.8 | 9,535.3 | 9,559.8 |
| **Other services** | 5,364 | 5,353 | 5,314 | 5,317 | 5,310 | 5,321 | 5,333 | 5,337 | 5,330 | 5,352 | 5,363 | 5,380 | 5,405 | 5,393 | 5,379 |
| Repair and maintenance | 1,153.7 | 1,148.1 | 1,139.8 | 1,138.5 | 1,136.1 | 1,142.3 | 1,146.1 | 1,150.2 | 1,145.2 | 1,147.7 | 1,151.8 | 1,152.7 | 1,157.4 | 1,153.7 | 1,150.9 |
| Personal and laundry services | 1,282.3 | 1,272.3 | 1,269.6 | 1,268.4 | 1,271.5 | 1,273.0 | 1,273.1 | 1,273.5 | 1,269.3 | 1,268.4 | 1,267.8 | 1,271.8 | 1,281.9 | 1,276.6 | 1,280.8 |
| Membership associations and organizations | 2,927.6 | 2,932.3 | 2,904.4 | 2,910.5 | 2,902.1 | 2,905.7 | 2,914.1 | 2,913.1 | 2,915.8 | 2,935.6 | 2,943.0 | 2,955.1 | 2,965.4 | 2,962.8 | 2,947.7 |
| **Government** | 22,549 | 22,471 | 22,481 | 22,479 | 22,456 | 22,506 | 22,578 | 22,959 | 22,723 | 22,540 | 22,396 | 22,260 | 22,277 | 22,269 | 22,259 |
| Federal | 2,828 | 2,959 | 2,824 | 2,857 | 2,860 | 2,910 | 2,988 | 3,396 | 3,173 | 3,030 | 2,919 | 2,843 | 2,838 | 2,842 | 2,852 |
| Federal, except U.S. Postal Service | 2,124.2 | 2,302.7 | 2,160.1 | 2,181.4 | 2,192.9 | 2,246.3 | 2,326.8 | 2,738.2 | 2,518.0 | 2,378.4 | 2,268.6 | 2,194.2 | 2,190.8 | 2,198.4 | 2,208.7 |
| U.S. Postal Service | 703.2 | 655.7 | 663.7 | 675.9 | 666.6 | 663.9 | 661.1 | 657.9 | 655.3 | 651.5 | 650.6 | 648.4 | 646.9 | 643.6 | 643.6 |
| State | 5,180 | 5,175 | 5,178 | 5,169 | 5,175 | 5,174 | 5,169 | 5,157 | 5,159 | 5,175 | 5,158 | 5,170 | 5,182 | 5,184 | 5,184 |
| Education | 2,370.5 | 2,408.3 | 2,383.7 | 2,383.2 | 2,392.5 | 2,391.9 | 2,392.0 | 2,387.2 | 2,394.5 | 2,415.2 | 2,403.2 | 2,415.4 | 2,427.1 | 2,429.3 | 2,430.9 |
| Other State government | 2,809.2 | 2,766.2 | 2,794.5 | 2,785.8 | 2,782.7 | 2,782.0 | 2,777.3 | 2,769.3 | 2,764.8 | 2,759.8 | 2,754.8 | 2,754.9 | 2,754.4 | 2,754.8 | 2,753.4 |
| Local | 14,542 | 14,338 | 14,479 | 14,453 | 14,421 | 14,422 | 14,421 | 14,406 | 14,391 | 14,335 | 14,319 | 14,247 | 14,257 | 14,243 | 14,223 |
| Education | 8,062.1 | 7,960.8 | 8,040.0 | 8,025.1 | 8,000.7 | 8,007.4 | 8,009.2 | 8,007.5 | 8,005.6 | 7,972.7 | 7,945.8 | 7,893.4 | 7,914.5 | 7,906.9 | 7,899.7 |
| Other local government | 6,479.8 | 6,377.1 | 6,438.9 | 6,427.9 | 6,419.8 | 6,414.5 | 6,411.7 | 6,398.1 | 6,385.6 | 6,362.6 | 6,373.2 | 6,353.4 | 6,342.2 | 6,335.9 | 6,323.6 |

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

## 13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

| Industry | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | 33.1 | 33.4 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.6 |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | 39.2 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 |
| **Natural resources and mining** | 43.3 | 44.6 | 43.4 | 44.2 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 45.4 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 44.6 | 44.6 |
| **Construction** | 37.6 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 38.7 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.7 |
| **Manufacturing** | 39.8 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.2 |
| Overtime hours | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Durable goods | 39.9 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.4 |
| Overtime hours | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Wood products | 37.4 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 39.2 | 38.3 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 39.2 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 40.9 | 41.6 | 40.2 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.6 |
| Primary metals | 40.7 | 43.6 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 44.1 |
| Fabricated metal products | 39.4 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.9 |
| Machinery | 40.1 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.6 |
| Computer and electronic products | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.5 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 39.3 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 41.2 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.3 |
| Furniture and related products | 37.7 | 38.3 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 38.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 39.8 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.9 |
| Overtime hours | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Food manufacturing | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.8 |
| Beverage and tobacco products | 35.7 | 37.5 | 34.7 | 35.4 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 35.5 | 38.2 | 36.4 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 38.5 |
| Textile mills | 37.7 | 41.1 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 41.3 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 |
| Textile product mills | 37.9 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 37.8 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.3 |
| Apparel | 36.0 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 36.3 | 35.9 | 36.9 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.3 |
| Leather and allied products | 33.6 | 39.1 | 36.2 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 40.3 |
| Paper and paper products | 41.8 | 42.9 | 42.1 | 42.9 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 |
| Printing and related support activities | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 37.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 43.4 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 43.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 43.7 |
| Chemicals | 41.4 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.2 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 40.2 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.9 |
| **PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING** | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.4 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities** | 32.9 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.3 |
| Retail trade | 29.9 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 30.5 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 36.0 | 37.2 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.7 |
| Utilities | 42.1 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 42.2 |
| **Information** | 36.6 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.3 |
| **Financial activities** | 36.1 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.1 | 36.2 |
| **Professional and business services** | 34.7 | 35.1 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.5 |
| **Education and health services** | 32.3 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 32.2 |
| **Leisure and hospitality** | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.7 |
| **Other services** | 30.5 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 30.8 |

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
p = preliminary.

## 14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

| Industry | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars | $18.62 | $19.04 | $18.85 | $18.90 | $18.92 | $18.90 | $18.95 | $19.00 | $19.02 | $19.04 | $19.09 | $19.11 | $19.18 | $19.19 | $19.21 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 8.88 | 8.90 | 8.85 | 8.85 | 8.86 | 8.84 | 8.88 | 8.93 | 8.95 | 8.93 | 8.92 | 8.92 | 8.92 | 8.92 | 8.87 |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | 19.90 | 20.27 | 20.04 | 20.10 | 20.14 | 20.16 | 20.17 | 20.21 | 20.22 | 20.25 | 20.31 | 20.34 | 20.40 | 20.43 | 20.44 |
| **Natural resources and mining** | 23.29 | 23.83 | 23.47 | 23.29 | 23.71 | 23.87 | 23.83 | 23.81 | 23.91 | 23.98 | 23.86 | 24.11 | 23.85 | 23.96 | 23.96 |
| **Construction** | 22.67 | 23.26 | 22.95 | 23.08 | 23.13 | 23.12 | 23.09 | 23.12 | 23.17 | 23.21 | 23.28 | 23.24 | 23.42 | 23.50 | 23.55 |
| **Manufacturing** | 18.23 | 18.57 | 18.38 | 18.42 | 18.47 | 18.47 | 18.48 | 18.56 | 18.54 | 18.57 | 18.59 | 18.64 | 18.66 | 18.66 | 18.66 |
| Excluding overtime | 17.58 | 17.74 | 17.64 | 17.64 | 17.70 | 17.67 | 17.67 | 17.73 | 17.70 | 17.75 | 17.77 | 17.80 | 17.82 | 17.80 | 17.80 |
| Durable goods | 19.35 | 19.75 | 19.57 | 19.63 | 19.69 | 19.65 | 19.66 | 19.73 | 19.70 | 19.71 | 19.73 | 19.81 | 19.83 | 19.86 | 19.87 |
| Nondurable goods | 16.56 | 16.77 | 16.64 | 16.64 | 16.66 | 16.71 | 16.72 | 16.80 | 16.78 | 16.82 | 16.87 | 16.86 | 16.86 | 16.81 | 16.80 |
| **PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING** | 18.35 | 18.78 | 18.60 | 18.64 | 18.66 | 18.64 | 18.69 | 18.74 | 18.76 | 18.79 | 18.83 | 18.84 | 18.93 | 18.92 | 18.95 |
| **Trade,transportation, and utilities** | 16.50 | 16.87 | 16.73 | 16.78 | 16.78 | 16.77 | 16.83 | 16.87 | 16.85 | 16.85 | 16.88 | 16.96 | 17.03 | 17.01 | 17.00 |
| Wholesale trade | 20.85 | 21.54 | 21.35 | 21.49 | 21.42 | 21.37 | 21.48 | 21.49 | 21.51 | 21.56 | 21.56 | 21.66 | 21.84 | 21.72 | 21.75 |
| Retail trade | 13.02 | 13.26 | 13.16 | 13.18 | 13.20 | 13.18 | 13.22 | 13.22 | 13.23 | 13.24 | 13.26 | 13.32 | 13.37 | 13.39 | 13.38 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 18.80 | 19.18 | 19.00 | 19.14 | 19.10 | 19.16 | 19.18 | 19.31 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 19.20 | 19.19 | 19.23 | 19.16 | 19.25 |
| Utilities | 29.56 | 30.35 | 29.91 | 29.79 | 29.88 | 29.93 | 30.04 | 30.42 | 30.31 | 30.42 | 30.50 | 30.63 | 30.76 | 30.78 | 30.68 |
| **Information** | 25.45 | 25.87 | 25.64 | 25.58 | 25.63 | 25.65 | 25.62 | 25.77 | 25.75 | 26.03 | 25.89 | 26.00 | 26.20 | 26.18 | 26.22 |
| **Financial activities** | 20.83 | 21.44 | 21.11 | 21.37 | 21.27 | 21.34 | 21.36 | 21.36 | 21.39 | 21.45 | 21.48 | 21.40 | 21.61 | 21.66 | 21.67 |
| **Professional and business services** | 22.35 | 22.80 | 22.58 | 22.62 | 22.66 | 22.63 | 22.67 | 22.77 | 22.79 | 22.85 | 22.92 | 22.93 | 22.98 | 22.98 | 22.99 |
| **Education and health services** | 19.49 | 20.00 | 19.76 | 19.76 | 19.83 | 19.80 | 19.88 | 19.92 | 19.97 | 20.02 | 20.08 | 20.09 | 20.19 | 20.17 | 20.24 |
| **Leisure and hospitality** | 11.11 | 11.31 | 11.27 | 11.28 | 11.30 | 11.31 | 11.31 | 11.34 | 11.34 | 11.31 | 11.34 | 11.26 | 11.30 | 11.31 | 11.34 |
| **Other services** | 16.59 | 16.85 | 16.85 | 16.85 | 16.87 | 16.79 | 16.81 | 16.81 | 16.89 | 16.84 | 16.82 | 16.86 | 16.91 | 16.95 | 16.98 |

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
p = preliminary.

## 15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | $18.62 | $19.04 | $18.85 | $18.98 | $18.98 | $18.91 | $18.97 | $19.02 | $18.89 | $18.94 | $19.03 | $19.11 | $19.21 | $19.19 | $19.23 |
| Seasonally adjusted | – | – | 18.85 | 18.90 | 18.92 | 18.90 | 18.95 | 19.00 | 19.02 | 19.04 | 19.09 | 19.11 | 19.18 | 19.19 | 19.21 |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | 19.90 | 20.27 | 20.08 | 20.02 | 20.00 | 20.05 | 20.13 | 20.18 | 20.19 | 20.32 | 20.38 | 20.44 | 20.51 | 20.47 | 20.48 |
| **Natural resources and mining** | 23.29 | 23.83 | 23.73 | 23.43 | 23.74 | 24.10 | 23.96 | 23.63 | 23.59 | 23.80 | 23.72 | 24.08 | 23.76 | 23.89 | 24.16 |
| **Construction** | 22.67 | 23.26 | 23.03 | 23.00 | 23.03 | 23.04 | 22.99 | 23.05 | 23.03 | 23.26 | 23.39 | 23.36 | 23.57 | 23.57 | 23.64 |
| **Manufacturing** | 18.23 | 18.57 | 18.46 | 18.47 | 18.47 | 18.44 | 18.49 | 18.54 | 18.51 | 18.53 | 18.54 | 18.71 | 18.67 | 18.67 | 18.73 |
| Durable goods | 19.35 | 19.75 | 19.67 | 19.64 | 19.70 | 19.63 | 19.65 | 19.70 | 19.65 | 19.68 | 19.69 | 19.89 | 19.85 | 19.88 | 19.98 |
| Wood products | 14.93 | 14.87 | 15.16 | 14.97 | 14.79 | 14.80 | 14.89 | 14.91 | 14.83 | 14.86 | 14.86 | 14.93 | 14.78 | 14.87 | 14.99 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 17.28 | 17.47 | 17.25 | 17.28 | 17.21 | 17.30 | 17.53 | 17.49 | 17.56 | 17.53 | 17.54 | 17.55 | 17.48 | 17.58 | 17.56 |
| Primary metals | 20.08 | 20.02 | 20.19 | 20.06 | 20.08 | 20.11 | 20.11 | 20.03 | 19.92 | 20.09 | 19.78 | 20.14 | 20.03 | 19.88 | 20.02 |
| Fabricated metal products | 17.49 | 17.94 | 17.87 | 17.79 | 17.84 | 17.92 | 17.95 | 17.89 | 17.91 | 17.92 | 17.91 | 17.99 | 18.03 | 17.99 | 18.13 |
| Machinery | 18.38 | 18.94 | 18.76 | 18.81 | 18.71 | 18.56 | 18.78 | 18.86 | 19.02 | 19.05 | 19.00 | 19.02 | 19.09 | 19.14 | 19.19 |
| Computer and electronic products | 21.88 | 22.77 | 22.42 | 22.52 | 22.87 | 22.45 | 22.59 | 22.91 | 22.56 | 22.78 | 22.95 | 22.89 | 22.76 | 23.01 | 22.94 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 16.27 | 16.84 | 16.65 | 16.76 | 16.69 | 16.72 | 16.60 | 16.63 | 16.69 | 16.81 | 16.78 | 16.93 | 17.15 | 16.99 | 17.32 |
| Transportation equipment | 24.93 | 25.08 | 24.96 | 24.89 | 24.85 | 24.94 | 24.90 | 24.94 | 24.91 | 24.96 | 24.87 | 25.48 | 25.33 | 25.38 | 25.46 |
| Furniture and related products | 15.04 | 15.04 | 15.05 | 15.04 | 14.95 | 14.89 | 14.96 | 15.07 | 14.98 | 14.96 | 15.07 | 15.25 | 15.09 | 15.04 | 15.13 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 16.13 | 16.53 | 16.30 | 16.22 | 16.45 | 16.38 | 16.40 | 16.43 | 16.46 | 16.48 | 16.60 | 16.62 | 16.76 | 16.77 | 16.79 |
| Nondurable goods | 16.56 | 16.77 | 16.67 | 16.72 | 16.63 | 16.65 | 16.72 | 16.79 | 16.76 | 16.78 | 16.81 | 16.93 | 16.87 | 16.81 | 16.79 |
| Food manufacturing | 14.40 | 14.41 | 14.46 | 14.41 | 14.30 | 14.35 | 14.38 | 14.41 | 14.45 | 14.42 | 14.35 | 14.44 | 14.44 | 14.45 | 14.47 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 20.49 | 21.79 | 21.71 | 22.12 | 21.99 | 22.13 | 22.29 | 22.45 | 22.20 | 21.41 | 21.85 | 21.69 | 20.88 | 21.34 | 21.21 |
| Textile mills | 13.71 | 13.56 | 13.64 | 13.50 | 13.57 | 13.50 | 13.42 | 13.34 | 13.48 | 13.65 | 13.69 | 13.79 | 13.50 | 13.59 | 13.74 |
| Textile product mills | 11.44 | 11.78 | 11.72 | 11.95 | 11.67 | 11.61 | 11.77 | 11.93 | 11.66 | 11.83 | 11.71 | 11.76 | 11.77 | 11.92 | 11.82 |
| Apparel | 11.37 | 11.45 | 11.55 | 11.28 | 11.36 | 11.32 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.42 | 11.46 | 11.37 | 11.61 | 11.64 | 11.69 | 11.61 |
| Leather and allied products | 13.90 | 13.00 | 13.49 | 13.56 | 13.37 | 13.19 | 13.24 | 12.90 | 13.12 | 12.74 | 12.58 | 12.69 | 12.84 | 13.22 | 12.66 |
| Paper and paper products | 19.28 | 19.99 | 19.55 | 19.60 | 19.55 | 19.78 | 20.26 | 20.22 | 20.16 | 20.22 | 20.03 | 20.28 | 19.98 | 19.79 | 19.96 |
| Printing and related support activities | 16.75 | 16.92 | 16.93 | 17.01 | 17.08 | 17.04 | 16.76 | 16.86 | 16.71 | 16.69 | 16.76 | 17.07 | 17.06 | 16.94 | 17.12 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 29.63 | 31.43 | 30.81 | 31.49 | 31.30 | 31.56 | 31.49 | 31.45 | 30.65 | 30.68 | 31.51 | 31.53 | 31.57 | 31.58 | 32.45 |
| Chemicals | 20.30 | 21.08 | 20.68 | 20.62 | 20.61 | 20.55 | 20.72 | 20.93 | 21.05 | 21.05 | 21.70 | 21.81 | 21.54 | 21.26 | 21.20 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 16.01 | 15.68 | 15.72 | 15.90 | 15.68 | 15.65 | 15.60 | 15.64 | 15.60 | 15.80 | 15.59 | 15.67 | 15.69 | 15.68 | 15.70 |
| **PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING** | 18.35 | 18.78 | 18.59 | 18.76 | 18.78 | 18.68 | 18.73 | 18.77 | 18.60 | 18.64 | 18.73 | 18.82 | 18.92 | 18.92 | 18.96 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities** | 16.50 | 16.87 | 16.57 | 16.83 | 16.85 | 16.76 | 16.87 | 16.89 | 16.79 | 16.80 | 16.88 | 17.00 | 17.04 | 16.94 | 16.84 |
| Wholesale trade | 20.85 | 21.54 | 21.40 | 21.55 | 21.46 | 21.26 | 21.47 | 21.47 | 21.35 | 21.49 | 21.50 | 21.60 | 21.79 | 21.74 | 21.81 |
| Retail trade | 13.02 | 13.26 | 12.99 | 13.20 | 13.23 | 13.18 | 13.27 | 13.25 | 13.21 | 13.23 | 13.27 | 13.41 | 13.38 | 13.30 | 13.21 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 18.80 | 19.18 | 18.98 | 19.14 | 19.15 | 19.13 | 19.15 | 19.26 | 19.13 | 19.16 | 19.27 | 19.19 | 19.24 | 19.15 | 19.22 |
| Utilities | 29.56 | 30.35 | 30.09 | 29.80 | 29.91 | 30.02 | 30.15 | 30.47 | 30.16 | 30.19 | 30.30 | 30.70 | 30.88 | 30.90 | 30.67 |
| **Information** | 25.45 | 25.87 | 25.50 | 25.60 | 25.59 | 25.52 | 25.55 | 25.93 | 25.56 | 25.97 | 25.95 | 26.10 | 26.37 | 26.20 | 26.10 |
| **Financial activities** | 20.83 | 21.44 | 21.08 | 21.35 | 21.27 | 21.35 | 21.39 | 21.51 | 21.26 | 21.35 | 21.53 | 21.38 | 21.60 | 21.61 | 21.63 |
| **Professional and business services** | 22.35 | 22.80 | 22.63 | 22.76 | 22.87 | 22.66 | 22.68 | 22.91 | 22.55 | 22.68 | 22.90 | 22.78 | 22.82 | 22.90 | 23.04 |
| **Education and health services** | 19.49 | 20.00 | 19.79 | 19.83 | 19.83 | 19.80 | 19.90 | 19.87 | 19.90 | 20.07 | 20.03 | 20.13 | 20.21 | 20.17 | 20.30 |
| **Leisure and hospitality** | 11.11 | 11.31 | 11.41 | 11.34 | 11.39 | 11.33 | 11.31 | 11.33 | 11.25 | 11.19 | 11.22 | 11.25 | 11.32 | 11.36 | 11.46 |
| **Other services** | 16.59 | 16.85 | 16.85 | 16.86 | 16.90 | 16.87 | 16.83 | 16.89 | 16.83 | 16.70 | 16.73 | 16.86 | 16.87 | 16.92 | 17.00 |

1 Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

## 16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | $617.11 | $636.15 | $623.94 | $626.34 | $622.54 | $625.92 | $631.70 | $640.97 | $630.93 | $636.38 | $647.02 | $638.27 | $645.46 | $642.87 | $644.21 |
| Seasonally adjusted | – | – | 625.82 | 629.37 | 628.14 | 629.37 | 632.93 | 636.50 | 635.27 | 635.94 | 639.52 | 640.19 | 644.45 | 642.87 | 645.46 |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | 779.83 | 818.72 | 799.18 | 794.79 | 776.00 | 800.00 | 813.25 | 819.31 | 819.71 | 820.93 | 835.58 | 827.82 | 840.91 | 835.18 | 835.58 |
| **Natural resources and mining** | 1007.85 | 1062.67 | 1027.51 | 1026.23 | 1020.82 | 1050.76 | 1056.64 | 1068.08 | 1066.27 | 1059.10 | 1100.61 | 1064.34 | 1071.58 | 1075.05 | 1079.95 |
| **CONSTRUCTION** | 852.45 | 894.10 | 849.81 | 855.60 | 822.17 | 861.70 | 892.01 | 887.43 | 895.87 | 911.79 | 928.58 | 899.36 | 933.37 | 912.16 | 910.14 |
| **Manufacturing** | 725.87 | 762.96 | 758.71 | 749.88 | 738.80 | 752.35 | 759.94 | 767.56 | 760.76 | 756.02 | 765.70 | 772.72 | 772.94 | 776.67 | 781.04 |
| Durable goods | 771.03 | 815.80 | 812.37 | 799.35 | 791.94 | 806.79 | 811.55 | 819.52 | 815.48 | 808.85 | 817.14 | 821.46 | 827.75 | 830.98 | 837.16 |
| Wood products | 559.05 | 582.14 | 580.63 | 571.85 | 551.67 | 572.76 | 588.16 | 602.36 | 590.23 | 576.57 | 582.51 | 582.27 | 583.81 | 596.29 | 584.61 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 706.16 | 727.27 | 686.55 | 691.20 | 650.54 | 698.92 | 732.75 | 731.08 | 739.28 | 750.28 | 755.97 | 745.88 | 753.39 | 748.91 | 716.45 |
| Primary metals | 816.93 | 872.53 | 878.27 | 862.58 | 853.40 | 870.76 | 880.82 | 881.32 | 874.49 | 861.86 | 858.45 | 874.08 | 881.32 | 878.70 | 890.89 |
| Fabricated metal products | 689.35 | 742.28 | 727.31 | 716.94 | 713.60 | 731.14 | 741.34 | 744.22 | 741.47 | 740.10 | 750.43 | 746.59 | 751.85 | 759.18 | 766.90 |
| Machinery | 737.88 | 796.25 | 782.29 | 776.85 | 765.24 | 775.81 | 786.88 | 792.12 | 800.74 | 792.48 | 796.10 | 798.84 | 815.14 | 821.11 | 830.93 |
| Computer and electronic products | 883.07 | 930.69 | 932.67 | 921.07 | 935.38 | 924.94 | 921.67 | 941.60 | 922.70 | 927.15 | 938.66 | 929.33 | 930.88 | 936.51 | 938.25 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 639.50 | 694.81 | 695.97 | 685.48 | 650.91 | 685.52 | 692.22 | 685.16 | 699.31 | 687.53 | 696.37 | 685.67 | 715.16 | 716.98 | 736.10 |
| Transportation equipment | 1026.61 | 1073.22 | 1085.76 | 1055.34 | 1048.67 | 1064.94 | 1065.72 | 1077.41 | 1071.13 | 1050.82 | 1066.92 | 1093.09 | 1091.72 | 1091.34 | 1099.87 |
| Furniture and related products | 566.48 | 576.12 | 577.92 | 559.49 | 548.67 | 571.78 | 574.46 | 584.72 | 578.23 | 575.96 | 581.70 | 581.03 | 577.95 | 580.54 | 599.15 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 620.78 | 639.46 | 640.59 | 629.34 | 626.75 | 633.91 | 637.96 | 645.70 | 637.00 | 637.78 | 640.76 | 636.55 | 645.26 | 649.00 | 653.13 |
| Nondurable goods | 658.36 | 684.22 | 681.80 | 677.16 | 661.87 | 674.33 | 680.50 | 690.07 | 680.46 | 677.91 | 689.21 | 699.21 | 693.36 | 692.57 | 693.43 |
| Food manufacturing | 575.89 | 587.53 | 592.86 | 585.05 | 569.14 | 579.74 | 578.08 | 589.37 | 585.23 | 584.01 | 588.35 | 603.59 | 594.93 | 593.90 | 597.61 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 731.37 | 817.56 | 744.65 | 774.20 | 763.05 | 787.83 | 793.52 | 882.29 | 814.74 | 815.72 | 871.82 | 852.42 | 843.55 | 810.92 | 797.50 |
| Textile mills | 517.15 | 557.98 | 541.51 | 544.05 | 529.23 | 556.20 | 566.32 | 566.95 | 556.72 | 565.11 | 577.72 | 576.42 | 544.05 | 551.75 | 560.59 |
| Textile product mills | 433.13 | 458.55 | 461.77 | 467.25 | 455.13 | 459.76 | 459.03 | 466.46 | 448.91 | 451.91 | 444.98 | 458.64 | 459.03 | 467.26 | 464.53 |
| Apparel | 408.92 | 418.36 | 420.42 | 410.59 | 405.55 | 412.05 | 415.84 | 407.93 | 415.69 | 410.27 | 419.55 | 413.32 | 433.01 | 437.21 | 441.18 |
| Leather and allied products | 466.73 | 508.03 | 499.13 | 517.99 | 504.05 | 509.13 | 516.36 | 499.23 | 509.06 | 493.04 | 503.20 | 497.45 | 505.90 | 526.16 | 515.26 |
| Paper and paper products | 805.86 | 856.82 | 836.74 | 836.92 | 813.28 | 836.69 | 865.10 | 869.46 | 854.78 | 865.42 | 859.29 | 882.18 | 863.14 | 860.87 | 874.25 |
| Printing and related support activities | 635.72 | 647.34 | 656.88 | 644.68 | 638.79 | 647.52 | 643.58 | 650.80 | 638.32 | 630.88 | 650.29 | 660.61 | 656.81 | 652.19 | 653.98 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 1285.64 | 1357.52 | 1303.26 | 1332.03 | 1302.08 | 1338.14 | 1350.92 | 1364.93 | 1314.89 | 1328.44 | 1373.84 | 1374.71 | 1398.55 | 1398.99 | 1408.33 |
| Chemicals | 841.33 | 888.16 | 889.24 | 880.47 | 861.50 | 865.16 | 868.17 | 879.06 | 875.68 | 875.68 | 913.57 | 920.38 | 908.99 | 907.80 | 903.12 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 643.81 | 657.25 | 660.24 | 658.26 | 641.31 | 655.74 | 666.12 | 667.83 | 659.88 | 650.96 | 650.10 | 653.44 | 654.27 | 660.13 | 668.82 |
| **PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING** | 588.07 | 605.11 | 594.88 | 596.57 | 597.20 | 597.76 | 601.23 | 610.03 | 598.92 | 603.94 | 614.34 | 606.00 | 611.12 | 611.12 | 612.41 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities** | 542.36 | 562.28 | 546.81 | 548.66 | 547.63 | 551.40 | 558.40 | 565.82 | 560.79 | 567.84 | 572.23 | 569.50 | 570.84 | 565.80 | 567.51 |
| Wholesale trade | 784.75 | 817.02 | 802.50 | 805.97 | 800.46 | 797.25 | 811.57 | 824.45 | 809.17 | 812.32 | 827.75 | 820.80 | 832.38 | 828.29 | 833.14 |
| Retail trade | 388.72 | 400.24 | 392.30 | 389.40 | 390.29 | 392.76 | 396.77 | 401.48 | 398.94 | 408.81 | 408.72 | 406.32 | 404.08 | 399.00 | 405.55 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 677.44 | 713.78 | 690.87 | 689.04 | 681.74 | 696.33 | 702.81 | 716.47 | 715.46 | 722.33 | 736.11 | 721.54 | 723.42 | 729.62 | 728.44 |
| Utilities | 1243.76 | 1279.59 | 1245.73 | 1224.78 | 1247.25 | 1242.83 | 1266.30 | 1288.88 | 1275.77 | 1271.00 | 1281.69 | 1301.68 | 1334.02 | 1331.79 | 1291.21 |
| **Information** | 931.93 | 941.69 | 930.75 | 931.84 | 928.92 | 923.82 | 924.91 | 954.22 | 930.38 | 942.71 | 960.15 | 944.82 | 959.87 | 953.68 | 944.82 |
| **Financial activities** | 751.21 | 773.67 | 754.66 | 766.47 | 761.47 | 764.33 | 770.04 | 793.72 | 767.49 | 764.33 | 798.76 | 769.68 | 777.60 | 775.80 | 774.35 |
| **Professional and business services** | 775.81 | 799.52 | 783.00 | 785.22 | 789.02 | 788.57 | 793.80 | 815.60 | 789.25 | 793.80 | 817.53 | 795.02 | 807.83 | 803.79 | 813.31 |
| **Education and health services** | 628.56 | 643.31 | 637.24 | 638.53 | 634.56 | 633.60 | 636.80 | 641.80 | 638.79 | 646.25 | 648.97 | 648.19 | 650.76 | 649.47 | 651.63 |
| **Leisure and hospitality** | 275.80 | 280.36 | 278.40 | 272.16 | 277.92 | 279.85 | 279.36 | 284.38 | 281.25 | 284.23 | 288.35 | 276.75 | 280.74 | 279.46 | 278.48 |
| **Other services** | 506.28 | 518.73 | 512.24 | 514.23 | 513.76 | 516.22 | 516.68 | 523.59 | 516.68 | 517.70 | 523.65 | 520.97 | 521.28 | 519.44 | 520.20 |

1 Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
Dash indicates data not available.
p = preliminary.

## 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

| Timespan and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 1-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 65.1 | 66.9 | 66.0 | 61.0 | 49.6 | 53.0 | 56.5 | 54.3 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 55.8 | 58.2 |
| 2007 | 58.4 | 59.1 | 55.4 | 51.5 | 56.7 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 43.1 | 52.4 | 52.2 | 53.7 | 50.6 |
| 2008 | 48.9 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 44.1 | 38.8 | 33.3 | 35.1 | 32.3 | 27.3 | 30.7 | 22.3 | 18.2 |
| 2009 | 19.7 | 17.1 | 16.5 | 20.6 | 27.3 | 23.0 | 26.4 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 31.0 | 46.8 | 39.6 |
| 2010 | 48.9 | 57.4 | 60.4 | 68.0 | 56.1 | 53.7 | 57.2 | 58.7 | 54.5 | 60.4 | 52.0 | 60.0 |
| Over 3-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 67.7 | 67.8 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 62.5 | 60.6 | 55.0 | 57.4 | 52.6 | 49.3 | 54.8 | 58.0 |
| 2007 | 60.2 | 59.7 | 62.8 | 58.7 | 57.1 | 52.2 | 53.7 | 45.5 | 49.6 | 49.1 | 53.5 | 54.6 |
| 2008 | 56.3 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 46.3 | 39.6 | 33.1 | 31.6 | 29.0 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 20.8 | 18.8 |
| 2009 | 17.7 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 14.9 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 28.4 | 27.3 | 33.8 | 36.1 |
| 2010 | 42.4 | 40.9 | 57.6 | 63.4 | 63.2 | 61.2 | 55.6 | 58.0 | 59.5 | 61.5 | 58.0 | 61.3 |
| Over 6-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 64.1 | 65.1 | 66.7 | 67.3 | 66.9 | 69.1 | 62.5 | 60.8 | 58.2 | 57.2 | 58.2 | 55.2 |
| 2007 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 62.5 | 61.9 | 59.5 | 59.1 | 56.7 | 54.8 | 56.3 | 51.5 | 53.5 | 51.3 |
| 2008 | 49.1 | 50.6 | 51.7 | 49.6 | 43.9 | 39.2 | 36.1 | 31.6 | 28.1 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 21.4 |
| 2009 | 17.5 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 24.7 |
| 2010 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 41.8 | 52.4 | 55.4 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 60.8 | 60.0 | 64.3 |
| Over 12-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 67.7 | 66.0 | 66.4 | 63.4 | 65.6 | 67.3 | 64.9 | 64.5 | 66.7 | 65.8 | 65.1 | 66.0 |
| 2007 | 63.4 | 59.5 | 61.2 | 59.7 | 59.3 | 58.4 | 57.2 | 57.4 | 59.9 | 59.3 | 58.6 | 60.0 |
| 2008 | 54.8 | 56.5 | 53.0 | 47.4 | 48.1 | 44.2 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 36.4 | 33.1 | 29.0 | 26.8 |
| 2009 | 24.9 | 17.7 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.0 |
| 2010 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 23.4 | 27.3 | 35.5 | 40.0 | 46.3 | 49.6 | 53.2 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 63.2 |
| | Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 1-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 59.1 | 56.1 | 55.5 | 50.0 | 39.6 | 51.8 | 48.8 | 40.9 | 34.1 | 39.0 | 36.0 | 41.5 |
| 2007 | 55.5 | 45.7 | 31.7 | 28.7 | 42.7 | 36.0 | 40.2 | 22.6 | 32.3 | 37.2 | 51.8 | 42.1 |
| 2008 | 40.9 | 39.6 | 45.1 | 37.2 | 42.7 | 23.2 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 16.5 | 20.1 | 12.8 | 4.9 |
| 2009 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 16.5 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 19.5 | 26.2 | 20.1 | 18.9 | 45.7 | 41.5 |
| 2010 | 42.7 | 67.1 | 60.4 | 67.1 | 65.9 | 48.8 | 52.4 | 46.3 | 52.4 | 49.4 | 45.7 | 53.7 |
| Over 3-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 54.9 | 58.5 | 54.9 | 54.3 | 48.8 | 53.7 | 43.9 | 41.5 | 33.5 | 28.0 | 29.3 | 27.4 |
| 2007 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 45.7 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 34.1 | 31.7 | 25.0 | 24.4 | 25.0 | 32.9 | 39.0 |
| 2008 | 48.2 | 36.6 | 35.4 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 30.5 | 20.1 | 9.8 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 13.4 | 6.1 |
| 2009 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 21.3 | 29.9 |
| 2010 | 37.2 | 42.7 | 55.5 | 62.8 | 67.1 | 64.6 | 55.5 | 50.6 | 53.0 | 50.6 | 48.2 | 50.6 |
| Over 6-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 43.3 | 47.6 | 48.2 | 51.2 | 53.0 | 52.4 | 47.0 | 48.8 | 43.9 | 39.6 | 34.1 | 29.9 |
| 2007 | 34.8 | 31.7 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 35.4 | 39.0 | 34.1 | 27.4 | 28.7 | 24.4 | 30.5 | 25.6 |
| 2008 | 27.4 | 29.9 | 42.1 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 31.7 | 26.2 | 20.1 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 12.2 |
| 2009 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 15.2 |
| 2010 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 33.5 | 50.6 | 56.7 | 57.3 | 61.0 | 62.8 | 59.1 | 50.6 | 48.2 | 54.3 |
| Over 12-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 44.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 45.7 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 47.6 | 48.8 | 46.3 | 43.9 |
| 2007 | 40.2 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 31.1 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 31.1 | 29.3 | 33.5 | 29.3 | 34.8 | 36.0 |
| 2008 | 28.0 | 29.3 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 31.1 | 26.8 | 23.2 | 19.5 | 24.4 | 20.1 | 16.5 | 14.6 |
| 2009 | 7.9 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| 2010 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 12.8 | 25.0 | 34.8 | 41.5 | 43.9 | 48.2 | 54.3 | 51.8 | 55.5 |

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

## 18. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels[1] (in thousands) | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010 | | | | | | | 2010 | | | | | | |
| | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] |
| Total[2] | 2,864 | 3,141 | 3,092 | 3,011 | 3,328 | 3,202 | 3,063 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| **Industry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total private[2] | 2,537 | 2,821 | 2,752 | 2,658 | 2,998 | 2,888 | 2,635 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Construction | 53 | 101 | 65 | 71 | 79 | 91 | 28 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 226 | 238 | 190 | 203 | 209 | 214 | 198 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 449 | 485 | 449 | 472 | 481 | 461 | 505 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Professional and business services | 514 | 564 | 590 | 559 | 680 | 702 | 602 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Education and health services | 487 | 515 | 487 | 529 | 638 | 558 | 538 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 317 | 365 | 381 | 307 | 321 | 306 | 314 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Government | 327 | 320 | 341 | 354 | 330 | 314 | 428 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| **Region[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 631 | 639 | 666 | 565 | 678 | 594 | 592 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| South | 982 | 1,100 | 1,159 | 1,101 | 1,283 | 1,050 | 1,054 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Midwest | 604 | 617 | 647 | 552 | 633 | 725 | 631 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| West | 632 | 696 | 730 | 665 | 821 | 764 | 777 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.
[p] = preliminary.

## 19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels[1] (in thousands) | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010 | | | | | | | 2010 | | | | | | |
| | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] |
| Total[2] | 4,250 | 4,275 | 4,156 | 4,208 | 4,249 | 4,214 | 4,184 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| **Industry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total private[2] | 3,946 | 3,985 | 3,891 | 3,953 | 3,963 | 3,907 | 3,883 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Construction | 289 | 361 | 357 | 336 | 370 | 347 | 377 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| Manufacturing | 267 | 297 | 274 | 260 | 271 | 274 | 265 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 876 | 864 | 798 | 863 | 838 | 855 | 804 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Professional and business services | 825 | 810 | 831 | 818 | 804 | 777 | 788 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Education and health services | 523 | 515 | 492 | 514 | 483 | 524 | 495 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 691 | 712 | 688 | 714 | 686 | 656 | 677 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Government | 304 | 289 | 264 | 254 | 287 | 308 | 301 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| **Region[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 718 | 731 | 702 | 787 | 756 | 703 | 678 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| South | 1,505 | 1,531 | 1,541 | 1,562 | 1,598 | 1,643 | 1,539 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Midwest | 1,013 | 1,011 | 946 | 924 | 996 | 929 | 921 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| West | 923 | 923 | 870 | 950 | 944 | 902 | 834 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 |

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast**: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The hires level is the number of hires during the entire month; the hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.
[p] = preliminary.

## 20. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels[1] (in thousands) | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010 | | | | | | | 2010 | | | | | | |
| | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] |
| Total[2] | 4,436 | 4,390 | 4,210 | 4,139 | 4,084 | 4,154 | 4,162 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| **Industry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total private[2] | 3,884 | 3,940 | 3,796 | 3,761 | 3,798 | 3,834 | 3,842 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Construction | 314 | 361 | 321 | 334 | 348 | 363 | 473 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 8.4 |
| Manufacturing | 260 | 271 | 279 | 261 | 279 | 293 | 257 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 874 | 855 | 814 | 813 | 802 | 832 | 768 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Professional and business services | 777 | 830 | 808 | 774 | 795 | 721 | 759 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Education and health services | 493 | 491 | 454 | 487 | 424 | 487 | 473 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 668 | 701 | 663 | 675 | 694 | 646 | 650 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Government | 552 | 450 | 414 | 378 | 286 | 319 | 320 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| **Region[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 748 | 775 | 731 | 707 | 748 | 749 | 683 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| South | 1,606 | 1,533 | 1,602 | 1,553 | 1,419 | 1,474 | 1,592 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Midwest | 981 | 1,018 | 930 | 984 | 914 | 923 | 936 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| West | 928 | 929 | 889 | 910 | 868 | 882 | 866 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The total separations level is the number of total separations during the entire month; the total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.
[p]= preliminary

## 21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels[1] (in thousands) | | | | | | | Percent | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010 | | | | | | | 2010 | | | | | | |
| | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] |
| Total[2] | 1,951 | 1,974 | 1,998 | 1,983 | 1,997 | 1,921 | 1,991 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| **Industry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total private[2] | 1,819 | 1,855 | 1,881 | 1,860 | 1,889 | 1,814 | 1,884 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Construction | 67 | 72 | 81 | 85 | 81 | 67 | 68 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing | 105 | 97 | 107 | 95 | 108 | 115 | 121 | .9 | .8 | .9 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 443 | 451 | 425 | 452 | 417 | 435 | 404 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Professional and business services | 325 | 357 | 385 | 350 | 411 | 336 | 371 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Education and health services | 268 | 258 | 249 | 245 | 243 | 261 | 241 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 373 | 401 | 407 | 394 | 412 | 362 | 421 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Government | 131 | 119 | 117 | 124 | 108 | 107 | 106 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 |
| **Region[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 341 | 318 | 333 | 271 | 288 | 279 | 312 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| South | 796 | 749 | 791 | 804 | 777 | 755 | 824 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Midwest | 438 | 475 | 452 | 410 | 481 | 436 | 481 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| West | 437 | 404 | 425 | 411 | 420 | 387 | 400 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 |

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The quits level is the number of quits during the entire month; the quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.
[p] = preliminary.

## 22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, first quarter 2010.

| County by NAICS supersector | Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands) | Employment | | Average weekly wage[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 2010 (thousands) | Percent change, March 2009-10[2] | First quarter 2010 | Percent change, first quarter 2009-10[2] |
| United States[3] | 9,043.6 | 126,281.7 | -2.1 | $889 | 0.8 |
| Private industry | 8,746.4 | 104,193.4 | -2.5 | 890 | 1.0 |
| Natural resources and mining | 125.9 | 1,615.4 | -3.3 | 1,019 | 2.7 |
| Construction | 806.6 | 5,192.5 | -12.4 | 894 | -1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 345.6 | 11,343.0 | -6.2 | 1,081 | 1.7 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 1,875.7 | 23,997.7 | -2.4 | 727 | -.7 |
| Information | 144.0 | 2,707.0 | -5.2 | 1,468 | 2.1 |
| Financial activities | 824.9 | 7,380.6 | -3.4 | 1,711 | 7.2 |
| Professional and business services | 1,528.2 | 16,314.2 | -1.2 | 1,153 | 2.0 |
| Education and health services | 880.9 | 18,587.8 | 1.7 | 770 | -.8 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 740.1 | 12,534.9 | -1.5 | 353 | .6 |
| Other services | 1,267.8 | 4,296.4 | -1.5 | 540 | -.4 |
| Government | 297.2 | 22,088.3 | -.1 | 883 | -.2 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 431.4 | 3,863.3 | -3.4 | 978 | 1.0 |
| Private industry | 425.9 | 3,280.3 | -3.4 | 958 | 1.2 |
| Natural resources and mining | .5 | 10.1 | -5.0 | 1,635 | 10.3 |
| Construction | 13.1 | 104.6 | -16.0 | 966 | -.5 |
| Manufacturing | 13.6 | 373.5 | -6.6 | 1,080 | 1.8 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 51.6 | 720.9 | -2.8 | 764 | -1.0 |
| Information | 8.4 | 190.6 | -2.9 | 1,805 | 2.0 |
| Financial activities | 22.5 | 208.0 | -4.3 | 1,736 | 9.4 |
| Professional and business services | 41.2 | 524.0 | -3.6 | 1,178 | 1.1 |
| Education and health services | 28.4 | 510.9 | .7 | 859 | -.8 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 26.7 | 374.8 | -2.9 | 520 | .6 |
| Other services | 205.5 | 248.6 | -4.0 | 421 | -.7 |
| Government | 5.5 | 583.0 | -3.1 | 1,093 | .3 |
| Cook, IL | 142.9 | 2,311.0 | -2.9 | 1,083 | -.1 |
| Private industry | 141.5 | 2,002.3 | -3.1 | 1,088 | -.5 |
| Natural resources and mining | .1 | .8 | -7.1 | 840 | 5.7 |
| Construction | 12.1 | 58.6 | -15.8 | 1,289 | -1.1 |
| Manufacturing | 6.7 | 192.0 | -6.4 | 1,028 | 1.5 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 27.5 | 420.1 | -3.5 | 777 | -2.0 |
| Information | 2.6 | 51.1 | -5.4 | 1,676 | 2.5 |
| Financial activities | 15.4 | 189.0 | -4.5 | 2,465 | 2.2 |
| Professional and business services | 29.7 | 389.6 | -2.8 | 1,417 | .9 |
| Education and health services | 14.6 | 389.0 | .6 | 815 | -2.7 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 12.2 | 215.0 | -1.3 | 402 | -.5 |
| Other services | 15.2 | 92.3 | -3.7 | 720 | -1.5 |
| Government | 1.4 | 308.7 | -1.3 | 1,045 | 2.2 |
| New York, NY | 118.3 | 2,255.5 | -1.7 | 2,404 | 11.9 |
| Private industry | 118.0 | 1,806.6 | -1.9 | 2,743 | 13.1 |
| Natural resources and mining | .0 | .1 | -15.7 | 2,233 | -.7 |
| Construction | 2.2 | 30.2 | -13.2 | 1,532 | 3.7 |
| Manufacturing | 2.6 | 26.4 | -10.5 | 1,503 | 9.9 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 20.9 | 225.6 | -2.2 | 1,175 | 3.8 |
| Information | 4.3 | 127.6 | -4.5 | 2,504 | 2.4 |
| Financial activities | 18.7 | 341.6 | -3.7 | 7,709 | 22.7 |
| Professional and business services | 24.7 | 446.9 | -3.2 | 2,422 | 10.9 |
| Education and health services | 8.9 | 300.2 | 2.1 | 1,013 | 1.1 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 11.9 | 215.6 | 1.9 | 707 | -1.9 |
| Other services | 18.2 | 85.6 | -3.2 | 1,174 | 18.1 |
| Government | .3 | 448.9 | -.8 | 1,045 | 2.8 |
| Harris, TX | 99.5 | 1,970.8 | -2.5 | 1,168 | 2.2 |
| Private industry | 98.9 | 1,704.4 | -3.1 | 1,204 | 2.6 |
| Natural resources and mining | 1.6 | 71.7 | -3.6 | 3,911 | 12.9 |
| Construction | 6.5 | 133.4 | -10.4 | 1,039 | -1.1 |
| Manufacturing | 4.5 | 167.1 | -7.4 | 1,490 | 7.3 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 22.5 | 410.7 | -2.9 | 1,084 | 1.4 |
| Information | 1.3 | 28.7 | -6.3 | 1,284 | -2.1 |
| Financial activities | 10.5 | 112.0 | -3.5 | 1,645 | 7.7 |
| Professional and business services | 19.8 | 310.1 | -4.0 | 1,333 | .2 |
| Education and health services | 10.9 | 233.9 | 4.4 | 841 | -1.4 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 7.9 | 176.6 | -1.6 | 381 | 1.9 |
| Other services | 13.0 | 59.0 | .2 | 617 | -2.5 |
| Government | .5 | 266.3 | 2.0 | 937 | .9 |
| Maricopa, AZ | 95.1 | 1,606.6 | -3.8 | 848 | -.8 |
| Private industry | 94.4 | 1,386.6 | -4.0 | 854 | .2 |
| Natural resources and mining | .5 | 7.6 | -11.6 | 971 | 13.7 |
| Construction | 9.1 | 80.2 | -20.7 | 866 | -1.8 |
| Manufacturing | 3.3 | 105.6 | -9.1 | 1,272 | 3.3 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 21.8 | 331.0 | -3.0 | 796 | .0 |
| Information | 1.5 | 27.0 | -2.3 | 1,156 | -2.4 |
| Financial activities | 11.4 | 133.2 | -3.1 | 1,176 | 2.5 |
| Professional and business services | 21.6 | 258.1 | -4.4 | 893 | .0 |
| Education and health services | 10.2 | 224.7 | 3.7 | 862 | -1.3 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 6.8 | 172.1 | -3.6 | 403 | 1.3 |
| Other services | 6.8 | 46.1 | -.8 | 549 | -2.3 |
| Government | .7 | 219.9 | -2.7 | 811 | -6.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, first quarter 2010.

| County by NAICS supersector | Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands) | Employment | | Average weekly wage[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 2010 (thousands) | Percent change, March 2009-10[2] | First quarter 2010 | Percent change, first quarter 2009-10[2] |
| Dallas, TX | 67.7 | 1,392.8 | -1.9 | $1,093 | 0.7 |
| Private industry | 67.2 | 1,223.5 | -2.3 | 1,113 | .9 |
| Natural resources and mining | .6 | 7.8 | .6 | 3,466 | 14.2 |
| Construction | 4.2 | 66.6 | -12.6 | 955 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 3.0 | 113.2 | -8.2 | 1,271 | ([4]) |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 14.8 | 276.3 | -2.7 | 954 | .1 |
| Information | 1.6 | 45.1 | -3.9 | 1,852 | 1.2 |
| Financial activities | 8.5 | 135.6 | ([4]) | 1,729 | ([4]) |
| Professional and business services | 14.8 | 253.2 | -.6 | 1,228 | -.5 |
| Education and health services | 6.9 | 161.5 | 4.4 | 919 | -.4 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 5.5 | 125.3 | -.8 | 487 | -2.2 |
| Other services | 7.0 | 38.0 | .1 | 607 | -2.7 |
| Government | .5 | 169.3 | .8 | 952 | .1 |
| Orange, CA | 101.6 | 1,342.8 | -4.2 | 1,001 | 1.2 |
| Private industry | 100.2 | 1,194.0 | -4.2 | 976 | 1.1 |
| Natural resources and mining | .2 | 5.0 | -2.3 | 524 | -6.9 |
| Construction | 6.5 | 66.4 | -15.2 | 1,038 | -3.3 |
| Manufacturing | 5.0 | 149.3 | -7.3 | 1,209 | 5.9 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 16.3 | 239.9 | -3.7 | 896 | -.7 |
| Information | 1.3 | 25.1 | -10.4 | 1,814 | 15.2 |
| Financial activities | 9.9 | 103.3 | ([4]) | 1,579 | 5.5 |
| Professional and business services | 18.5 | 235.4 | ([4]) | 1,132 | .5 |
| Education and health services | 10.1 | 154.5 | 1.2 | 852 | -1.4 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 7.0 | 162.4 | -2.9 | 391 | 3.2 |
| Other services | 20.5 | 47.5 | -1.2 | 502 | -2.3 |
| Government | 1.4 | 148.8 | -3.8 | 1,197 | .8 |
| San Diego, CA | 98.5 | 1,229.8 | -2.8 | 930 | -.6 |
| Private industry | 97.2 | 1,004.0 | -3.3 | 912 | -.8 |
| Natural resources and mining | .7 | 9.8 | -2.5 | 530 | -2.6 |
| Construction | 6.5 | 55.1 | -14.3 | 982 | .6 |
| Manufacturing | 3.0 | 92.6 | -6.2 | 1,354 | 3.3 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 13.7 | 192.9 | -2.9 | 740 | ([4]) |
| Information | 1.2 | 25.3 | -5.9 | 1,423 | 1.9 |
| Financial activities | 8.7 | 67.1 | -4.0 | 1,233 | -2.1 |
| Professional and business services | 15.9 | 204.0 | -4.0 | 1,260 | .2 |
| Education and health services | 8.3 | 146.2 | 1.5 | 844 | -.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 7.0 | 149.7 | -1.6 | 381 | -2.8 |
| Other services | 27.9 | 57.0 | -1.2 | 479 | .4 |
| Government | 1.3 | 225.8 | -.6 | 1,010 | -.7 |
| King, WA | 79.0 | 1,098.9 | -3.1 | 1,120 | -.6 |
| Private industry | 78.5 | 941.8 | -3.7 | 1,129 | -.5 |
| Natural resources and mining | .4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1,491 | -5.0 |
| Construction | 5.8 | 45.7 | -19.4 | 1,112 | -1.8 |
| Manufacturing | 2.3 | 96.9 | -6.8 | 1,383 | 1.2 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 14.4 | 199.1 | -3.2 | 961 | -.4 |
| Information | 1.7 | 78.4 | -3.2 | 2,136 | .2 |
| Financial activities | 6.5 | 64.6 | -7.5 | 1,542 | -2.3 |
| Professional and business services | 13.5 | 170.1 | -3.5 | 1,350 | 2.4 |
| Education and health services | 6.7 | 130.2 | -.2 | 857 | -.1 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 6.2 | 104.0 | -1.4 | 434 | 2.6 |
| Other services | 21.0 | 50.0 | 8.3 | 574 | -4.5 |
| Government | .5 | 157.1 | .6 | 1,066 | -.8 |
| Miami-Dade, FL | 84.8 | 947.4 | -2.0 | 845 | -1.3 |
| Private industry | 84.4 | 801.0 | -1.9 | 819 | .4 |
| Natural resources and mining | .5 | 9.7 | -5.7 | 379 | -5.3 |
| Construction | 5.5 | 31.7 | -17.1 | 831 | -2.7 |
| Manufacturing | 2.6 | 34.6 | -10.8 | 827 | 5.9 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 23.6 | 234.6 | -1.3 | 763 | -.3 |
| Information | 1.5 | 17.7 | -4.7 | 1,370 | 3.3 |
| Financial activities | 9.2 | 60.6 | -4.0 | 1,439 | 6.2 |
| Professional and business services | 17.7 | 122.9 | -1.8 | 988 | .3 |
| Education and health services | 9.6 | 148.2 | 2.1 | 792 | -.9 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 6.2 | 105.5 | 1.3 | 466 | -1.7 |
| Other services | 7.6 | 34.8 | -1.4 | 519 | -1.9 |
| Government | .4 | 146.4 | -2.8 | 988 | -7.9 |

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

[4] Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

### 23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, first quarter 2010.

| State | Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands) | Employment | | Average weekly wage[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 2010 (thousands) | Percent change, March 2009-10 | First quarter 2010 | Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 |
| United States[2] | 9,043.6 | 126,281.7 | -2.1 | $889 | 0.8 |
| Alabama | 117.0 | 1,803.7 | -2.1 | 737 | .0 |
| Alaska | 21.2 | 304.4 | .2 | 878 | -.9 |
| Arizona | 148.9 | 2,373.3 | -3.5 | 800 | -.9 |
| Arkansas | 86.0 | 1,133.6 | -1.0 | 674 | -2.9 |
| California | 1,367.1 | 14,280.4 | -3.0 | 1,003 | .9 |
| Colorado | 171.7 | 2,151.3 | -2.7 | 912 | -.1 |
| Connecticut | 111.6 | 1,566.7 | -3.2 | 1,206 | 1.3 |
| Delaware | 28.5 | 388.4 | -2.9 | 971 | -.5 |
| District of Columbia | 34.3 | 685.2 | 1.2 | 1,505 | 2.8 |
| Florida | 595.5 | 7,162.0 | -2.6 | 766 | -.5 |
| Georgia | 269.0 | 3,728.2 | -2.6 | 837 | .6 |
| Hawaii | 39.3 | 585.6 | -2.4 | 767 | -.9 |
| Idaho | 55.3 | 591.8 | -1.6 | 634 | -.6 |
| Illinois | 376.9 | 5,406.6 | -2.6 | 946 | -.4 |
| Indiana | 160.2 | 2,666.1 | -1.3 | 739 | .0 |
| Iowa | 94.0 | 1,410.0 | -1.6 | 707 | -.1 |
| Kansas | 87.8 | 1,286.4 | -2.9 | 718 | -.1 |
| Kentucky | 109.2 | 1,690.8 | -1.1 | 712 | .0 |
| Louisiana | 128.6 | 1,827.6 | -2.1 | 762 | -1.4 |
| Maine | 48.9 | 557.7 | -.9 | 691 | .4 |
| Maryland | 162.1 | 2,414.4 | -1.6 | 977 | 1.5 |
| Massachusetts | 216.7 | 3,071.0 | -1.2 | 1,098 | -.2 |
| Michigan | 250.9 | 3,677.2 | -2.3 | 815 | -1.2 |
| Minnesota | 168.8 | 2,493.9 | -1.8 | 883 | .2 |
| Mississippi | 69.9 | 1,068.6 | -1.8 | 633 | .0 |
| Missouri | 173.1 | 2,554.7 | -2.4 | 762 | -.9 |
| Montana | 42.2 | 411.0 | -.6 | 634 | 1.0 |
| Nebraska | 59.4 | 880.4 | -1.7 | 694 | -.7 |
| Nevada | 73.9 | 1,097.8 | -4.6 | 780 | -3.7 |
| New Hampshire | 47.7 | 589.9 | -1.7 | 833 | -.6 |
| New Jersey | 269.6 | 3,710.7 | -1.5 | 1,121 | 1.8 |
| New Mexico | 54.2 | 777.3 | -2.0 | 716 | -.8 |
| New York | 586.1 | 8,239.4 | -1.1 | 1,281 | 6.1 |
| North Carolina | 250.8 | 3,752.2 | -2.5 | 791 | 3.1 |
| North Dakota | 25.8 | 347.2 | 1.5 | 684 | 2.5 |
| Ohio | 285.3 | 4,806.4 | -2.7 | 783 | -.8 |
| Oklahoma | 102.7 | 1,474.2 | -3.0 | 705 | -.4 |
| Oregon | 130.3 | 1,570.1 | -1.9 | 776 | .5 |
| Pennsylvania | 341.3 | 5,376.6 | -1.3 | 858 | -.3 |
| Rhode Island | 35.1 | 437.1 | -1.1 | 836 | .7 |
| South Carolina | 111.9 | 1,742.0 | -1.9 | 692 | -.1 |
| South Dakota | 30.8 | 377.2 | -1.4 | 634 | .6 |
| Tennessee | 139.9 | 2,535.5 | -1.7 | 764 | 1.6 |
| Texas | 569.5 | 10,101.3 | -1.3 | 893 | .8 |
| Utah | 82.7 | 1,135.8 | -2.2 | 729 | .3 |
| Vermont | 24.3 | 288.6 | -1.0 | 716 | -.4 |
| Virginia | 231.6 | 3,489.1 | -1.3 | 932 | 1.3 |
| Washington | 226.0 | 2,752.4 | -2.2 | 899 | -.4 |
| West Virginia | 48.5 | 682.3 | -1.1 | 693 | -1.6 |
| Wisconsin | 156.8 | 2,565.5 | -2.1 | 741 | -.8 |
| Wyoming | 25.0 | 262.2 | -3.8 | 775 | -.4 |
| Puerto Rico | 49.2 | 943.4 | -2.6 | 497 | .0 |
| Virgin Islands | 3.6 | 44.9 | .5 | 720 | 5.1 |

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

## 24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership

| Year | Average establishments | Average annual employment | Total annual wages (in thousands) | Average annual wage per employee | Average weekly wage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total covered (UI and UCFE)** | | | | |
| 2000 | 7,879,116 | 129,877,063 | $4,587,708,584 | $35,323 | $679 |
| 2001 | 7,984,529 | 129,635,800 | 4,695,225,123 | 36,219 | 697 |
| 2002 | 8,101,872 | 128,233,919 | 4,714,374,741 | 36,764 | 707 |
| 2003 | 8,228,840 | 127,795,827 | 4,826,251,547 | 37,765 | 726 |
| 2004 | 8,364,795 | 129,278,176 | 5,087,561,796 | 39,354 | 757 |
| 2005 | 8,571,144 | 131,571,623 | 5,351,949,496 | 40,677 | 782 |
| 2006 | 8,784,027 | 133,833,834 | 5,692,569,465 | 42,535 | 818 |
| 2007 | 8,971,897 | 135,366,106 | 6,018,089,108 | 44,458 | 855 |
| 2008 | 9,082,049 | 134,805,659 | 6,142,159,200 | 45,563 | 876 |
| 2009 | 9,003,197 | 128,607,842 | 5,859,232,422 | 45,559 | 876 |
| | **UI covered** | | | | |
| 2000 | 7,828,861 | 127,005,574 | $4,454,966,824 | $35,077 | $675 |
| 2001 | 7,933,536 | 126,883,182 | 4,560,511,280 | 35,943 | 691 |
| 2002 | 8,051,117 | 125,475,293 | 4,570,787,218 | 36,428 | 701 |
| 2003 | 8,177,087 | 125,031,551 | 4,676,319,378 | 37,401 | 719 |
| 2004 | 8,312,729 | 126,538,579 | 4,929,262,369 | 38,955 | 749 |
| 2005 | 8,518,249 | 128,837,948 | 5,188,301,929 | 40,270 | 774 |
| 2006 | 8,731,111 | 131,104,860 | 5,522,624,197 | 42,124 | 810 |
| 2007 | 8,908,198 | 132,639,806 | 5,841,231,314 | 44,038 | 847 |
| 2008 | 9,017,717 | 132,043,604 | 5,959,055,276 | 45,129 | 868 |
| 2009 | 8,937,616 | 125,781,130 | 5,667,704,722 | 45,060 | 867 |
| | **Private industry covered** | | | | |
| 2000 | 7,622,274 | 110,015,333 | $3,887,626,769 | $35,337 | $680 |
| 2001 | 7,724,965 | 109,304,802 | 3,952,152,155 | 36,157 | 695 |
| 2002 | 7,839,903 | 107,577,281 | 3,930,767,025 | 36,539 | 703 |
| 2003 | 7,963,340 | 107,065,553 | 4,015,823,311 | 37,508 | 721 |
| 2004 | 8,093,142 | 108,490,066 | 4,245,640,890 | 39,134 | 753 |
| 2005 | 8,294,662 | 110,611,016 | 4,480,311,193 | 40,505 | 779 |
| 2006 | 8,505,496 | 112,718,858 | 4,780,833,389 | 42,414 | 816 |
| 2007 | 8,681,001 | 114,012,221 | 5,057,840,759 | 44,362 | 853 |
| 2008 | 8,789,360 | 113,188,643 | 5,135,487,891 | 45,371 | 873 |
| 2009 | 8,709,115 | 106,947,104 | 4,829,211,805 | 45,155 | 868 |
| | **State government covered** | | | | |
| 2000 | 65,096 | 4,370,160 | $158,618,365 | $36,296 | $698 |
| 2001 | 64,583 | 4,452,237 | 168,358,331 | 37,814 | 727 |
| 2002 | 64,447 | 4,485,071 | 175,866,492 | 39,212 | 754 |
| 2003 | 64,467 | 4,481,845 | 179,528,728 | 40,057 | 770 |
| 2004 | 64,544 | 4,484,997 | 184,414,992 | 41,118 | 791 |
| 2005 | 66,278 | 4,527,514 | 191,281,126 | 42,249 | 812 |
| 2006 | 66,921 | 4,565,908 | 200,329,294 | 43,875 | 844 |
| 2007 | 67,381 | 4,611,395 | 211,677,002 | 45,903 | 883 |
| 2008 | 67,675 | 4,642,650 | 222,754,925 | 47,980 | 923 |
| 2009 | 67,075 | 4,639,715 | 226,148,903 | 48,742 | 937 |
| | **Local government covered** | | | | |
| 2000 | 141,491 | 12,620,081 | $408,721,690 | $32,387 | $623 |
| 2001 | 143,989 | 13,126,143 | 440,000,795 | 33,521 | 645 |
| 2002 | 146,767 | 13,412,941 | 464,153,701 | 34,605 | 665 |
| 2003 | 149,281 | 13,484,153 | 480,967,339 | 35,669 | 686 |
| 2004 | 155,043 | 13,563,517 | 499,206,488 | 36,805 | 708 |
| 2005 | 157,309 | 13,699,418 | 516,709,610 | 37,718 | 725 |
| 2006 | 158,695 | 13,820,093 | 541,461,514 | 39,179 | 753 |
| 2007 | 159,816 | 14,016,190 | 571,713,553 | 40,790 | 784 |
| 2008 | 160,683 | 14,212,311 | 600,812,461 | 42,274 | 813 |
| 2009 | 161,427 | 14,194,311 | 612,344,014 | 43,140 | 830 |
| | **Federal government covered (UCFE)** | | | | |
| 2000 | 50,256 | 2,871,489 | $132,741,760 | $46,228 | $889 |
| 2001 | 50,993 | 2,752,619 | 134,713,843 | 48,940 | 941 |
| 2002 | 50,755 | 2,758,627 | 143,587,523 | 52,050 | 1,001 |
| 2003 | 51,753 | 2,764,275 | 149,932,170 | 54,239 | 1,043 |
| 2004 | 52,066 | 2,739,596 | 158,299,427 | 57,782 | 1,111 |
| 2005 | 52,895 | 2,733,675 | 163,647,568 | 59,864 | 1,151 |
| 2006 | 52,916 | 2,728,974 | 169,945,269 | 62,274 | 1,198 |
| 2007 | 63,699 | 2,726,300 | 176,857,794 | 64,871 | 1,248 |
| 2008 | 64,332 | 2,762,055 | 183,103,924 | 66,293 | 1,275 |
| 2009 | 65,581 | 2,826,713 | 191,527,700 | 67,756 | 1,303 |

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

### 25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2009

| Industry, establishments, and employment | Total | Size of establishments | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fewer than 5 workers[1] | 5 to 9 workers | 10 to 19 workers | 20 to 49 workers | 50 to 99 workers | 100 to 249 workers | 250 to 499 workers | 500 to 999 workers | 1,000 or more workers |
| **Total all industries**[2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 8,673,470 | 5,396,379 | 1,372,066 | 917,124 | 619,710 | 208,342 | 116,230 | 28,460 | 10,018 | 5,141 |
| Employment, March | 106,811,928 | 7,655,167 | 9,090,916 | 12,402,665 | 18,661,722 | 14,311,905 | 17,267,316 | 9,739,523 | 6,812,850 | 10,869,864 |
| **Natural resources and mining** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 125,678 | 71,920 | 23,395 | 14,867 | 9,674 | 3,218 | 1,798 | 557 | 189 | 60 |
| Employment, March | 1,671,238 | 114,506 | 154,613 | 200,225 | 290,721 | 219,346 | 272,879 | 190,717 | 127,225 | 101,006 |
| **Construction** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 841,895 | 593,637 | 117,797 | 69,486 | 42,421 | 12,009 | 5,208 | 1,004 | 254 | 79 |
| Employment, March | 5,927,257 | 750,065 | 771,369 | 934,164 | 1,265,441 | 817,103 | 768,721 | 335,349 | 170,276 | 114,769 |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 353,643 | 145,720 | 59,845 | 52,049 | 48,545 | 22,752 | 16,627 | 5,187 | 1,972 | 946 |
| Employment, March | 12,092,961 | 244,232 | 401,010 | 715,491 | 1,510,229 | 1,588,920 | 2,528,984 | 1,779,448 | 1,333,297 | 1,991,350 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 1,894,905 | 1,033,036 | 375,292 | 246,643 | 148,518 | 49,772 | 32,487 | 7,193 | 1,500 | 464 |
| Employment, March | 24,586,392 | 1,677,443 | 2,499,579 | 3,315,288 | 4,451,666 | 3,466,697 | 4,754,309 | 2,475,362 | 986,198 | 959,850 |
| **Information** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 146,483 | 86,433 | 20,709 | 15,824 | 13,049 | 5,437 | 3,310 | 1,046 | 458 | 217 |
| Employment, March | 2,855,390 | 116,231 | 137,955 | 215,809 | 401,856 | 374,575 | 498,814 | 363,892 | 311,123 | 435,135 |
| **Financial activities** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 841,782 | 557,483 | 151,027 | 76,069 | 37,169 | 11,153 | 5,768 | 1,759 | 907 | 447 |
| Employment, March | 7,643,521 | 858,488 | 993,689 | 1,001,354 | 1,107,323 | 763,190 | 864,862 | 608,781 | 630,533 | 815,301 |
| **Professional and business services** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 1,517,365 | 1,055,297 | 196,348 | 124,698 | 83,581 | 30,884 | 18,369 | 5,326 | 2,047 | 815 |
| Employment, March | 16,516,273 | 1,410,994 | 1,290,519 | 1,682,005 | 2,542,519 | 2,131,798 | 2,769,134 | 1,819,751 | 1,394,329 | 1,475,224 |
| **Education and health services** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 858,136 | 417,186 | 184,310 | 120,602 | 78,973 | 28,774 | 20,050 | 4,427 | 1,976 | 1,838 |
| Employment, March | 18,268,572 | 733,986 | 1,225,826 | 1,623,193 | 2,380,692 | 2,002,526 | 3,016,357 | 1,503,953 | 1,376,575 | 4,405,464 |
| **Leisure and hospitality** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 733,354 | 283,960 | 124,005 | 140,576 | 133,542 | 38,935 | 9,942 | 1,532 | 603 | 259 |
| Employment, March | 12,723,443 | 448,520 | 837,732 | 1,973,561 | 4,006,199 | 2,578,345 | 1,402,865 | 518,812 | 411,444 | 545,965 |
| **Other services** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 1,193,934 | 988,947 | 116,718 | 55,617 | 24,052 | 5,381 | 2,663 | 428 | 112 | 16 |
| Employment, March | 4,361,271 | 1,168,997 | 762,081 | 732,752 | 699,997 | 367,591 | 389,163 | 143,040 | 71,850 | 25,800 |

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

## 26. Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

| Metropolitan area[2] | Average annual wages[3] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | Percent change, 2008-09 |
| Metropolitan areas[4] | $47,194 | $47,127 | -0.1 |
| Abilene, TX | 32,649 | 32,807 | 0.5 |
| Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR | 20,714 | 21,887 | 5.7 |
| Akron, OH | 40,376 | 40,447 | 0.2 |
| Albany, GA | 34,314 | 35,160 | 2.5 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY | 43,912 | 44,859 | 2.2 |
| Albuquerque, NM | 39,342 | 40,301 | 2.4 |
| Alexandria, LA | 34,783 | 35,446 | 1.9 |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ | 42,500 | 42,577 | 0.2 |
| Altoona, PA | 32,986 | 33,827 | 2.5 |
| Amarillo, TX | 38,215 | 37,938 | -0.7 |
| Ames, IA | 38,558 | 39,301 | 1.9 |
| Anchorage, AK | 46,935 | 48,345 | 3.0 |
| Anderson, IN | 31,326 | 31,363 | 0.1 |
| Anderson, SC | 32,322 | 32,599 | 0.9 |
| Ann Arbor, MI | 48,987 | 48,925 | -0.1 |
| Anniston-Oxford, AL | 36,227 | 36,773 | 1.5 |
| Appleton, WI | 37,522 | 37,219 | -0.8 |
| Asheville, NC | 34,070 | 34,259 | 0.6 |
| Athens-Clarke County, GA | 35,503 | 35,948 | 1.3 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 48,064 | 48,156 | 0.2 |
| Atlantic City, NJ | 40,337 | 39,810 | -1.3 |
| Auburn-Opelika, AL | 32,651 | 33,367 | 2.2 |
| Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC | 38,068 | 38,778 | 1.9 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 47,355 | 47,183 | -0.4 |
| Bakersfield, CA | 39,476 | 40,046 | 1.4 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 48,438 | 49,214 | 1.6 |
| Bangor, ME | 33,829 | 34,620 | 2.3 |
| Barnstable Town, MA | 38,839 | 38,970 | 0.3 |
| Baton Rouge, LA | 41,961 | 42,677 | 1.7 |
| Battle Creek, MI | 42,782 | 43,555 | 1.8 |
| Bay City, MI | 36,489 | 36,940 | 1.2 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX | 43,302 | 43,224 | -0.2 |
| Bellingham, WA | 35,864 | 36,757 | 2.5 |
| Bend, OR | 35,044 | 35,336 | 0.8 |
| Billings, MT | 36,155 | 36,660 | 1.4 |
| Binghamton, NY | 37,731 | 38,200 | 1.2 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 43,651 | 43,783 | 0.3 |
| Bismarck, ND | 35,389 | 36,082 | 2.0 |
| Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA | 35,272 | 35,344 | 0.2 |
| Bloomington, IN | 33,220 | 33,828 | 1.8 |
| Bloomington-Normal, IL | 43,918 | 44,925 | 2.3 |
| Boise City-Nampa, ID | 37,315 | 37,410 | 0.3 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 61,128 | 60,549 | -0.9 |
| Boulder, CO | 53,455 | 52,433 | -1.9 |
| Bowling Green, KY | 34,861 | 34,824 | -0.1 |
| Bremerton-Silverdale, WA | 40,421 | 42,128 | 4.2 |
| Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT | 80,018 | 77,076 | -3.7 |
| Brownsville-Harlingen, TX | 28,342 | 28,855 | 1.8 |
| Brunswick, GA | 34,458 | 34,852 | 1.1 |
| Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY | 38,984 | 39,218 | 0.6 |
| Burlington, NC | 34,283 | 33,094 | -3.5 |
| Burlington-South Burlington, VT | 43,559 | 44,101 | 1.2 |
| Canton-Massillon, OH | 34,897 | 34,726 | -0.5 |
| Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL | 37,866 | 37,641 | -0.6 |
| Carson City, NV | 43,858 | 44,532 | 1.5 |
| Casper, WY | 43,851 | 42,385 | -3.3 |
| Cedar Rapids, IA | 42,356 | 41,874 | -1.1 |
| Champaign-Urbana, IL | 37,408 | 38,478 | 2.9 |
| Charleston, WV | 40,442 | 41,436 | 2.5 |
| Charleston-North Charleston, SC | 38,035 | 38,766 | 1.9 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 47,332 | 46,291 | -2.2 |
| Charlottesville, VA | 41,777 | 42,688 | 2.2 |
| Chattanooga, TN-GA | 37,258 | 37,839 | 1.6 |
| Cheyenne, WY | 37,452 | 38,378 | 2.5 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 51,775 | 51,048 | -1.4 |
| Chico, CA | 34,310 | 35,179 | 2.5 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 43,801 | 44,012 | 0.5 |
| Clarksville, TN-KY | 32,991 | 33,282 | 0.9 |
| Cleveland, TN | 35,010 | 35,029 | 0.1 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 43,467 | 43,256 | -0.5 |
| Coeur d'Alene, ID | 31,353 | 31,513 | 0.5 |
| College Station-Bryan, TX | 33,967 | 34,332 | 1.1 |
| Colorado Springs, CO | 40,973 | 41,885 | 2.2 |
| Columbia, MO | 34,331 | 35,431 | 3.2 |
| Columbia, SC | 37,514 | 38,314 | 2.1 |
| Columbus, GA-AL | 35,067 | 35,614 | 1.6 |
| Columbus, IN | 42,610 | 41,540 | -2.5 |
| Columbus, OH | 43,533 | 43,877 | 0.8 |
| Corpus Christi, TX | 38,771 | 38,090 | -1.8 |
| Corvallis, OR | 42,343 | 42,700 | 0.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area**

| Metropolitan area[2] | Average annual wages[3] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | Percent change, 2008-09 |
| Cumberland, MD-WV | $32,583 | $33,409 | 2.5 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 50,331 | 49,965 | -0.7 |
| Dalton, GA | 34,403 | 35,024 | 1.8 |
| Danville, IL | 35,602 | 35,552 | -0.1 |
| Danville, VA | 30,580 | 30,778 | 0.6 |
| Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL | 40,425 | 40,790 | 0.9 |
| Dayton, OH | 40,824 | 40,972 | 0.4 |
| Decatur, AL | 36,855 | 37,145 | 0.8 |
| Decatur, IL | 42,012 | 41,741 | -0.6 |
| Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL | 32,938 | 33,021 | 0.3 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 51,270 | 51,733 | 0.9 |
| Des Moines, IA | 43,918 | 44,073 | 0.4 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 50,081 | 48,821 | -2.5 |
| Dothan, AL | 32,965 | 33,888 | 2.8 |
| Dover, DE | 36,375 | 37,039 | 1.8 |
| Dubuque, IA | 35,656 | 35,665 | 0.0 |
| Duluth, MN-WI | 36,307 | 36,045 | -0.7 |
| Durham, NC | 53,700 | 54,857 | 2.2 |
| Eau Claire, WI | 33,549 | 34,186 | 1.9 |
| El Centro, CA | 33,239 | 34,220 | 3.0 |
| Elizabethtown, KY | 33,728 | 34,970 | 3.7 |
| Elkhart-Goshen, IN | 35,858 | 35,823 | -0.1 |
| Elmira, NY | 36,984 | 36,995 | 0.0 |
| El Paso, TX | 31,837 | 32,665 | 2.6 |
| Erie, PA | 35,992 | 35,995 | 0.0 |
| Eugene-Springfield, OR | 35,380 | 35,497 | 0.3 |
| Evansville, IN-KY | 38,304 | 38,219 | -0.2 |
| Fairbanks, AK | 44,225 | 45,328 | 2.5 |
| Fajardo, PR | 22,984 | 23,467 | 2.1 |
| Fargo, ND-MN | 36,745 | 37,309 | 1.5 |
| Farmington, NM | 41,155 | 40,437 | -1.7 |
| Fayetteville, NC | 34,619 | 35,755 | 3.3 |
| Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO | 39,025 | 40,265 | 3.2 |
| Flagstaff, AZ | 35,353 | 36,050 | 2.0 |
| Flint, MI | 39,206 | 38,682 | -1.3 |
| Florence, SC | 34,841 | 35,509 | 1.9 |
| Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL | 32,088 | 32,471 | 1.2 |
| Fond du Lac, WI | 36,166 | 35,667 | -1.4 |
| Fort Collins-Loveland, CO | 40,154 | 40,251 | 0.2 |
| Fort Smith, AR-OK | 32,130 | 32,004 | -0.4 |
| Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL | 36,454 | 37,823 | 3.8 |
| Fort Wayne, IN | 36,806 | 37,038 | 0.6 |
| Fresno, CA | 36,038 | 36,427 | 1.1 |
| Gadsden, AL | 31,718 | 32,652 | 2.9 |
| Gainesville, FL | 37,282 | 38,863 | 4.2 |
| Gainesville, GA | 37,929 | 37,924 | 0.0 |
| Glens Falls, NY | 34,531 | 35,215 | 2.0 |
| Goldsboro, NC | 30,607 | 30,941 | 1.1 |
| Grand Forks, ND-MN | 32,207 | 33,455 | 3.9 |
| Grand Junction, CO | 39,246 | 38,450 | -2.0 |
| Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI | 39,868 | 40,341 | 1.2 |
| Great Falls, MT | 31,962 | 32,737 | 2.4 |
| Greeley, CO | 38,700 | 37,656 | -2.7 |
| Green Bay, WI | 39,247 | 39,387 | 0.4 |
| Greensboro-High Point, NC | 37,919 | 38,020 | 0.3 |
| Greenville, NC | 34,672 | 35,542 | 2.5 |
| Greenville, SC | 37,592 | 37,921 | 0.9 |
| Guayama, PR | 27,189 | 28,415 | 4.5 |
| Gulfport-Biloxi, MS | 35,700 | 36,251 | 1.5 |
| Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV | 36,472 | 36,459 | 0.0 |
| Hanford-Corcoran, CA | 35,374 | 35,402 | 0.1 |
| Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA | 42,330 | 43,152 | 1.9 |
| Harrisonburg, VA | 34,197 | 34,814 | 1.8 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 54,446 | 54,534 | 0.2 |
| Hattiesburg, MS | 31,629 | 32,320 | 2.2 |
| Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC | 32,810 | 32,429 | -1.2 |
| Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA | 33,854 | 35,032 | 3.5 |
| Holland-Grand Haven, MI | 37,953 | 37,080 | -2.3 |
| Honolulu, HI | 42,090 | 42,814 | 1.7 |
| Hot Springs, AR | 29,042 | 29,414 | 1.3 |
| Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA | 44,345 | 44,264 | -0.2 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 55,407 | 54,779 | -1.1 |
| Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH | 35,717 | 36,835 | 3.1 |
| Huntsville, AL | 47,427 | 49,240 | 3.8 |
| Idaho Falls, ID | 30,485 | 30,875 | 1.3 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 43,128 | 43,078 | -0.1 |
| Iowa City, IA | 39,070 | 39,703 | 1.6 |
| Ithaca, NY | 41,689 | 42,779 | 2.6 |
| Jackson, MI | 38,672 | 38,635 | -0.1 |
| Jackson, MS | 36,730 | 37,118 | 1.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

| Metropolitan area[2] | Average annual wages[3] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | Percent change, 2008-09 |
| Jackson, TN | $35,975 | $35,959 | 0.0 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 41,524 | 41,804 | 0.7 |
| Jacksonville, NC | 27,893 | 29,006 | 4.0 |
| Janesville, WI | 36,906 | 36,652 | -0.7 |
| Jefferson City, MO | 33,766 | 34,474 | 2.1 |
| Johnson City, TN | 32,759 | 33,949 | 3.6 |
| Johnstown, PA | 32,464 | 33,238 | 2.4 |
| Jonesboro, AR | 31,532 | 31,793 | 0.8 |
| Joplin, MO | 32,156 | 32,741 | 1.8 |
| Kalamazoo-Portage, MI | 40,333 | 40,044 | -0.7 |
| Kankakee-Bradley, IL | 34,451 | 34,539 | 0.3 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 44,155 | 44,331 | 0.4 |
| Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA | 41,878 | 43,705 | 4.4 |
| Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX | 34,299 | 35,674 | 4.0 |
| Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA | 37,260 | 37,234 | -0.1 |
| Kingston, NY | 35,883 | 36,325 | 1.2 |
| Knoxville, TN | 38,912 | 39,353 | 1.1 |
| Kokomo, IN | 44,117 | 42,248 | -4.2 |
| La Crosse, WI-MN | 34,078 | 34,836 | 2.2 |
| Lafayette, IN | 37,832 | 38,313 | 1.3 |
| Lafayette, LA | 42,748 | 42,050 | -1.6 |
| Lake Charles, LA | 39,982 | 39,263 | -1.8 |
| Lakeland, FL | 35,195 | 35,485 | 0.8 |
| Lancaster, PA | 38,127 | 38,328 | 0.5 |
| Lansing-East Lansing, MI | 42,339 | 42,764 | 1.0 |
| Laredo, TX | 29,572 | 29,952 | 1.3 |
| Las Cruces, NM | 32,894 | 34,264 | 4.2 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 43,120 | 42,674 | -1.0 |
| Lawrence, KS | 32,313 | 32,863 | 1.7 |
| Lawton, OK | 32,258 | 33,206 | 2.9 |
| Lebanon, PA | 33,900 | 34,416 | 1.5 |
| Lewiston, ID-WA | 32,783 | 32,850 | 0.2 |
| Lewiston-Auburn, ME | 34,396 | 34,678 | 0.8 |
| Lexington-Fayette, KY | 40,034 | 40,446 | 1.0 |
| Lima, OH | 35,381 | 36,224 | 2.4 |
| Lincoln, NE | 35,834 | 36,281 | 1.2 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR | 38,902 | 40,331 | 3.7 |
| Logan, UT-ID | 29,392 | 29,608 | 0.7 |
| Longview, TX | 38,902 | 38,215 | -1.8 |
| Longview, WA | 37,806 | 38,300 | 1.3 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 51,520 | 51,344 | -0.3 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 40,596 | 41,101 | 1.2 |
| Lubbock, TX | 33,867 | 34,318 | 1.3 |
| Lynchburg, VA | 35,207 | 35,503 | 0.8 |
| Macon, GA | 34,823 | 35,718 | 2.6 |
| Madera, CA | 34,405 | 34,726 | 0.9 |
| Madison, WI | 42,623 | 42,861 | 0.6 |
| Manchester-Nashua, NH | 50,629 | 49,899 | -1.4 |
| Mansfield, OH | 33,946 | 33,256 | -2.0 |
| Mayaguez, PR | 22,394 | 23,634 | 5.5 |
| McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX | 28,498 | 29,197 | 2.5 |
| Medford, OR | 33,402 | 34,047 | 1.9 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 43,124 | 43,318 | 0.4 |
| Merced, CA | 33,903 | 34,284 | 1.1 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 44,199 | 44,514 | 0.7 |
| Michigan City-La Porte, IN | 33,507 | 33,288 | -0.7 |
| Midland, TX | 50,116 | 47,557 | -5.1 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 44,462 | 44,446 | 0.0 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 51,044 | 50,107 | -1.8 |
| Missoula, MT | 33,414 | 33,869 | 1.4 |
| Mobile, AL | 38,180 | 39,295 | 2.9 |
| Modesto, CA | 37,867 | 38,657 | 2.1 |
| Monroe, LA | 32,796 | 33,765 | 3.0 |
| Monroe, MI | 41,849 | 41,055 | -1.9 |
| Montgomery, AL | 37,552 | 38,441 | 2.4 |
| Morgantown, WV | 37,082 | 38,637 | 4.2 |
| Morristown, TN | 32,858 | 32,903 | 0.1 |
| Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA | 36,230 | 37,098 | 2.4 |
| Muncie, IN | 32,420 | 32,822 | 1.2 |
| Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI | 36,033 | 35,654 | -1.1 |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC | 28,450 | 28,132 | -1.1 |
| Napa, CA | 45,061 | 45,174 | 0.3 |
| Naples-Marco Island, FL | 40,178 | 39,808 | -0.9 |
| Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN | 43,964 | 43,811 | -0.3 |
| New Haven-Milford, CT | 48,239 | 48,681 | 0.9 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 45,108 | 45,121 | 0.0 |
| New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 66,548 | 63,773 | -4.2 |
| Niles-Benton Harbor, MI | 38,814 | 39,097 | 0.7 |
| Norwich-New London, CT | 46,727 | 47,245 | 1.1 |
| Ocala, FL | 32,579 | 32,724 | 0.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area**

| Metropolitan area[2] | Average annual wages[3] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | Percent change, 2008-09 |
| Ocean City, NJ | $33,529 | $33,477 | -0.2 |
| Odessa, TX | 44,316 | 42,295 | -4.6 |
| Ogden-Clearfield, UT | 34,778 | 35,562 | 2.3 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 39,363 | 39,525 | 0.4 |
| Olympia, WA | 40,714 | 41,921 | 3.0 |
| Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA | 40,097 | 40,555 | 1.1 |
| Orlando, FL | 39,322 | 39,225 | -0.2 |
| Oshkosh-Neenah, WI | 41,781 | 41,300 | -1.2 |
| Owensboro, KY | 34,956 | 35,264 | 0.9 |
| Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA | 46,490 | 47,066 | 1.2 |
| Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL | 42,089 | 43,111 | 2.4 |
| Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL | 34,361 | 34,857 | 1.4 |
| Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH | 35,102 | 35,650 | 1.6 |
| Pascagoula, MS | 42,734 | 43,509 | 1.8 |
| Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL | 34,829 | 35,683 | 2.5 |
| Peoria, IL | 44,562 | 44,747 | 0.4 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 51,814 | 52,237 | 0.8 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | 44,482 | 44,838 | 0.8 |
| Pine Bluff, AR | 34,106 | 34,588 | 1.4 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 44,124 | 44,234 | 0.2 |
| Pittsfield, MA | 38,957 | 38,690 | -0.7 |
| Pocatello, ID | 30,608 | 30,690 | 0.3 |
| Ponce, PR | 21,818 | 22,556 | 3.4 |
| Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME | 39,711 | 40,012 | 0.8 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 45,326 | 45,544 | 0.5 |
| Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL | 36,174 | 36,130 | -0.1 |
| Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY | 42,148 | 43,054 | 2.1 |
| Prescott, AZ | 33,004 | 32,927 | -0.2 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 42,141 | 42,428 | 0.7 |
| Provo-Orem, UT | 35,516 | 35,695 | 0.5 |
| Pueblo, CO | 34,055 | 34,889 | 2.4 |
| Punta Gorda, FL | 32,927 | 32,563 | -1.1 |
| Racine, WI | 41,232 | 40,623 | -1.5 |
| Raleigh-Cary, NC | 43,912 | 44,016 | 0.2 |
| Rapid City, SD | 32,227 | 32,821 | 1.8 |
| Reading, PA | 40,691 | 41,083 | 1.0 |
| Redding, CA | 35,655 | 35,912 | 0.7 |
| Reno-Sparks, NV | 42,167 | 42,232 | 0.2 |
| Richmond, VA | 45,244 | 44,960 | -0.6 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 38,617 | 38,729 | 0.3 |
| Roanoke, VA | 36,475 | 37,153 | 1.9 |
| Rochester, MN | 46,196 | 46,999 | 1.7 |
| Rochester, NY | 41,728 | 41,761 | 0.1 |
| Rockford, IL | 39,210 | 38,843 | -0.9 |
| Rocky Mount, NC | 33,110 | 33,613 | 1.5 |
| Rome, GA | 35,229 | 35,913 | 1.9 |
| Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA | 47,924 | 48,204 | 0.6 |
| Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI | 37,549 | 38,009 | 1.2 |
| St. Cloud, MN | 35,069 | 35,883 | 2.3 |
| St. George, UT | 29,291 | 29,608 | 1.1 |
| St. Joseph, MO-KS | 32,651 | 33,555 | 2.8 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 45,419 | 44,080 | -2.9 |
| Salem, OR | 34,891 | 35,691 | 2.3 |
| Salinas, CA | 40,235 | 40,258 | 0.1 |
| Salisbury, MD | 35,901 | 36,396 | 1.4 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 41,628 | 42,613 | 2.4 |
| San Angelo, TX | 32,852 | 33,043 | 0.6 |
| San Antonio, TX | 38,876 | 39,596 | 1.9 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 49,079 | 49,240 | 0.3 |
| Sandusky, OH | 33,760 | 33,117 | -1.9 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 65,100 | 65,367 | 0.4 |
| San German-Cabo Rojo, PR | 19,875 | 20,452 | 2.9 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 80,063 | 79,609 | -0.6 |
| San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR | 26,839 | 27,620 | 2.9 |
| San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA | 38,134 | 38,913 | 2.0 |
| Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA | 42,617 | 43,257 | 1.5 |
| Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA | 41,471 | 40,880 | -1.4 |
| Santa Fe, NM | 38,646 | 39,536 | 2.3 |
| Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA | 43,757 | 43,274 | -1.1 |
| Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL | 36,781 | 36,856 | 0.2 |
| Savannah, GA | 37,846 | 38,343 | 1.3 |
| Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA | 34,902 | 35,404 | 1.4 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 53,667 | 54,650 | 1.8 |
| Sheboygan, WI | 37,834 | 38,114 | 0.7 |
| Sherman-Denison, TX | 36,081 | 36,151 | 0.2 |
| Shreveport-Bossier City, LA | 36,308 | 36,706 | 1.1 |
| Sioux City, IA-NE-SD | 34,326 | 34,087 | -0.7 |
| Sioux Falls, SD | 36,982 | 37,562 | 1.6 |
| South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI | 37,654 | 37,811 | 0.4 |
| Spartanburg, SC | 39,313 | 39,104 | -0.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

| Metropolitan area[2] | Average annual wages[3] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | Percent change, 2008-09 |
| Spokane, WA | $36,792 | $38,112 | 3.6 |
| Springfield, IL | 44,416 | 45,602 | 2.7 |
| Springfield, MA | 40,969 | 41,248 | 0.7 |
| Springfield, MO | 32,971 | 33,615 | 2.0 |
| Springfield, OH | 33,158 | 33,725 | 1.7 |
| State College, PA | 38,050 | 38,658 | 1.6 |
| Stockton, CA | 39,075 | 39,274 | 0.5 |
| Sumter, SC | 30,842 | 31,074 | 0.8 |
| Syracuse, NY | 40,554 | 41,141 | 1.4 |
| Tallahassee, FL | 37,433 | 38,083 | 1.7 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 40,521 | 41,480 | 2.4 |
| Terre Haute, IN | 33,562 | 33,470 | -0.3 |
| Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR | 35,002 | 35,288 | 0.8 |
| Toledo, OH | 39,686 | 39,098 | -1.5 |
| Topeka, KS | 36,714 | 37,651 | 2.6 |
| Trenton-Ewing, NJ | 60,135 | 59,313 | -1.4 |
| Tucson, AZ | 39,973 | 40,071 | 0.2 |
| Tulsa, OK | 40,205 | 40,108 | -0.2 |
| Tuscaloosa, AL | 37,949 | 38,309 | 0.9 |
| Tyler, TX | 38,817 | 38,845 | 0.1 |
| Utica-Rome, NY | 34,936 | 35,492 | 1.6 |
| Valdosta, GA | 29,288 | 29,661 | 1.3 |
| Vallejo-Fairfield, CA | 45,264 | 47,287 | 4.5 |
| Vero Beach, FL | 36,557 | 35,937 | -1.7 |
| Victoria, TX | 39,888 | 38,608 | -3.2 |
| Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ | 40,709 | 41,145 | 1.1 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 38,696 | 39,614 | 2.4 |
| Visalia-Porterville, CA | 32,018 | 32,125 | 0.3 |
| Waco, TX | 35,698 | 36,731 | 2.9 |
| Warner Robins, GA | 40,457 | 41,820 | 3.4 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 62,653 | 64,032 | 2.2 |
| Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA | 37,363 | 37,919 | 1.5 |
| Wausau, WI | 36,477 | 36,344 | -0.4 |
| Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH | 35,356 | 34,113 | -3.5 |
| Wenatchee, WA | 30,750 | 31,200 | 1.5 |
| Wheeling, WV-OH | 32,915 | 33,583 | 2.0 |
| Wichita, KS | 40,423 | 40,138 | -0.7 |
| Wichita Falls, TX | 34,185 | 33,698 | -1.4 |
| Williamsport, PA | 33,340 | 34,188 | 2.5 |
| Wilmington, NC | 35,278 | 36,204 | 2.6 |
| Winchester, VA-WV | 37,035 | 38,127 | 2.9 |
| Winston-Salem, NC | 39,770 | 39,874 | 0.3 |
| Worcester, MA | 45,955 | 45,743 | -0.5 |
| Yakima, WA | 30,821 | 31,366 | 1.8 |
| Yauco, PR | 19,821 | 20,619 | 4.0 |
| York-Hanover, PA | 39,379 | 39,798 | 1.1 |
| Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA | 34,403 | 33,704 | -2.0 |
| Yuba City, CA | 36,538 | 37,289 | 2.1 |
| Yuma, AZ | 31,351 | 32,474 | 3.6 |

[1] Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

[2] Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 04-03 as of February 18, 2004.

[3] Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

[4] Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

### 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | 2000[1] | 2001[1] | 2002[1] | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 212,577 | 215,092 | 217,570 | 221,168 | 223,357 | 226,082 | 228,815 | 231,867 | 233,788 | 235,801 | 237,830 |
| Civilian labor force | 142,583 | 143,734 | 144,863 | 146,510 | 147,401 | 149,320 | 151,428 | 153,124 | 154,287 | 154,142 | 153,889 |
| Labor force participation rate | 67.1 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 65.4 | 64.7 |
| Employed | 136,891 | 136,933 | 136,485 | 137,736 | 139,252 | 141,730 | 144,427 | 146,047 | 145,362 | 139,877 | 139,064 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.4 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 62.3 | 62.3 | 62.7 | 63.1 | 63.0 | 62.2 | 59.3 | 58.5 |
| Unemployed | 5,692 | 6,801 | 8,378 | 8,774 | 8,149 | 7,591 | 7,001 | 7,078 | 8,924 | 14,265 | 14,825 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 9.6 |
| Not in the labor force | 69,994 | 71,359 | 72,707 | 74,658 | 75,956 | 76,762 | 77,387 | 78,743 | 79,501 | 81,659 | 83,941 |

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

### 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

| Industry | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total private employment | 110,995 | 110,708 | 108,828 | 108,416 | 109,814 | 111,899 | 114,113 | 115,380 | 114,281 | 108,371 | 107,791 |
| Total nonfarm employment | 131,785 | 131,826 | 130,341 | 129,999 | 131,435 | 133,703 | 136,086 | 137,598 | 136,790 | 130,920 | 130,262 |
| Goods-producing | 24,649 | 23,873 | 22,557 | 21,816 | 21,882 | 22,190 | 22,531 | 22,233 | 21,334 | 18,620 | 17,987 |
| Natural resources and mining | 599 | 606 | 583 | 572 | 591 | 628 | 684 | 724 | 767 | 700 | 729 |
| Construction | 6,787 | 6,826 | 6,716 | 6,735 | 6,976 | 7,336 | 7,691 | 7,630 | 7,162 | 6,037 | 5,614 |
| Manufacturing | 17,263 | 16,441 | 15,259 | 14,510 | 14,315 | 14,226 | 14,155 | 13,879 | 13,406 | 11,883 | 11,644 |
| Private service-providing | 86,346 | 86,834 | 86,271 | 86,600 | 87,932 | 89,709 | 91,582 | 93,147 | 92,947 | 89,751 | 89,804 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 26,225 | 25,983 | 25,497 | 25,287 | 25,533 | 25,959 | 26,276 | 26,630 | 26,293 | 24,949 | 24,763 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,933 | 5,773 | 5,652 | 5,608 | 5,663 | 5,764 | 5,905 | 6,015 | 5,943 | 5,625 | 5,586 |
| Retail trade | 15,280 | 15,239 | 15,025 | 14,917 | 15,058 | 15,280 | 15,353 | 15,520 | 15,283 | 14,528 | 14,444 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 4,410 | 4,372 | 4,224 | 4,185 | 4,249 | 4,361 | 4,470 | 4,541 | 4,508 | 4,235 | 4,178 |
| Utilities | 601 | 599 | 596 | 577 | 564 | 554 | 549 | 553 | 559 | 561 | 555 |
| Information | 3,630 | 3,629 | 3,395 | 3,188 | 3,118 | 3,061 | 3,038 | 3,032 | 2,984 | 2,807 | 2,723 |
| Financial activities | 7,687 | 7,808 | 7,847 | 7,977 | 8,031 | 8,153 | 8,328 | 8,301 | 8,145 | 7,758 | 7,597 |
| Professional and business services | 16,666 | 16,476 | 15,976 | 15,987 | 16,394 | 16,954 | 17,566 | 17,942 | 17,735 | 16,580 | 16,697 |
| Education and health services | 15,109 | 15,645 | 16,199 | 16,588 | 16,953 | 17,372 | 17,826 | 18,322 | 18,838 | 19,191 | 19,560 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 11,862 | 12,036 | 11,986 | 12,173 | 12,493 | 12,816 | 13,110 | 13,427 | 13,436 | 13,102 | 13,112 |
| Other services | 5,168 | 5,258 | 5,372 | 5,401 | 5,409 | 5,395 | 5,438 | 5,494 | 5,515 | 5,364 | 5,353 |
| Government | 20,790 | 21,118 | 21,513 | 21,583 | 21,621 | 21,804 | 21,974 | 22,218 | 22,509 | 22,549 | 22,471 |

## 29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

| Industry | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Private sector:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 34.3 | 34.0 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 33.6 | 33.1 | 33.4 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 14.0 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.0 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 481.0 | 493.8 | 506.8 | 518.1 | 529.1 | 544.3 | 567.9 | 590.0 | 608.0 | 617.1 | 636.2 |
| **Goods-producing:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 40.7 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.2 | 40.4 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 20.3 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 621.9 | 630.0 | 651.6 | 669.1 | 688.1 | 705.3 | 730.2 | 757.3 | 776.7 | 779.8 | 818.7 |
| **Natural resources and mining** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 44.4 | 44.6 | 43.2 | 43.6 | 44.5 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 45.1 | 43.3 | 44.6 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 16.6 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 23.8 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 734.9 | 757.9 | 742.0 | 765.9 | 803.8 | 853.7 | 908.0 | 962.6 | 1014.7 | 1007.9 | 1062.7 |
| **Construction:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 39.2 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 38.4 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 23.3 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 685.8 | 695.9 | 711.8 | 726.8 | 735.6 | 750.2 | 781.2 | 816.7 | 842.6 | 852.5 | 894.1 |
| **Manufacturing:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 41.3 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 41.1 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 14.3 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.6 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 590.8 | 595.2 | 618.8 | 636.0 | 658.5 | 673.3 | 691.0 | 711.6 | 724.5 | 725.9 | 763.0 |
| **Private service-providing:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 32.7 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.1 | 32.2 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 13.6 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.8 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 445.7 | 461.1 | 473.8 | 484.7 | 494.2 | 509.6 | 532.8 | 554.9 | 574.4 | 588.1 | 605.1 |
| **Trade, transportation, and utilities:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 33.8 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 33.3 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 13.3 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.9 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 449.9 | 459.5 | 471.3 | 481.1 | 488.4 | 498.4 | 514.3 | 526.1 | 536.1 | 542.4 | 562.3 |
| **Wholesale trade:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 37.6 | 37.9 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 20.9 | 21.5 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 631.4 | 643.5 | 644.4 | 657.3 | 667.1 | 685.0 | 718.6 | 748.9 | 769.6 | 784.8 | 817.0 |
| **Retail trade:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 30.2 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.3 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 631.4 | 643.5 | 644.4 | 657.3 | 667.1 | 685.0 | 718.6 | 748.9 | 769.6 | 784.8 | 817.0 |
| **Transportation and warehousing:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 37.4 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 37.2 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 19.2 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 562.3 | 562.7 | 579.9 | 598.4 | 615.0 | 618.6 | 637.0 | 655.0 | 670.4 | 677.4 | 713.8 |
| **Utilities:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 42.0 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.1 | 42.2 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 22.8 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 24.8 | 25.6 | 26.7 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 28.8 | 29.6 | 30.4 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 955.7 | 977.2 | 979.1 | 1017.3 | 1048.4 | 1095.9 | 1135.3 | 1182.7 | 1230.7 | 1243.8 | 1279.6 |
| **Information:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.4 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 19.1 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 25.9 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 700.9 | 730.9 | 737.8 | 760.5 | 777.3 | 805.1 | 850.4 | 874.7 | 909.0 | 931.9 | 941.7 |
| **Financial activities:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 36.1 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 15.0 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 21.4 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 537.4 | 557.9 | 575.5 | 609.1 | 622.9 | 645.0 | 672.2 | 705.1 | 727.1 | 751.2 | 773.7 |
| **Professional and business services:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 34.5 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 35.1 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 15.5 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 22.4 | 22.8 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 535.1 | 557.8 | 574.7 | 587.0 | 597.6 | 618.9 | 662.3 | 700.8 | 737.7 | 775.8 | 799.5 |
| **Education and health services:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.2 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 14.0 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 20.0 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 449.3 | 473.4 | 492.7 | 505.7 | 523.8 | 544.6 | 564.9 | 590.1 | 613.7 | 628.6 | 643.3 |
| **Leisure and hospitality:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 24.8 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.3 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 217.2 | 220.7 | 227.2 | 230.4 | 234.9 | 241.4 | 250.3 | 265.5 | 273.4 | 275.8 | 280.4 |
| **Other services:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.8 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 12.7 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.9 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 413.4 | 428.6 | 439.8 | 434.4 | 433.0 | 443.4 | 456.5 | 477.1 | 495.6 | 506.3 | 518.7 |

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

### 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

| Series | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 2010 | |
| **Civilian workers**[2] | 109.5 | 109.9 | 110.2 | 110.8 | 111.0 | 111.8 | 112.3 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 |
| Workers by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management, professional, and related | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 112.4 | 112.8 | 113.4 | 113.7 | .3 | 1.9 |
| Management, business, and financial | 109.8 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.7 | .4 | 2.1 |
| Professional and related | 110.7 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.3 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 114.1 | 114.3 | .2 | 1.8 |
| Sales and office | 108.3 | 108.4 | 108.7 | 109.3 | 109.7 | 110.3 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | .4 | 2.2 |
| Sales and related | 105.5 | 104.3 | 104.5 | 105.4 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 107.5 | 107.4 | 108.1 | .7 | 2.2 |
| Office and administrative support | 110.0 | 110.8 | 111.3 | 111.8 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 114.4 | .3 | 2.1 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 111.2 | 111.5 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 113.6 | .2 | 1.9 |
| Construction and extraction | 110.8 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 113.7 | 114.4 | 114.5 | .1 | 1.8 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 108.6 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 112.6 | .4 | 2.0 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 107.2 | 108.0 | 108.4 | 109.0 | 109.2 | 110.2 | 110.8 | 111.7 | 111.9 | .2 | 2.5 |
| Production | 106.2 | 107.2 | 107.6 | 108.1 | 108.3 | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.8 | 110.9 | .1 | 2.4 |
| Transportation and material moving | 108.4 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 111.1 | 111.9 | 112.9 | 113.3 | .4 | 2.6 |
| Service occupations | 110.6 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 113.7 | 114.6 | 114.9 | .3 | 1.8 |
| Workers by industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing | 107.5 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 111.0 | 111.1 | .1 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | 105.9 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 109.9 | 110.0 | .1 | 2.8 |
| Service-providing | 109.8 | 110.3 | 110.6 | 111.2 | 111.5 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 113.6 | .3 | 1.9 |
| Education and health services | 111.1 | 111.7 | 112.1 | 113.1 | 113.4 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 114.8 | 115.2 | .3 | 1.6 |
| Health care and social assistance | 110.8 | 111.7 | 112.2 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 113.7 | 114.1 | 114.6 | 115.0 | .3 | 1.7 |
| Hospitals | 110.8 | 111.7 | 112.2 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 114.7 | 115.2 | 115.9 | .6 | 2.2 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 109.6 | 110.3 | 110.7 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 112.7 | .0 | 1.2 |
| Education services | 111.3 | 111.8 | 112.1 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 115.1 | 115.3 | .2 | 1.5 |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.2 | 115.5 | 115.5 | .0 | 1.2 |
| Public administration[3] | 112.0 | 113.0 | 113.4 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 115.4 | 116.6 | 116.8 | .2 | 1.9 |
| **Private industry workers** | 108.9 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 111.1 | 111.7 | 112.2 | 112.5 | .3 | 2.1 |
| Workers by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management, professional, and related | 109.9 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 113.0 | .3 | 2.1 |
| Management, business, and financial | 109.5 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 111.3 | 111.7 | 112.0 | 112.3 | .3 | 2.2 |
| Professional and related | 110.3 | 111.0 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 113.5 | .2 | 1.9 |
| Sales and office | 107.9 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.8 | 110.8 | 111.1 | 111.6 | .5 | 2.2 |
| Sales and related | 105.5 | 104.3 | 104.5 | 105.3 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 107.5 | 107.4 | 108.1 | .7 | 2.2 |
| Office and administrative support | 109.6 | 110.5 | 110.9 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 112.6 | 113.1 | 113.7 | 114.0 | .3 | 2.2 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 109.6 | 109.9 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 111.2 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.3 | .2 | 1.9 |
| Construction and extraction | 110.8 | 110.9 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 114.3 | 114.4 | .1 | 1.8 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 108.1 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 109.8 | 111.1 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 111.9 | .3 | 1.9 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 106.9 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.9 | 110.5 | 111.3 | 111.5 | .2 | 2.4 |
| Production | 106.1 | 107.1 | 107.6 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 110.7 | 110.8 | .1 | 2.4 |
| Transportation and material moving | 107.9 | 108.4 | 108.9 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 110.4 | 111.2 | 112.2 | 112.5 | .3 | 2.6 |
| Service occupations | 109.8 | 110.7 | 110.9 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.5 | .2 | 1.5 |
| Workers by industry and occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 107.5 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 109.7 | 110.3 | 111.0 | 111.1 | .1 | 2.3 |
| Management, professional, and related | 106.6 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 106.5 | 106.4 | 108.0 | 108.6 | 109.2 | 109.1 | -.1 | 2.5 |
| Sales and office | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.4 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 109.7 | 110.2 | .5 | 2.2 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 110.4 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.3 | 111.7 | 112.6 | 113.0 | 113.6 | 113.7 | .1 | 1.8 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 106.2 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 109.3 | 109.8 | 110.6 | 110.8 | .2 | 2.6 |
| Construction | 110.9 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 111.5 | 111.7 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.8 | 112.7 | -.1 | .9 |
| Manufacturing | 105.9 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 109.9 | 110.0 | .1 | 2.8 |
| Management, professional, and related | 105.4 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.4 | 105.5 | 107.2 | 108.0 | 108.8 | 108.8 | .0 | 3.1 |
| Sales and office | 107.0 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107.5 | 108.1 | 109.0 | 110.3 | 110.8 | .5 | 3.1 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 106.0 | 106.6 | 107.1 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 110.9 | 110.9 | .0 | 3.0 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 105.8 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 107.5 | 107.7 | 109.1 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 110.5 | .2 | 2.6 |
| Service-providing industries | 109.4 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.5 | 110.8 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 113.0 | .4 | 2.0 |
| Management, professional, and related | 110.6 | 111.1 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 111.6 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 113.7 | .3 | 1.9 |
| Sales and office | 108.0 | 108.0 | 108.4 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 111.3 | 111.8 | .4 | 2.2 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 108.4 | 109.0 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 110.4 | 111.7 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.6 | .4 | 2.0 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 107.8 | 108.5 | 109.0 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 112.3 | 112.5 | .2 | 2.4 |
| Service occupations | 109.8 | 110.7 | 111.0 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.5 | .2 | 1.4 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 107.5 | 107.8 | 108.1 | 108.6 | 108.8 | 109.9 | 110.9 | 111.1 | 111.4 | .3 | 2.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation[1], by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

| Series | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 2010 | |
| Wholesale trade | 106.8 | 107.1 | 106.9 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 108.0 | 108.9 | 108.7 | 109.5 | 0.7 | 2.3 |
| Retail trade | 108.1 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.9 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 112.0 | .0 | 1.8 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 106.9 | 107.4 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 109.0 | 110.0 | 110.9 | 111.3 | .4 | 2.9 |
| Utilities | 108.9 | 109.6 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 112.0 | 115.3 | 117.0 | 117.8 | 117.5 | -.3 | 4.9 |
| Information | 107.4 | 107.7 | 107.5 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 109.8 | 110.2 | 110.0 | -.2 | 1.6 |
| Financial activities | 107.1 | 106.8 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 109.8 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 111.4 | .7 | 2.6 |
| Finance and insurance | 107.2 | 106.9 | 108.1 | 108.6 | 108.8 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 111.0 | 111.8 | .7 | 2.8 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.9 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 109.0 | 108.4 | 108.8 | 109.4 | .6 | 1.6 |
| Professional and business services | 111.6 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 112.4 | 113.0 | 113.4 | 114.0 | 114.6 | .5 | 2.0 |
| Education and health services | 110.6 | 111.5 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 114.3 | 114.7 | .3 | 1.7 |
| Education services | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 113.2 | 113.2 | 113.2 | 113.3 | 114.7 | 115.0 | .3 | 1.6 |
| Health care and social assistance | 110.5 | 111.5 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 114.2 | 114.6 | .4 | 1.6 |
| Hospitals | 110.7 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 113.9 | 114.5 | 115.0 | 115.6 | .5 | 2.1 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 111.4 | 112.2 | 112.0 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 114.1 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Accommodation and food services | 112.1 | 113.0 | 112.6 | 113.4 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.6 | 114.8 | .2 | 1.1 |
| Other services, except public administration | 109.9 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 111.5 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.2 | -.1 | 1.5 |
| **State and local government workers** | 111.6 | 112.3 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.9 | 116.2 | .3 | 1.8 |
| Workers by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management, professional, and related | 111.6 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 113.6 | 113.8 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 115.3 | 115.5 | .2 | 1.5 |
| Professional and related | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 115.3 | 115.5 | .2 | 1.4 |
| Sales and office | 111.3 | 112.4 | 112.8 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 116.4 | 116.6 | .2 | 1.9 |
| Office and administrative support | 111.8 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 114.4 | 114.7 | 115.3 | 115.6 | 116.8 | 116.9 | .1 | 1.9 |
| Service occupations | 112.4 | 113.4 | 113.8 | 114.7 | 115.3 | 115.8 | 116.2 | 117.6 | 118.0 | .3 | 2.3 |
| Workers by industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education and health services | 111.5 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 115.4 | 115.6 | .2 | 1.5 |
| Education services | 111.2 | 111.8 | 112.1 | 113.5 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 115.1 | 115.3 | .2 | 1.4 |
| Schools | 111.2 | 111.8 | 112.1 | 113.5 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 115.1 | 115.3 | .2 | 1.4 |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 111.4 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 115.6 | 115.6 | .0 | 1.3 |
| Health care and social assistance | 113.2 | 113.3 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 115.4 | 115.9 | 116.3 | 117.2 | 117.9 | .6 | 2.2 |
| Hospitals | 111.3 | 112.4 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 114.3 | 115.1 | 115.6 | 116.1 | 117.0 | .8 | 2.4 |
| Public administration[3] | 112.0 | 113.0 | 113.4 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 115.4 | 116.6 | 116.8 | .2 | 1.9 |

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

### 31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

| Series | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 2010 | |
| **Civilian workers**[1] | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.3 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 113.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| Workers by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management, professional, and related | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.1 | 111.5 | 111.7 | 112.4 | 112.8 | 113.4 | 113.7 | .3 | 1.8 |
| Management, business, and financial | 110.1 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 110.9 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 113.2 | .4 | 2.1 |
| Professional and related | 110.7 | 111.2 | 111.5 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 112.9 | 113.7 | 113.9 | .2 | 1.5 |
| Sales and office | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.6 | 109.2 | 109.6 | 109.9 | 110.8 | 111.1 | 111.7 | .5 | 1.9 |
| Sales and related | 105.6 | 104.3 | 104.7 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 108.6 | .8 | 2.3 |
| Office and administrative support | 109.8 | 110.6 | 111.1 | 111.5 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.6 | .3 | 1.5 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 110.6 | 110.7 | 111.2 | 111.7 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 113.4 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Construction and extraction | 111.3 | 111.4 | 111.7 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.8 | 113.9 | .1 | 1.1 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 111.5 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 112.5 | 112.8 | .3 | 1.2 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 108.0 | 108.5 | 109.0 | 109.6 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.5 | 111.3 | 111.5 | .2 | 1.5 |
| Production | 107.5 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 109.3 | 109.7 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 110.6 | .0 | 1.2 |
| Transportation and material moving | 108.5 | 108.8 | 109.4 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 111.1 | 112.1 | 112.5 | .4 | 1.9 |
| Service occupations | 110.3 | 111.2 | 111.5 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 113.7 | 113.9 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Workers by industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing | 109.0 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.5 | 110.9 | 111.5 | 111.6 | .1 | 1.4 |
| Manufacturing | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 110.6 | 110.7 | .1 | 1.7 |
| Service-providing | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.9 | 113.2 | .3 | 1.6 |
| Education and health services | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.4 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 114.0 | .3 | 1.3 |
| Health care and social assistance | 110.9 | 111.7 | 112.2 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 114.3 | 114.7 | .3 | 1.4 |
| Hospitals | 111.3 | 112.0 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 113.6 | 114.0 | 114.5 | 114.9 | 115.4 | .4 | 1.6 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 109.7 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 112.6 | .0 | .9 |
| Education services | 110.2 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 111.8 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 112.3 | 113.2 | 113.4 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 110.1 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 113.4 | 113.4 | .0 | 1.2 |
| Public administration[2] | 110.4 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 113.8 | 114.0 | .2 | 1.1 |
| **Private industry workers** | 109.4 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 110.8 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.8 | .4 | 1.8 |
| Workers by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management, professional, and related | 110.5 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 113.7 | .3 | 2.0 |
| Management, business, and financial | 110.0 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 112.0 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 113.2 | .4 | 2.2 |
| Professional and related | 110.9 | 111.6 | 111.8 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.9 | 114.1 | .2 | 1.8 |
| Sales and office | 108.0 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 109.6 | 110.7 | 110.9 | 111.5 | .5 | 1.9 |
| Sales and related | 105.7 | 104.3 | 104.7 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 108.7 | .8 | 2.4 |
| Office and administrative support | 109.7 | 110.6 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 113.6 | .3 | 1.6 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 110.5 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 113.3 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Construction and extraction | 111.5 | 111.4 | 111.7 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 113.9 | 114.0 | .1 | 1.2 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 109.3 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.7 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.5 | .4 | 1.2 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 107.8 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.4 | 109.6 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 111.1 | 111.3 | .2 | 1.6 |
| Production | 107.4 | 108.1 | 108.5 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.5 | .0 | 1.1 |
| Transportation and material moving | 108.3 | 108.5 | 109.2 | 109.9 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 112.2 | .4 | 1.9 |
| Service occupations | 110.1 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.5 | .2 | 1.1 |
| Workers by industry and occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 109.0 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.9 | 111.5 | 111.6 | .1 | 1.5 |
| Management, professional, and related | 108.8 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 111.4 | -.2 | 1.8 |
| Sales and office | 107.9 | 108.1 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 108.7 | 108.4 | 108.9 | 109.9 | 110.5 | .5 | 1.7 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 111.3 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.5 | 113.5 | .0 | 1.1 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 107.6 | 108.0 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.4 | 109.9 | 110.4 | 110.5 | .1 | 1.3 |
| Construction | 111.1 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 112.8 | 112.7 | -.1 | .7 |
| Manufacturing | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 110.6 | 110.7 | .1 | 1.7 |
| Management, professional, and related | 107.8 | 108.4 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 108.7 | 110.0 | 110.7 | 111.2 | 111.2 | .0 | 2.3 |
| Sales and office | 108.1 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 110.4 | 111.1 | .6 | 2.3 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 109.0 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 111.4 | .0 | 1.4 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 107.3 | 107.7 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.2 | 109.6 | 110.1 | 110.2 | .1 | 1.2 |
| Service-providing industries | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 111.1 | 111.7 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 113.1 | .4 | 1.8 |
| Management, professional, and related | 110.8 | 111.4 | 111.5 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.7 | 114.1 | .4 | 2.0 |
| Sales and office | 108.0 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 111.6 | .5 | 1.9 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 109.3 | 109.9 | 110.5 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.5 | 112.7 | 112.6 | 113.0 | .4 | 1.3 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 108.1 | 108.6 | 109.3 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.9 | 112.2 | .3 | 1.8 |
| Service occupations | 110.1 | 111.0 | 111.3 | 112.2 | 112.3 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 113.5 | .2 | 1.1 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 107.4 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 108.7 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 111.0 | .4 | 1.9 |

## 31. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

| Series | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 2010 | |
| Wholesale trade | 106.4 | 106.8 | 106.5 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 107.1 | 108.1 | 107.7 | 108.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| Retail trade | 108.1 | 108.3 | 108.9 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 111.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | .0 | 1.4 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 106.9 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.5 | 110.6 | 111.0 | .4 | 2.5 |
| Utilities | 109.6 | 111.0 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 113.9 | 114.7 | 115.4 | 115.6 | .2 | 2.0 |
| Information | 107.5 | 107.8 | 108.1 | 108.7 | 109.1 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 110.5 | -.3 | 1.3 |
| Financial activities | 107.2 | 106.8 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 109.8 | 111.0 | 111.1 | 112.0 | .8 | 2.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 107.6 | 107.1 | 108.5 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 110.2 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 113.0 | .9 | 3.3 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 105.7 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 106.3 | 106.8 | 108.0 | 107.2 | 107.5 | 108.1 | .6 | 1.2 |
| Professional and business services | 111.9 | 112.3 | 112.2 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 114.3 | 115.0 | .6 | 2.0 |
| Education and health services | 110.6 | 111.4 | 111.8 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.5 | 114.1 | 114.5 | .4 | 1.5 |
| Education services | 110.8 | 111.1 | 111.2 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 114.2 | 114.5 | .3 | 1.7 |
| Health care and social assistance | 110.6 | 111.5 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 114.1 | 114.4 | .3 | 1.4 |
| Hospitals | 111.1 | 111.8 | 112.3 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 113.7 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 115.2 | .4 | 1.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 112.3 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 114.3 | 114.8 | 115.0 | .2 | 1.1 |
| Accommodation and food services | 112.8 | 113.7 | 113.2 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 115.3 | .2 | .9 |
| Other services, except public administration | 110.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 112.5 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 113.4 | 113.2 | -.2 | 1.0 |
| **State and local government workers** | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 112.7 | 112.9 | 113.6 | 113.8 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Workers by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management, professional, and related | 110.4 | 110.7 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 113.5 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Professional and related | 110.3 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 112.0 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 113.6 | .3 | 1.2 |
| Sales and office | 109.7 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 113.2 | .1 | 1.0 |
| Office and administrative support | 110.1 | 111.0 | 111.4 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 113.6 | .1 | 1.0 |
| Service occupations | 110.9 | 112.0 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 115.1 | .2 | 1.4 |
| Workers by industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education and health services | 110.5 | 110.7 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 113.4 | 113.6 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Education services | 110.1 | 110.4 | 110.7 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 113.0 | 113.2 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Schools | 110.1 | 110.4 | 110.7 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 113.0 | 113.2 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 110.1 | 110.3 | 110.5 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 113.4 | 113.5 | .1 | 1.2 |
| Health care and social assistance | 113.4 | 113.1 | 114.6 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 116.2 | 116.8 | .5 | 1.4 |
| Hospitals | 112.1 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 114.2 | 114.7 | 115.2 | 115.5 | 115.7 | 116.3 | .5 | 1.4 |
| Public administration [2] | 110.4 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 113.8 | 114.0 | .2 | 1.1 |

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

### 32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

| Series | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 2010 | |
| **Civilian workers** | 109.1 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 0.3 | 2.9 |
| **Private industry workers** | 107.7 | 108.2 | 108.4 | 108.7 | 108.7 | 110.4 | 111.0 | 111.7 | 111.9 | .2 | 2.9 |
| Workers by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management, professional, and related | 108.5 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.9 | 108.8 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.2 | .2 | 2.2 |
| Sales and office | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.1 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 110.2 | 111.1 | 111.6 | 111.8 | .2 | 2.9 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | 107.7 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 111.5 | 112.4 | 113.0 | 113.2 | .2 | 3.4 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 105.1 | 106.4 | 106.8 | 107.1 | 107.4 | 110.0 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 112.0 | .2 | 4.3 |
| Service occupations | 108.8 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 111.7 | 112.5 | 113.2 | 113.5 | .3 | 2.7 |
| Workers by industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing | 104.7 | 105.4 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.8 | 108.4 | 109.0 | 110.0 | 110.1 | .1 | 4.1 |
| Manufacturing | 102.5 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 103.4 | 103.6 | 106.6 | 107.4 | 108.7 | 108.8 | .1 | 5.0 |
| Service-providing | 108.9 | 109.3 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 112.6 | .3 | 2.5 |
| **State and local government workers** | 114.2 | 115.2 | 115.7 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 118.1 | 118.6 | 120.7 | 121.1 | .3 | 2.9 |

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

## 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers by bargaining status and region

[December 2005 = 100]

| Series | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 2010 | |
| **COMPENSATION** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Workers by bargaining status[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union | 108.0 | 109.1 | 109.8 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 112.8 | 113.7 | 114.6 | 114.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| Goods-producing | 106.9 | 108.0 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 113.8 | 113.9 | .1 | 3.5 |
| Manufacturing | 102.8 | 104.4 | 104.8 | 105.3 | 105.8 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 110.5 | 110.5 | .0 | 4.4 |
| Service-providing | 108.8 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 113.4 | 114.5 | 115.2 | 115.5 | .3 | 3.2 |
| Nonunion | 109.1 | 109.4 | 109.6 | 109.9 | 110.1 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 111.8 | 112.1 | .3 | 1.8 |
| Goods-producing | 107.7 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 110.2 | .1 | 1.8 |
| Manufacturing | 106.8 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.3 | 107.5 | 108.5 | 109.2 | 109.9 | 110.0 | .1 | 2.3 |
| Service-providing | 109.4 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 112.7 | .4 | 1.9 |
| **Workers by region[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 109.5 | 109.8 | 110.2 | 110.7 | 111.0 | 111.8 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.6 | .4 | 2.3 |
| South | 109.3 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 112.8 | .3 | 1.9 |
| Midwest | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.1 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 109.9 | 110.4 | 111.0 | 111.3 | .3 | 2.5 |
| West | 109.4 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 110.3 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 111.7 | 112.3 | 112.5 | .2 | 1.7 |
| **WAGES AND SALARIES** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Workers by bargaining status[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union | 108.1 | 108.8 | 109.6 | 110.2 | 110.9 | 111.5 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 112.9 | .2 | 1.8 |
| Goods-producing | 107.7 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 110.2 | 110.7 | 111.1 | 111.2 | .1 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 107.3 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 108.7 | .1 | 1.3 |
| Service-providing | 108.3 | 109.2 | 110.1 | 110.8 | 111.6 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 113.8 | 114.2 | .4 | 2.3 |
| Nonunion | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 110.6 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.7 | .3 | 1.6 |
| Goods-producing | 109.3 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 111.7 | .1 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing | 108.2 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.3 | 109.8 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 111.2 | .1 | 1.7 |
| Service-providing | 109.7 | 110.1 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 113.0 | .4 | 1.8 |
| **Workers by region[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 109.6 | 109.9 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 111.1 | 111.7 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.4 | .4 | 2.1 |
| South | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.7 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.9 | 113.4 | .4 | 1.7 |
| Midwest | 108.0 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.2 | 109.9 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.2 | .3 | 1.8 |
| West | 110.1 | 110.5 | 110.8 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 112.4 | 112.9 | 113.0 | .1 | 1.3 |

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the Monthly Labor Review Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

## 34. National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

| Series | Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 [1] |
| **All retirement** | | | | | |
| **Percentage of workers with access** | | | | | |
| All workers | 57 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 61 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 67 | 69 | 70 | 69 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 76 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 64 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 59 | 59 | 60 | 62 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 61 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 65 |
| Service occupations | 28 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 36 |
| Full-time | 67 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 70 |
| Part-time | 24 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 31 |
| Union | 86 | 84 | 88 | 84 | 84 |
| Non-union | 54 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 58 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 45 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 47 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 76 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 76 |
| Goods-producing industries | 70 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 70 |
| Service-providing industries | 53 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 58 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 42 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 75 | 77 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| **Percentage of workers participating** | | | | | |
| All workers | 49 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 51 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 59 | 61 | 61 | 60 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 69 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 54 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 50 | 50 | 51 | 52 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 51 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 54 |
| Service occupations | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| Full-time | 58 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Part-time | 18 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 23 |
| Union | 83 | 81 | 85 | 80 | 81 |
| Non-union | 45 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 47 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 36 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 70 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 69 |
| Goods-producing industries | 63 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 61 |
| Service-providing industries | 45 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 35 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 65 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66 |
| **Take-up rate** (all workers) [3] | - | - | 85 | 85 | 84 |
| **Defined Benefit** | | | | | |
| **Percentage of workers with access** | | | | | |
| All workers | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 23 | 24 | 25 | 23 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 24 | 26 | 26 | 25 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Service occupations | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Full-time | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 |
| Part-time | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Union | 74 | 70 | 73 | 70 | 69 |
| Non-union | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 |
| Goods-producing industries | 31 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 29 |
| Service-providing industries | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 34 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 34 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

| Series | Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 [1] |
| **Percentage of workers participating** | | | | | |
| All workers | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 22 | 24 | 24 | 22 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 28 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 24 | 25 | 26 | 25 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| Service occupations | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Full-time | 24 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 23 |
| Part-time | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Union | 72 | 69 | 72 | 68 | 67 |
| Non-union | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 33 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 |
| Goods-producing industries | 31 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 28 |
| Service-providing industries | 16 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 33 | 34 | 36 | 33 | 32 |
| **Take-up rate** (all workers) [3] | - | - | 97 | 96 | 95 |
| **Defined Contribution** | | | | | |
| **Percentage of workers with access** | | | | | |
| All workers | 51 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 55 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 62 | 64 | 64 | 65 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 71 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 60 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 51 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 56 |
| Service occupations | 23 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Full-time | 60 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 64 |
| Part-time | 21 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 27 |
| Union | 45 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 49 |
| Non-union | 51 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 40 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 44 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 67 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| Goods-producing industries | 60 | 60 | 61 | 63 | 62 |
| Service-providing industries | 48 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 38 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 65 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 70 |
| **Percentage of workers participating** | | | | | |
| All workers | 40 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 51 | 53 | 53 | 53 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 60 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 47 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 38 | 38 | 38 | 40 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 41 |
| Service occupations | 16 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 20 |
| Full-time | 48 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 50 |
| Part-time | 14 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| Union | 39 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 41 |
| Non-union | 40 | 42 | 41 | 43 | 43 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 29 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 30 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 57 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 57 |
| Goods-producing industries | 49 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 49 |
| Service-providing industries | 37 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 51 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 53 |
| **Take-up rate** (all workers) [3] | - | - | 78 | 79 | 77 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007**

| Series | Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 [1] |
| **Employee Contribution Requirement** | | | | | |
| Employee contribution required | - | - | 61 | 61 | 65 |
| Employee contribution not required | - | - | 31 | 33 | 35 |
| Not determinable | - | - | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| **Percent of establishments** | | | | | |
| Offering retirement plans | 47 | 48 | 51 | 48 | 46 |
| Offering defined benefit plans | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Offering defined contribution plans | 45 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 44 |

[1] The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

[2] The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

[3] The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

## 35. National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

| Series | Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 [1] |
| **Medical insurance** | | | | | |
| **Percentage of workers with access** | | | | | |
| All workers | 60 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 71 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 65 | 76 | 77 | 77 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 85 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 71 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 64 | 76 | 77 | 77 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 76 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 78 |
| Service occupations | 38 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 46 |
| Full-time | 73 | 84 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Part-time | 17 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 24 |
| Union | 67 | 89 | 92 | 89 | 88 |
| Non-union | 59 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 69 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 51 | 57 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 74 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 87 |
| Goods-producing industries | 68 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 85 |
| Service-providing industries | 57 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 67 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 49 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 72 | 82 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| **Percentage of workers participating** | | | | | |
| All workers | 45 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 52 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 50 | 59 | 58 | 57 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 67 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 48 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 51 | 60 | 61 | 60 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 61 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 60 |
| Service occupations | 22 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| Full-time | 56 | 66 | 66 | 64 | 64 |
| Part-time | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Union | 60 | 81 | 83 | 80 | 78 |
| Non-union | 44 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 35 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 61 | 71 | 72 | 71 | 70 |
| Goods-producing industries | 57 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 68 |
| Service-providing industries | 42 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 36 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 55 | 64 | 65 | 63 | 62 |
| **Take-up rate** (all workers) [3] | - | - | 75 | 74 | 73 |
| **Dental** | | | | | |
| **Percentage of workers with access** | | | | | |
| All workers | 40 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| White-collar occupations [2] | 47 | 53 | 54 | 53 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 62 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 47 |
| Blue-collar occupations [2] | 40 | 47 | 47 | 46 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 43 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 49 |
| Service occupations | 22 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 28 |
| Full-time | 49 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 56 |
| Part-time | 9 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Union | 57 | 73 | 73 | 69 | 68 |
| Non-union | 38 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 30 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 55 | 63 | 62 | 62 | 61 |
| Goods-producing industries | 48 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 54 |
| Service-providing industries | 37 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 27 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 55 | 64 | 65 | 64 | 64 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, particpation, and selected series, 2003-2007**

| Series | Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 [1] |
| **Percentage of workers participating** | | | | | |
| All workers | 32 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| White-collar occupations[2] | 37 | 43 | 42 | 41 | - |
| Management, professional, and related | - | - | - | - | 51 |
| Sales and office | - | - | - | - | 33 |
| Blue-collar occupations[2] | 33 | 40 | 39 | 38 | - |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | - | - | - | - | 38 |
| Service occupations | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 |
| Full-time | 40 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 44 |
| Part-time | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| Union | 51 | 68 | 67 | 63 | 62 |
| Non-union | 30 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Average wage less than $15 per hour | 22 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| Average wage $15 per hour or higher | 47 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 51 |
| Goods-producing industries | 42 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 45 |
| Service-providing industries | 29 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| Establishments with 1-99 workers | 21 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Establishments with 100 or more workers | 44 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 |
| **Take-up rate** (all workers)[3] | - | - | 78 | 78 | 77 |
| **Vision care** | | | | | |
| Percentage of workers with access | 25 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Percentage of workers participating | 19 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| **Outpatient Prescription drug coverage** | | | | | |
| Percentage of workers with access | - | - | 64 | 67 | 68 |
| Percentage of workers participating | - | - | 48 | 49 | 49 |
| **Percent of estalishments offering healthcare benefits** | 58 | 61 | 63 | 62 | 60 |
| **Percentage of medical premium paid by** | | | | | |
| **Employer and Employee** | | | | | |
| Single coverage | | | | | |
| Employer share | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81 |
| Employee share | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| Family coverage | | | | | |
| Employer share | 70 | 69 | 71 | 70 | 71 |
| Employee share | 30 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 29 |

[1] The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

[2] The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

[3] The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

## 36. National Compensation Survey: Percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-2007

| Benefit | Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Life insurance | 50 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 58 |
| Short-term disabilty insurance | 39 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 39 |
| Long-term disability insurance | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| Long-term care insurance | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Flexible work place | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Section 125 cafeteria benefits | | | | | |
| Flexible benefits | - | - | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Dependent care reimbursement account | - | - | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Healthcare reimbursement account | - | - | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Health Savings Account | - | - | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Employee assistance program | - | - | 40 | 40 | 42 |
| Paid leave | | | | | |
| Holidays | 79 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 77 |
| Vacations | 79 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| Sick leave | - | 59 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| Personal leave | - | - | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| Family leave | | | | | |
| Paid family leave | - | - | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Unpaid family leave | - | - | 81 | 82 | 83 |
| Employer assistance for child care | 18 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| Nonproduction bonuses | 49 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 47 |

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

## 37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

| Measure | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.[p] |
| Number of stoppages: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning in period | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| In effect during period | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Workers involved: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning in period (in thousands) | 12.5 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| In effect during period (in thousands) | 16.9 | 47.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Days idle: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (in thousands) | 124.1 | 302.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 44.5 | 23.8 | 36.8 | 180.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Percent of estimated working time [1] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

**38. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group**

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Series | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 214.537 | 218.056 | 215.949 | 216.687 | 216.741 | 217.631 | 218.009 | 218.178 | 217.965 | 218.011 | 218.312 | 218.439 | 218.711 | 218.803 | 219.179 |
| All items (1967 = 100) | 642.658 | 653.198 | 646.887 | 649.098 | 649.259 | 651.925 | 653.059 | 653.564 | 652.926 | 653.066 | 653.966 | 654.346 | 655.162 | 655.438 | 656.563 |
| Food and beverages | 218.249 | 219.984 | 218.049 | 219.223 | 219.140 | 219.378 | 219.536 | 219.693 | 219.562 | 219.539 | 219.877 | 220.586 | 221.005 | 220.991 | 221.278 |
| Food | 217.955 | 219.625 | 217.637 | 218.874 | 218.778 | 219.032 | 219.218 | 219.374 | 219.218 | 219.121 | 219.491 | 220.216 | 220.616 | 220.617 | 220.946 |
| Food at home | 215.124 | 215.836 | 213.359 | 215.404 | 215.118 | 215.623 | 215.737 | 215.793 | 215.361 | 215.256 | 215.382 | 216.161 | 216.698 | 216.538 | 216.955 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 252.567 | 250.449 | 251.019 | 250.725 | 251.361 | 250.930 | 250.425 | 251.269 | 250.260 | 250.172 | 249.736 | 250.085 | 249.890 | 249.944 | 250.592 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs | 203.805 | 207.694 | 201.003 | 201.870 | 202.343 | 202.812 | 205.178 | 205.679 | 208.171 | 208.989 | 208.854 | 211.280 | 212.170 | 212.957 | 212.019 |
| Dairy and related products[1] | 197.013 | 199.245 | 194.792 | 198.949 | 198.800 | 198.814 | 197.308 | 197.749 | 197.947 | 198.991 | 198.712 | 199.042 | 201.291 | 201.277 | 202.056 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 272.945 | 273.458 | 273.189 | 279.119 | 274.963 | 280.431 | 279.272 | 277.887 | 271.907 | 265.967 | 265.914 | 268.832 | 270.200 | 269.917 | 277.089 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials | 163.034 | 161.602 | 161.216 | 163.684 | 162.775 | 162.666 | 162.128 | 160.982 | 160.361 | 161.121 | 161.764 | 161.771 | 161.313 | 161.427 | 159.229 |
| Other foods at home | 191.220 | 191.124 | 189.921 | 190.994 | 191.572 | 190.991 | 191.017 | 191.461 | 191.001 | 191.529 | 192.026 | 191.289 | 191.311 | 190.152 | 190.147 |
| Sugar and sweets | 196.933 | 201.242 | 198.712 | 199.777 | 201.942 | 199.917 | 200.775 | 202.123 | 199.737 | 201.180 | 200.335 | 202.469 | 202.962 | 200.586 | 203.098 |
| Fats and oils | 201.224 | 200.587 | 197.391 | 200.220 | 200.919 | 198.567 | 197.749 | 199.510 | 199.375 | 200.506 | 201.764 | 201.971 | 203.614 | 202.375 | 200.476 |
| Other foods | 205.497 | 204.553 | 203.832 | 204.719 | 205.008 | 204.952 | 204.947 | 205.036 | 204.874 | 205.166 | 205.857 | 204.322 | 203.990 | 202.988 | 202.776 |
| Other miscellaneous foods[1,2] | 122.393 | 121.683 | 122.422 | 121.564 | 121.172 | 122.318 | 122.298 | 120.607 | 121.551 | 122.052 | 121.787 | 122.106 | 121.698 | 120.623 | 122.419 |
| Food away from home[1] | 223.272 | 226.114 | 224.789 | 224.916 | 225.081 | 224.991 | 225.276 | 225.573 | 225.797 | 225.710 | 226.422 | 227.075 | 227.287 | 227.512 | 227.722 |
| Other food away from home[1,2] | 155.852 | 159.276 | 156.990 | 157.517 | 158.569 | 158.657 | 158.738 | 158.529 | 159.271 | 159.338 | 159.517 | 160.072 | 160.036 | 160.392 | 160.681 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 220.751 | 223.291 | 222.082 | 222.401 | 222.496 | 222.521 | 222.299 | 222.463 | 222.680 | 223.639 | 223.536 | 224.043 | 224.705 | 224.490 | 224.215 |
| Housing | 217.057 | 216.256 | 215.523 | 215.925 | 215.841 | 216.023 | 215.798 | 215.981 | 216.778 | 217.076 | 216.976 | 216.602 | 216.100 | 215.830 | 216.142 |
| Shelter | 249.354 | 248.396 | 247.863 | 247.950 | 248.001 | 248.052 | 248.031 | 248.100 | 248.470 | 248.677 | 248.595 | 248.522 | 248.646 | 248.738 | 248.972 |
| Rent of primary residence | 248.812 | 249.385 | 248.999 | 249.144 | 249.017 | 249.089 | 249.012 | 248.925 | 248.999 | 249.126 | 249.024 | 249.368 | 249.618 | 250.317 | 250.986 |
| Lodging away from home | 134.243 | 133.656 | 122.638 | 125.778 | 128.991 | 133.075 | 134.331 | 136.121 | 140.476 | 143.358 | 139.999 | 135.800 | 133.580 | 126.704 | 125.665 |
| Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3] | 256.610 | 256.584 | 256.727 | 256.591 | 256.483 | 256.272 | 256.170 | 256.163 | 256.352 | 256.395 | 256.509 | 256.590 | 256.823 | 257.202 | 257.452 |
| Tenants' and household insurance[1,2] | 121.487 | 125.682 | 123.812 | 124.360 | 124.439 | 124.416 | 124.879 | 125.036 | 125.289 | 125.865 | 126.463 | 126.627 | 127.111 | 127.501 | 126.194 |
| Fuels and utilities | 210.696 | 214.187 | 208.760 | 211.381 | 210.819 | 212.295 | 211.726 | 212.773 | 217.820 | 219.614 | 219.602 | 217.695 | 213.031 | 210.978 | 212.505 |
| Fuels | 188.113 | 189.286 | 184.886 | 187.330 | 186.345 | 187.864 | 187.054 | 188.017 | 193.678 | 195.268 | 194.865 | 192.635 | 187.271 | 184.764 | 186.338 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels | 239.778 | 275.132 | 262.649 | 280.850 | 277.284 | 276.027 | 278.080 | 272.606 | 265.521 | 261.257 | 263.196 | 265.812 | 276.551 | 286.367 | 298.037 |
| Gas (piped) and electricity | 193.563 | 192.886 | 188.724 | 190.439 | 189.549 | 191.280 | 190.284 | 191.628 | 198.207 | 200.177 | 199.632 | 197.049 | 190.603 | 187.335 | 188.443 |
| Household furnishings and operations | 128.701 | 125.490 | 127.119 | 127.209 | 126.945 | 126.750 | 125.997 | 126.029 | 125.589 | 125.239 | 125.005 | 124.535 | 124.524 | 124.121 | 123.931 |
| Apparel | 120.078 | 119.503 | 119.357 | 116.678 | 118.869 | 122.073 | 122.143 | 121.006 | 118.319 | 115.248 | 116.667 | 121.011 | 122.454 | 121.498 | 118.071 |
| Men's and boys' apparel | 113.628 | 111.914 | 110.633 | 109.762 | 111.351 | 113.104 | 113.692 | 113.885 | 112.446 | 109.670 | 110.229 | 112.201 | 114.090 | 112.824 | 109.711 |
| Women's and girls' apparel | 108.091 | 107.081 | 108.304 | 103.353 | 106.818 | 111.730 | 110.816 | 108.686 | 104.746 | 100.659 | 102.702 | 109.217 | 110.723 | 109.778 | 105.739 |
| Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1] | 114.489 | 114.180 | 112.695 | 113.248 | 114.318 | 115.920 | 116.469 | 114.412 | 112.930 | 112.882 | 113.245 | 114.413 | 114.663 | 115.106 | 112.558 |
| Footwear | 126.854 | 127.988 | 128.492 | 127.205 | 127.737 | 128.525 | 129.432 | 128.738 | 127.196 | 125.212 | 125.656 | 129.303 | 130.896 | 129.368 | 126.585 |
| Transportation | 179.252 | 193.396 | 188.318 | 190.512 | 189.577 | 192.130 | 193.994 | 194.761 | 192.651 | 193.038 | 193.454 | 192.412 | 194.283 | 195.659 | 198.280 |
| Private transportation | 174.762 | 188.747 | 183.766 | 186.308 | 185.274 | 187.796 | 189.503 | 190.071 | 187.593 | 188.028 | 188.616 | 187.646 | 189.674 | 190.915 | 193.545 |
| New and used motor vehicles[2] | 93.486 | 97.149 | 96.421 | 96.660 | 97.020 | 97.032 | 96.815 | 96.890 | 97.176 | 97.620 | 97.891 | 97.502 | 97.203 | 96.936 | 97.046 |
| New vehicles | 135.623 | 138.005 | 138.857 | 138.743 | 138.851 | 138.600 | 138.174 | 137.750 | 137.503 | 137.323 | 137.119 | 137.365 | 137.849 | 138.222 | 138.567 |
| Used cars and trucks[1] | 126.973 | 143.128 | 137.406 | 139.174 | 140.218 | 140.797 | 141.315 | 142.537 | 144.399 | 146.379 | 147.909 | 146.065 | 144.040 | 142.250 | 142.454 |
| Motor fuel | 201.978 | 239.178 | 224.730 | 234.106 | 227.674 | 237.671 | 244.801 | 246.671 | 234.868 | 234.642 | 235.690 | 232.518 | 240.303 | 245.165 | 256.025 |
| Gasoline (all types) | 201.555 | 238.594 | 224.260 | 233.727 | 227.198 | 237.356 | 244.347 | 246.080 | 234.214 | 234.091 | 235.110 | 231.819 | 239.527 | 244.345 | 255.319 |
| Motor vehicle parts and equipment | 134.050 | 136.995 | 134.781 | 135.277 | 135.649 | 135.523 | 135.701 | 136.135 | 136.686 | 137.236 | 137.646 | 137.802 | 138.289 | 138.768 | 139.223 |
| Motor vehicle maintenance and repair | 243.337 | 247.954 | 245.417 | 245.567 | 245.969 | 246.624 | 247.355 | 247.311 | 247.635 | 247.536 | 248.390 | 249.231 | 249.824 | 249.872 | 250.134 |
| Public transportation | 236.348 | 251.351 | 245.203 | 241.058 | 241.967 | 244.766 | 249.135 | 253.275 | 257.825 | 257.337 | 254.717 | 252.525 | 251.435 | 254.995 | 257.172 |
| Medical care | 375.613 | 388.436 | 379.516 | 382.688 | 385.907 | 387.142 | 387.703 | 387.762 | 388.199 | 387.898 | 388.467 | 390.616 | 391.240 | 391.660 | 391.946 |
| Medical care commodities | 305.108 | 314.717 | 308.221 | 310.494 | 312.864 | 314.023 | 314.535 | 314.923 | 314.888 | 314.113 | 314.881 | 315.804 | 316.082 | 316.794 | 317.199 |
| Medical care services | 397.299 | 411.208 | 401.452 | 404.937 | 408.447 | 409.687 | 410.256 | 410.173 | 410.802 | 410.710 | 411.182 | 413.807 | 414.564 | 414.850 | 415.079 |
| Professional services | 319.372 | 328.186 | 321.827 | 324.397 | 325.969 | 326.206 | 327.015 | 327.121 | 327.938 | 328.899 | 329.318 | 330.149 | 330.057 | 330.508 | 330.651 |
| Hospital and related services | 567.879 | 607.679 | 581.968 | 588.631 | 598.549 | 603.850 | 604.756 | 605.313 | 606.378 | 604.291 | 605.859 | 614.667 | 618.936 | 619.747 | 621.176 |
| Recreation[2] | 114.272 | 113.313 | 113.212 | 113.310 | 113.345 | 113.339 | 113.781 | 113.684 | 113.802 | 113.689 | 113.521 | 113.120 | 112.984 | 112.839 | 112.345 |
| Video and audio[1,2] | 101.276 | 99.122 | 99.873 | 99.940 | 99.532 | 99.915 | 100.074 | 99.572 | 99.814 | 99.244 | 98.852 | 98.638 | 98.503 | 98.214 | 97.167 |
| Education and communication[2] | 127.393 | 129.919 | 128.883 | 129.072 | 129.105 | 129.236 | 129.344 | 129.270 | 129.263 | 129.586 | 130.599 | 131.154 | 130.959 | 130.894 | 130.548 |
| Education[2] | 190.857 | 199.337 | 195.672 | 195.850 | 196.137 | 196.470 | 196.798 | 196.917 | 197.284 | 198.206 | 201.476 | 203.353 | 203.071 | 203.139 | 203.343 |
| Educational books and supplies | 482.072 | 505.569 | 496.580 | 500.551 | 502.812 | 502.273 | 501.170 | 502.345 | 504.870 | 504.856 | 504.635 | 508.892 | 510.335 | 510.185 | 513.904 |
| Tuition, other school fees, and child care | 548.971 | 573.174 | 562.610 | 562.841 | 563.544 | 564.613 | 565.709 | 565.983 | 566.910 | 569.750 | 579.833 | 585.271 | 584.286 | 584.509 | 584.840 |
| Communication[1,2] | 84.954 | 84.681 | 84.809 | 84.974 | 84.905 | 84.940 | 84.947 | 84.809 | 84.657 | 84.703 | 84.699 | 84.665 | 84.531 | 84.423 | 83.913 |
| Information and information processing[1,2] | 81.944 | 81.513 | 81.728 | 81.817 | 81.743 | 81.776 | 81.784 | 81.641 | 81.487 | 81.535 | 81.532 | 81.497 | 81.359 | 81.250 | 80.730 |
| Telephone services[1,2] | 102.392 | 102.379 | 102.707 | 102.729 | 102.288 | 102.298 | 102.394 | 102.369 | 102.303 | 102.471 | 102.534 | 102.633 | 102.458 | 102.329 | 101.739 |
| Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4] | 9.672 | 9.413 | 9.423 | 9.457 | 9.540 | 9.552 | 9.530 | 9.473 | 9.422 | 9.399 | 9.381 | 9.339 | 9.324 | 9.309 | 9.232 |
| Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2] | 82.304 | 76.377 | 77.960 | 78.323 | 77.961 | 78.385 | 78.234 | 76.676 | 75.751 | 75.912 | 75.798 | 75.570 | 75.385 | 74.969 | 73.559 |
| Other goods and services | 368.586 | 381.291 | 377.330 | 377.652 | 377.992 | 378.808 | 378.911 | 379.714 | 380.926 | 383.247 | 383.685 | 383.663 | 382.764 | 383.633 | 384.502 |
| Tobacco and smoking products | 730.316 | 807.330 | 783.794 | 786.857 | 785.714 | 787.268 | 788.066 | 798.192 | 806.154 | 819.214 | 822.662 | 823.766 | 821.529 | 820.854 | 827.680 |
| Personal care[1] | 204.587 | 206.643 | 205.823 | 205.789 | 206.137 | 206.594 | 206.599 | 206.296 | 206.481 | 207.025 | 207.042 | 206.929 | 206.471 | 207.162 | 207.196 |
| Personal care products[1] | 162.578 | 161.062 | 162.275 | 161.627 | 162.029 | 162.367 | 161.601 | 160.351 | 160.061 | 161.372 | 161.337 | 160.985 | 159.951 | 160.401 | 160.656 |
| Personal care services[1] | 227.588 | 229.614 | 228.343 | 228.629 | 228.107 | 228.429 | 229.635 | 230.013 | 230.225 | 230.519 | 230.354 | 230.332 | 229.343 | 229.623 | 230.159 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

### U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Series | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Miscellaneous personal services | 344.469 | 354.052 | 348.697 | 349.605 | 350.780 | 352.028 | 352.779 | 353.522 | 353.941 | 354.533 | 355.429 | 355.964 | 356.508 | 357.061 | 356.475 |
| Commodity and service group: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | 169.698 | 174.566 | 172.572 | 173.646 | 173.419 | 174.798 | 175.333 | 175.333 | 173.899 | 173.503 | 173.925 | 174.282 | 175.225 | 175.415 | 176.015 |
| Food and beverages | 218.249 | 219.984 | 218.049 | 219.223 | 219.140 | 219.378 | 219.536 | 219.693 | 219.562 | 219.539 | 219.877 | 220.586 | 221.005 | 220.991 | 221.278 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 144.395 | 150.392 | 148.441 | 149.439 | 149.162 | 150.953 | 151.621 | 151.559 | 149.648 | 149.116 | 149.558 | 149.761 | 150.882 | 151.148 | 151.854 |
| Nondurables less food and beverages | 178.959 | 189.916 | 185.689 | 187.484 | 186.882 | 190.674 | 192.335 | 192.201 | 188.237 | 187.006 | 187.890 | 188.770 | 191.332 | 192.320 | 193.856 |
| Apparel | 120.078 | 119.503 | 119.357 | 116.678 | 118.869 | 122.073 | 122.143 | 121.006 | 118.319 | 115.248 | 116.667 | 121.011 | 122.454 | 121.498 | 118.071 |
| Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel | 219.592 | 238.053 | 231.169 | 235.821 | 233.447 | 237.683 | 240.381 | 240.876 | 236.028 | 235.935 | 236.498 | 235.211 | 238.530 | 240.762 | 245.458 |
| Durables | 109.859 | 111.324 | 111.477 | 111.731 | 111.753 | 111.694 | 111.450 | 111.454 | 111.443 | 111.555 | 111.587 | 111.174 | 110.966 | 110.573 | 110.512 |
| Services | 259.154 | 261.274 | 259.055 | 259.459 | 259.792 | 260.196 | 260.420 | 260.756 | 261.756 | 262.241 | 262.421 | 262.320 | 261.927 | 261.921 | 262.074 |
| Rent of shelter[3] | 259.924 | 258.823 | 258.303 | 258.382 | 258.435 | 258.489 | 258.457 | 258.525 | 258.910 | 259.115 | 259.015 | 258.934 | 259.054 | 259.142 | 259.418 |
| Transportation services | 251.031 | 259.823 | 256.014 | 255.216 | 256.365 | 257.337 | 258.384 | 259.325 | 260.525 | 261.054 | 260.944 | 260.577 | 261.625 | 263.265 | 263.264 |
| Other services | 303.992 | 309.602 | 306.436 | 306.916 | 307.171 | 307.451 | 308.493 | 308.870 | 309.349 | 310.033 | 311.443 | 311.802 | 311.375 | 311.499 | 310.824 |
| Special indexes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items less food | 214.008 | 217.828 | 215.703 | 216.362 | 216.440 | 217.430 | 217.839 | 218.010 | 217.788 | 217.857 | 218.147 | 218.179 | 218.431 | 218.538 | 218.921 |
| All items less shelter | 203.301 | 208.643 | 205.888 | 206.892 | 206.948 | 208.181 | 208.722 | 208.932 | 208.486 | 208.469 | 208.925 | 209.133 | 209.467 | 209.560 | 209.996 |
| All items less medical care | 206.555 | 209.689 | 207.860 | 208.499 | 208.432 | 209.301 | 209.669 | 209.841 | 209.605 | 209.664 | 209.952 | 210.001 | 210.257 | 210.336 | 210.712 |
| Commodities less food | 147.071 | 152.990 | 151.052 | 152.035 | 151.767 | 153.516 | 154.163 | 154.106 | 152.247 | 151.754 | 152.182 | 152.395 | 153.508 | 153.761 | 154.443 |
| Nondurables less food | 181.453 | 191.927 | 187.864 | 189.578 | 189.015 | 192.601 | 194.159 | 194.041 | 190.306 | 189.196 | 190.025 | 190.885 | 193.344 | 194.266 | 195.703 |
| Nondurables less food and apparel | 218.687 | 235.601 | 229.250 | 233.498 | 231.353 | 235.198 | 237.626 | 238.090 | 233.711 | 233.710 | 234.212 | 233.089 | 236.158 | 238.165 | 242.401 |
| Nondurables | 198.548 | 205.271 | 202.064 | 203.588 | 203.219 | 205.409 | 206.393 | 206.391 | 204.157 | 203.471 | 204.111 | 204.920 | 206.518 | 207.053 | 208.028 |
| Services less rent of shelter[3] | 278.064 | 284.368 | 279.896 | 280.730 | 281.432 | 282.297 | 282.851 | 283.541 | 285.371 | 286.238 | 286.775 | 286.640 | 285.588 | 285.467 | 285.481 |
| Services less medical care services | 248.122 | 249.569 | 247.793 | 248.023 | 248.178 | 248.531 | 248.733 | 249.087 | 250.094 | 250.605 | 250.766 | 250.516 | 250.066 | 250.044 | 250.191 |
| Energy | 193.126 | 211.449 | 202.301 | 208.026 | 204.455 | 209.999 | 212.977 | 214.363 | 211.660 | 212.372 | 212.663 | 210.003 | 210.947 | 211.970 | 217.953 |
| All items less energy | 218.433 | 220.458 | 219.048 | 219.287 | 219.708 | 220.133 | 220.252 | 220.298 | 220.336 | 220.316 | 220.619 | 221.030 | 221.236 | 221.235 | 221.045 |
| All items less food and energy | 219.235 | 221.337 | 220.025 | 220.086 | 220.602 | 221.059 | 221.166 | 221.193 | 221.265 | 221.258 | 221.551 | 221.907 | 222.079 | 222.077 | 221.795 |
| Commodities less food and energy | 142.041 | 143.588 | 143.383 | 143.125 | 143.711 | 144.399 | 144.169 | 143.888 | 143.376 | 142.864 | 143.206 | 143.866 | 144.028 | 143.594 | 142.830 |
| Energy commodities | 205.281 | 242.636 | 228.186 | 238.069 | 231.735 | 241.239 | 248.165 | 249.680 | 238.032 | 237.602 | 238.702 | 235.797 | 243.784 | 248.928 | 259.903 |
| Services less energy | 265.875 | 268.278 | 266.237 | 266.519 | 266.967 | 267.248 | 267.587 | 267.829 | 268.308 | 268.655 | 268.903 | 269.034 | 269.208 | 269.509 | 269.572 |
| **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 209.630 | 213.967 | 211.703 | 212.568 | 212.544 | 213.525 | 213.958 | 214.124 | 213.839 | 213.898 | 214.205 | 214.306 | 214.623 | 214.750 | 215.262 |
| All items (1967 = 100) | 624.423 | 637.342 | 630.600 | 633.176 | 633.105 | 636.025 | 637.316 | 637.809 | 636.962 | 637.138 | 638.052 | 638.353 | 639.296 | 639.673 | 641.200 |
| Food and beverages | 217.480 | 219.182 | 217.186 | 218.354 | 218.299 | 218.502 | 218.730 | 218.844 | 218.730 | 218.784 | 219.175 | 219.817 | 220.199 | 220.245 | 220.508 |
| Food | 217.118 | 218.730 | 216.679 | 217.900 | 217.837 | 218.066 | 218.319 | 218.427 | 218.291 | 218.276 | 218.696 | 219.376 | 219.736 | 219.768 | 220.062 |
| Food at home | 213.908 | 214.638 | 212.041 | 214.049 | 213.839 | 214.291 | 214.498 | 214.501 | 214.143 | 214.212 | 214.392 | 215.058 | 215.511 | 215.414 | 215.748 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 253.214 | 251.024 | 251.570 | 251.195 | 251.757 | 251.493 | 251.031 | 251.920 | 250.742 | 250.670 | 250.327 | 250.654 | 250.429 | 250.648 | 251.419 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs | 203.394 | 207.431 | 200.623 | 201.411 | 202.139 | 202.540 | 204.878 | 205.228 | 207.883 | 208.784 | 208.676 | 211.109 | 211.978 | 212.693 | 211.858 |
| Dairy and related products[1] | 195.679 | 197.992 | 193.546 | 197.663 | 197.583 | 197.370 | 195.958 | 196.490 | 196.663 | 197.782 | 197.651 | 197.812 | 199.890 | 200.084 | 200.958 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 270.562 | 270.713 | 270.279 | 276.025 | 271.974 | 277.347 | 276.727 | 275.080 | 269.040 | 263.715 | 263.946 | 266.461 | 267.466 | 266.802 | 273.977 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials | 162.598 | 161.214 | 160.745 | 163.439 | 162.524 | 162.499 | 161.721 | 160.694 | 159.938 | 160.862 | 161.353 | 161.210 | 160.678 | 160.999 | 158.654 |
| Other foods at home | 190.519 | 190.294 | 189.197 | 190.354 | 190.831 | 190.232 | 190.299 | 190.643 | 190.164 | 190.675 | 191.226 | 190.318 | 190.351 | 189.265 | 189.176 |
| Sugar and sweets | 195.702 | 200.035 | 197.258 | 198.694 | 200.880 | 198.720 | 199.665 | 200.979 | 198.560 | 199.857 | 198.872 | 200.971 | 201.469 | 199.542 | 202.206 |
| Fats and oils | 202.003 | 200.909 | 198.165 | 200.741 | 201.356 | 198.808 | 198.454 | 200.054 | 199.676 | 200.656 | 201.786 | 202.118 | 203.670 | 202.668 | 200.925 |
| Other foods | 205.573 | 204.577 | 203.972 | 204.957 | 205.117 | 205.081 | 205.048 | 205.031 | 204.877 | 205.206 | 206.021 | 204.234 | 203.935 | 202.901 | 202.520 |
| Other miscellaneous foods[1,2] | 122.753 | 121.872 | 122.796 | 122.051 | 121.482 | 122.543 | 122.712 | 120.869 | 121.830 | 122.217 | 121.804 | 122.164 | 121.806 | 120.723 | 122.267 |
| Food away from home[1] | 223.383 | 226.204 | 224.940 | 225.015 | 225.168 | 225.072 | 225.395 | 225.657 | 225.846 | 225.707 | 226.481 | 227.188 | 227.412 | 227.634 | 227.871 |
| Other food away from home[1,2] | 155.607 | 159.794 | 156.830 | 157.670 | 158.826 | 159.023 | 159.088 | 158.901 | 159.601 | 159.725 | 159.866 | 160.755 | 160.988 | 161.428 | 161.657 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 221.325 | 224.368 | 223.168 | 223.565 | 223.621 | 223.452 | 223.305 | 223.515 | 223.718 | 224.772 | 224.749 | 224.828 | 225.531 | 225.771 | 225.592 |
| Housing | 213.144 | 212.880 | 212.142 | 212.529 | 212.401 | 212.604 | 212.368 | 212.518 | 213.469 | 213.743 | 213.603 | 213.294 | 212.681 | 212.490 | 212.861 |
| Shelter | 242.637 | 242.309 | 241.991 | 242.019 | 242.002 | 242.019 | 241.987 | 241.964 | 242.253 | 242.396 | 242.295 | 242.338 | 242.513 | 242.806 | 243.120 |
| Rent of primary residence | 247.401 | 247.725 | 247.465 | 247.574 | 247.448 | 247.555 | 247.474 | 247.352 | 247.389 | 247.442 | 247.250 | 247.589 | 247.823 | 248.553 | 249.246 |
| Lodging away from home[2] | 135.163 | 135.119 | 124.222 | 127.150 | 130.571 | 134.632 | 135.793 | 137.067 | 142.529 | 145.768 | 140.967 | 136.488 | 134.787 | 128.305 | 127.369 |
| Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3] | 232.499 | 232.461 | 232.603 | 232.463 | 232.354 | 232.179 | 232.108 | 232.068 | 232.235 | 232.271 | 232.373 | 232.472 | 232.680 | 233.047 | 233.278 |
| Tenants' and household insurance[1,2] | 121.935 | 126.739 | 124.415 | 125.299 | 125.367 | 125.374 | 125.872 | 126.051 | 126.345 | 126.950 | 127.526 | 127.718 | 128.130 | 128.556 | 127.674 |
| Fuels and utilities | 209.595 | 212.885 | 207.329 | 209.691 | 209.171 | 210.775 | 210.326 | 211.426 | 217.007 | 218.770 | 218.703 | 216.787 | 211.649 | 209.449 | 210.860 |
| Fuels | 186.229 | 187.272 | 182.701 | 184.843 | 183.918 | 185.557 | 184.918 | 185.946 | 192.105 | 193.671 | 193.259 | 191.066 | 185.262 | 182.634 | 184.079 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels | 243.003 | 277.433 | 265.130 | 284.061 | 281.157 | 279.384 | 280.770 | 274.630 | 267.671 | 263.269 | 264.904 | 267.283 | 278.516 | 287.994 | 299.558 |
| Gas (piped) and electricity | 191.981 | 191.552 | 187.125 | 188.607 | 187.730 | 189.595 | 188.837 | 190.233 | 197.258 | 199.162 | 198.640 | 196.143 | 189.313 | 186.023 | 187.077 |
| Household furnishings and operations | 124.632 | 121.555 | 123.187 | 123.339 | 123.097 | 122.859 | 121.979 | 122.019 | 121.720 | 121.273 | 120.912 | 120.560 | 120.643 | 120.257 | 120.007 |
| Apparel | 119.847 | 118.733 | 118.984 | 116.310 | 118.607 | 121.347 | 121.293 | 120.267 | 117.630 | 114.464 | 115.600 | 119.942 | 121.587 | 120.628 | 117.127 |
| Men's and boys' apparel | 114.340 | 111.811 | 110.856 | 109.893 | 111.575 | 113.032 | 113.538 | 113.838 | 112.359 | 109.313 | 110.005 | 111.901 | 113.618 | 112.815 | 109.849 |
| Women's and girls' apparel | 107.602 | 106.360 | 107.819 | 102.860 | 106.496 | 110.885 | 109.783 | 107.882 | 103.952 | 99.600 | 101.483 | 108.532 | 110.474 | 109.388 | 104.988 |
| Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1] | 117.202 | 117.415 | 115.754 | 117.028 | 117.789 | 119.644 | 120.106 | 117.881 | 116.509 | 116.291 | 116.066 | 116.688 | 117.250 | 117.900 | 115.832 |
| Footwear | 127.183 | 127.593 | 128.637 | 127.267 | 127.843 | 128.172 | 129.112 | 128.647 | 127.034 | 125.317 | 125.535 | 128.436 | 129.851 | 128.216 | 125.691 |
| Transportation | 176.729 | 192.560 | 186.839 | 189.544 | 188.406 | 191.294 | 193.320 | 194.079 | 191.587 | 192.051 | 192.657 | 191.517 | 193.553 | 194.884 | 197.832 |
| Private transportation | 173.491 | 189.257 | 183.565 | 186.457 | 185.268 | 188.146 | 190.106 | 190.768 | 188.088 | 188.577 | 189.261 | 188.152 | 190.259 | 191.524 | 194.477 |
| New and used motor vehicles[2] | 91.308 | 96.271 | 95.072 | 95.464 | 95.819 | 95.900 | 95.780 | 95.988 | 96.467 | 97.003 | 97.389 | 96.860 | 96.402 | 96.024 | 96.151 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group**

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Series | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| New vehicles | 136.711 | 139.044 | 139.962 | 139.857 | 139.905 | 139.653 | 139.192 | 138.794 | 138.639 | 138.387 | 138.152 | 138.353 | 138.806 | 139.224 | 139.567 |
| Used cars and trucks [1] | 127.687 | 144.007 | 138.242 | 140.023 | 141.079 | 141.657 | 142.173 | 143.396 | 145.257 | 147.247 | 148.782 | 146.959 | 144.952 | 143.176 | 143.377 |
| Motor fuel | 202.695 | 240.094 | 225.584 | 235.083 | 228.569 | 238.769 | 245.949 | 247.688 | 235.670 | 235.399 | 236.436 | 233.370 | 241.218 | 245.957 | 257.025 |
| Gasoline (all types) | 202.375 | 239.629 | 225.223 | 234.825 | 228.207 | 238.583 | 245.626 | 247.224 | 235.124 | 234.959 | 235.966 | 232.783 | 240.558 | 245.250 | 256.443 |
| Motor vehicle parts and equipment | 134.133 | 136.998 | 134.892 | 135.383 | 135.694 | 135.573 | 135.914 | 136.182 | 136.719 | 137.218 | 137.612 | 137.728 | 138.153 | 138.654 | 139.150 |
| Motor vehicle maintenance and repair | 245.795 | 250.543 | 247.812 | 247.975 | 248.479 | 249.127 | 249.873 | 249.841 | 250.142 | 250.143 | 251.084 | 251.938 | 252.546 | 252.610 | 252.759 |
| Public transportation | 234.661 | 248.713 | 243.453 | 239.739 | 240.418 | 242.942 | 246.535 | 250.119 | 254.023 | 253.625 | 251.634 | 249.816 | 249.169 | 252.230 | 254.312 |
| Medical care | 376.064 | 389.766 | 380.302 | 383.443 | 386.919 | 388.330 | 389.050 | 389.029 | 389.513 | 389.335 | 389.905 | 392.028 | 392.749 | 393.277 | 393.616 |
| Medical care commodities | 296.724 | 306.257 | 299.777 | 301.890 | 304.320 | 305.532 | 306.117 | 306.458 | 306.440 | 305.764 | 306.541 | 307.322 | 307.539 | 308.332 | 308.823 |
| Medical care services | 399.165 | 414.273 | 403.791 | 407.286 | 411.114 | 412.568 | 413.325 | 413.145 | 413.834 | 413.883 | 414.344 | 416.993 | 417.913 | 418.307 | 418.568 |
| Professional services | 322.127 | 331.456 | 324.763 | 327.439 | 329.020 | 329.294 | 330.228 | 330.396 | 331.323 | 332.219 | 332.656 | 333.547 | 333.450 | 333.868 | 334.032 |
| Hospital and related services | 565.029 | 608.516 | 580.567 | 587.101 | 598.149 | 604.070 | 605.497 | 605.593 | 606.700 | 605.634 | 607.181 | 615.785 | 620.670 | 622.116 | 623.692 |
| Recreation [2] | 111.015 | 109.812 | 109.851 | 109.964 | 110.076 | 110.073 | 110.342 | 110.195 | 110.339 | 110.076 | 109.967 | 109.626 | 109.449 | 109.082 | 108.561 |
| Video and audio [1,2] | 101.602 | 99.643 | 100.400 | 100.473 | 100.084 | 100.547 | 100.568 | 99.977 | 100.239 | 99.660 | 99.385 | 99.199 | 99.054 | 98.774 | 97.753 |
| Education and communication [2] | 123.017 | 124.891 | 124.156 | 124.293 | 124.334 | 124.455 | 124.559 | 124.459 | 124.430 | 124.687 | 125.425 | 125.818 | 125.617 | 125.526 | 125.089 |
| Education [2] | 188.143 | 196.606 | 192.760 | 193.049 | 193.641 | 193.965 | 194.275 | 194.332 | 194.746 | 195.550 | 198.537 | 200.329 | 200.129 | 200.228 | 200.496 |
| Educational books and supplies | 485.025 | 508.386 | 499.478 | 503.416 | 505.356 | 505.642 | 504.436 | 504.925 | 507.168 | 506.799 | 508.150 | 512.303 | 512.956 | 513.546 | 515.937 |
| Tuition, other school fees, and child care | 529.316 | 552.958 | 542.036 | 542.531 | 544.155 | 545.120 | 546.192 | 546.319 | 547.366 | 549.874 | 558.909 | 563.998 | 563.319 | 563.563 | 564.149 |
| Communication [1,2] | 87.662 | 87.317 | 87.541 | 87.617 | 87.501 | 87.548 | 87.581 | 87.453 | 87.306 | 87.376 | 87.391 | 87.343 | 87.170 | 87.040 | 86.472 |
| Information and information processing [1,2] | 85.571 | 85.126 | 85.404 | 85.433 | 85.314 | 85.362 | 85.394 | 85.263 | 85.115 | 85.186 | 85.201 | 85.154 | 84.978 | 84.846 | 84.271 |
| Telephone services [1,2] | 102.341 | 102.086 | 102.585 | 102.504 | 102.038 | 102.048 | 102.132 | 102.101 | 102.021 | 102.185 | 102.239 | 102.325 | 102.135 | 101.975 | 101.327 |
| Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4] | 10.178 | 9.960 | 9.935 | 9.978 | 10.077 | 10.099 | 10.087 | 10.028 | 9.976 | 9.957 | 9.947 | 9.891 | 9.864 | 9.849 | 9.767 |
| Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2] | 82.104 | 76.273 | 77.821 | 78.278 | 77.939 | 78.474 | 78.420 | 76.736 | 75.631 | 75.929 | 75.848 | 75.356 | 74.970 | 74.615 | 73.078 |
| Other goods and services | 391.628 | 409.278 | 403.970 | 404.632 | 404.722 | 405.641 | 405.786 | 406.973 | 408.610 | 411.793 | 412.453 | 412.690 | 411.655 | 412.383 | 414.002 |
| Tobacco and smoking products | 735.056 | 812.347 | 789.173 | 791.959 | 790.710 | 792.452 | 793.243 | 803.019 | 811.325 | 824.198 | 827.609 | 828.794 | 826.468 | 825.644 | 832.741 |
| Personal care [1] | 202.490 | 204.299 | 203.454 | 203.575 | 203.824 | 204.294 | 204.294 | 203.828 | 203.922 | 204.575 | 204.604 | 204.620 | 204.142 | 204.830 | 205.084 |
| Personal care products [1] | 162.557 | 161.174 | 162.231 | 161.689 | 162.073 | 162.417 | 161.604 | 160.289 | 159.900 | 161.416 | 161.376 | 161.132 | 160.174 | 160.801 | 161.217 |
| Personal care services [1] | 227.804 | 229.824 | 228.614 | 228.793 | 228.169 | 228.500 | 229.857 | 230.263 | 230.472 | 230.769 | 230.625 | 230.624 | 229.635 | 229.855 | 230.332 |
| Miscellaneous personal services | 346.500 | 355.502 | 349.851 | 351.329 | 352.366 | 353.667 | 354.593 | 354.725 | 355.101 | 355.667 | 356.582 | 357.423 | 357.784 | 358.407 | 358.380 |
| Commodity and service group: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | 171.452 | 177.545 | 175.127 | 176.413 | 176.118 | 177.591 | 178.269 | 178.359 | 176.848 | 176.554 | 177.003 | 177.267 | 178.283 | 178.504 | 179.331 |
| Food and beverages | 217.480 | 219.182 | 217.186 | 218.354 | 218.299 | 218.502 | 218.730 | 218.844 | 218.730 | 218.784 | 219.175 | 219.817 | 220.199 | 220.245 | 220.508 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 147.327 | 155.064 | 152.532 | 153.834 | 153.444 | 155.417 | 156.268 | 156.345 | 154.282 | 153.847 | 154.309 | 154.406 | 155.663 | 155.953 | 156.997 |
| Nondurables less food and beverages | 185.579 | 198.517 | 193.667 | 195.981 | 195.059 | 199.133 | 201.091 | 201.141 | 196.614 | 195.484 | 196.297 | 197.015 | 199.991 | 201.110 | 203.292 |
| Apparel | 119.847 | 118.733 | 118.984 | 116.310 | 118.607 | 121.347 | 121.293 | 120.267 | 117.630 | 114.464 | 115.600 | 119.942 | 121.587 | 120.628 | 117.127 |
| Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel | 230.503 | 252.481 | 244.413 | 249.801 | 246.914 | 251.912 | 255.140 | 255.839 | 250.039 | 250.103 | 250.745 | 249.301 | 253.167 | 255.572 | 261.243 |
| Durables | 109.610 | 112.513 | 112.165 | 112.511 | 112.618 | 112.618 | 112.432 | 112.533 | 112.781 | 112.995 | 113.125 | 112.646 | 112.294 | 111.813 | 111.789 |
| Services | 254.267 | 256.628 | 254.519 | 254.918 | 255.199 | 255.634 | 255.796 | 256.048 | 257.138 | 257.595 | 257.745 | 257.663 | 257.198 | 257.219 | 257.382 |
| Rent of shelter [3] | 233.917 | 233.507 | 233.241 | 233.252 | 233.234 | 233.250 | 233.210 | 233.184 | 233.460 | 233.588 | 233.478 | 233.516 | 233.679 | 233.956 | 234.278 |
| Transporatation services | 250.960 | 259.985 | 256.007 | 255.577 | 256.809 | 257.728 | 258.501 | 259.113 | 260.032 | 260.674 | 260.904 | 260.813 | 262.219 | 263.804 | 263.648 |
| Other services | 291.572 | 296.066 | 293.470 | 293.972 | 294.230 | 294.564 | 295.327 | 295.551 | 296.070 | 296.475 | 297.576 | 297.815 | 297.397 | 297.313 | 296.508 |
| Special indexes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items less food | 208.128 | 212.938 | 210.639 | 211.440 | 211.423 | 212.535 | 213.000 | 213.175 | 212.865 | 212.937 | 213.224 | 213.223 | 213.532 | 213.675 | 214.225 |
| All items less shelter | 199.860 | 205.943 | 202.951 | 204.128 | 204.101 | 205.441 | 206.048 | 206.283 | 205.788 | 205.817 | 206.276 | 206.399 | 206.770 | 206.838 | 207.428 |
| All items less medical care | 202.810 | 206.828 | 204.800 | 205.589 | 205.461 | 206.420 | 206.841 | 207.010 | 206.706 | 206.771 | 207.068 | 207.107 | 207.409 | 207.523 | 208.036 |
| Commodities less food | 149.780 | 157.422 | 154.918 | 156.200 | 155.820 | 157.742 | 158.569 | 158.650 | 156.641 | 156.245 | 156.695 | 156.792 | 158.038 | 158.328 | 159.342 |
| Nondurables less food | 187.718 | 200.147 | 195.487 | 197.701 | 196.831 | 200.682 | 202.529 | 202.587 | 198.309 | 197.295 | 198.064 | 198.749 | 201.606 | 202.679 | 204.737 |
| Nondurables less food and apparel | 228.679 | 248.965 | 241.513 | 246.455 | 243.829 | 248.369 | 251.298 | 251.953 | 246.685 | 246.832 | 247.415 | 246.106 | 249.688 | 251.899 | 257.051 |
| Nondurables | 201.628 | 209.360 | 205.823 | 207.611 | 207.092 | 209.370 | 210.526 | 210.607 | 208.127 | 207.547 | 208.167 | 208.853 | 210.627 | 211.249 | 212.541 |
| Services less rent of shelter [3] | 245.814 | 251.210 | 247.174 | 247.985 | 248.586 | 249.464 | 249.847 | 250.398 | 252.319 | 253.109 | 253.551 | 253.335 | 252.181 | 251.894 | 251.847 |
| Services less medical care services | 243.796 | 245.533 | 243.838 | 244.090 | 244.205 | 244.586 | 244.719 | 244.987 | 246.079 | 246.547 | 246.681 | 246.476 | 245.955 | 245.958 | 246.115 |
| Energy | 192.594 | 211.926 | 202.398 | 208.222 | 204.494 | 210.425 | 213.728 | 215.104 | 212.049 | 212.674 | 212.996 | 210.386 | 211.514 | 212.622 | 218.896 |
| All items less energy | 212.652 | 215.173 | 213.780 | 214.048 | 214.472 | 214.857 | 214.945 | 214.964 | 215.015 | 215.005 | 215.312 | 215.742 | 215.961 | 215.970 | 215.786 |
| All items less food and energy | 212.126 | 214.835 | 213.572 | 213.647 | 214.172 | 214.589 | 214.643 | 214.645 | 214.733 | 214.724 | 215.009 | 215.388 | 215.580 | 215.584 | 215.303 |
| Commodities less food and energy | 143.099 | 145.728 | 145.253 | 145.065 | 145.722 | 146.319 | 146.094 | 145.941 | 145.603 | 145.205 | 145.557 | 146.170 | 146.268 | 145.757 | 145.037 |
| Energy commodities | 205.325 | 242.805 | 228.303 | 238.217 | 231.808 | 241.599 | 248.594 | 250.038 | 238.151 | 237.720 | 238.785 | 235.913 | 243.933 | 248.880 | 260.026 |
| Services less energy | 261.022 | 263.713 | 261.871 | 262.146 | 262.559 | 262.830 | 263.097 | 263.218 | 263.631 | 263.922 | 264.149 | 264.342 | 264.603 | 265.001 | 265.062 |

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.
[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.
[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

## 39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| | Pricing schedule[1] | All Urban Consumers | | | | | | Urban Wage Earners | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2010 | | | | | | 2010 | | | | | |
| | | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| U.S. city average | M | 218.011 | 218.312 | 218.439 | 218.711 | 218.803 | 219.179 | 213.898 | 214.205 | 214.306 | 214.623 | 214.750 | 215.262 |
| **Region and area size[2]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast urban | M | 233.885 | 234.150 | 234.027 | 234.671 | 235.094 | 235.141 | 231.380 | 231.694 | 231.566 | 232.396 | 232.962 | 233.082 |
| Size A—More than 1,500,000 | M | 235.770 | 236.089 | 235.995 | 236.560 | 236.806 | 236.828 | 231.615 | 231.995 | 231.881 | 232.672 | 233.031 | 233.092 |
| Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3] | M | 139.274 | 139.348 | 139.229 | 139.746 | 140.282 | 140.351 | 140.283 | 140.390 | 140.295 | 140.848 | 141.452 | 141.598 |
| Midwest urban[4] | M | 208.211 | 208.639 | 208.788 | 208.689 | 208.816 | 209.270 | 203.877 | 204.273 | 204.442 | 204.329 | 204.468 | 205.024 |
| Size A—More than 1,500,000 | M | 208.556 | 208.912 | 209.253 | 209.182 | 209.344 | 209.936 | 203.363 | 203.593 | 203.946 | 203.906 | 204.064 | 204.731 |
| Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3] | M | 134.130 | 134.375 | 134.275 | 134.074 | 134.058 | 134.267 | 134.136 | 134.426 | 134.361 | 134.093 | 134.112 | 134.454 |
| Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000) | M | 203.992 | 204.985 | 205.100 | 205.565 | 206.014 | 206.136 | 201.950 | 202.896 | 203.086 | 203.548 | 203.937 | 204.132 |
| South urban | M | 210.988 | 211.308 | 211.775 | 212.026 | 211.996 | 212.488 | 208.440 | 208.740 | 209.155 | 209.376 | 209.352 | 209.994 |
| Size A—More than 1,500,000 | M | 212.696 | 212.947 | 213.493 | 213.589 | 213.424 | 213.850 | 210.592 | 210.831 | 211.393 | 211.409 | 211.222 | 211.712 |
| Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3] | M | 134.130 | 134.335 | 134.658 | 134.890 | 134.892 | 135.240 | 133.227 | 133.420 | 133.680 | 133.923 | 133.927 | 134.405 |
| Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000) | M | 214.639 | 215.266 | 215.172 | 215.390 | 215.736 | 216.189 | 214.840 | 215.354 | 215.346 | 215.451 | 215.822 | 216.477 |
| West urban | M | 221.331 | 221.523 | 221.384 | 221.708 | 221.671 | 222.081 | 215.824 | 216.048 | 215.804 | 216.273 | 216.267 | 216.847 |
| Size A—More than 1,500,000 | M | 225.574 | 225.790 | 225.726 | 226.058 | 225.847 | 226.112 | 218.499 | 218.784 | 218.524 | 219.017 | 218.817 | 219.273 |
| Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3] | M | 133.685 | 133.704 | 133.544 | 133.745 | 133.930 | 134.328 | 133.471 | 133.480 | 133.346 | 133.622 | 133.777 | 134.306 |
| Size classes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A[5] | M | 199.224 | 199.477 | 199.617 | 199.842 | 199.844 | 200.123 | 197.908 | 198.168 | 198.278 | 198.576 | 198.598 | 198.979 |
| B/C[3] | M | 134.753 | 134.908 | 134.987 | 135.174 | 135.289 | 135.579 | 134.420 | 134.581 | 134.644 | 134.840 | 134.969 | 135.379 |
| D | M | 210.882 | 211.606 | 211.524 | 211.831 | 212.124 | 212.541 | 209.161 | 209.863 | 209.864 | 210.160 | 210.529 | 210.959 |
| **Selected local areas[6]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI | M | 212.535 | 212.784 | 213.339 | 213.332 | 213.066 | 213.778 | 206.307 | 206.338 | 206.897 | 206.894 | 206.632 | 207.479 |
| Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA | M | 225.991 | 226.373 | 226.048 | 226.794 | 225.941 | 226.639 | 218.367 | 218.752 | 218.427 | 219.339 | 218.694 | 219.619 |
| New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA | M | 241.147 | 241.569 | 241.485 | 241.981 | 241.960 | 241.874 | 236.330 | 236.820 | 236.725 | 237.483 | 237.606 | 237.575 |
| Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT | 1 | 236.132 | – | 236.474 | – | 238.103 | – | 236.657 | – | 236.844 | – | 238.891 | – |
| Cleveland–Akron, OH | 1 | 203.989 | – | 205.492 | – | 206.168 | – | 195.477 | – | 196.787 | – | 197.530 | – |
| Dallas–Ft Worth, TX | 1 | 200.227 | – | 201.882 | – | 201.168 | – | 203.537 | – | 205.602 | – | 204.918 | – |
| Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV [7] | 1 | 141.966 | – | 142.738 | – | 142.915 | – | 141.926 | – | 142.755 | – | 142.938 | – |
| Atlanta, GA | 2 | – | 204.511 | – | 202.913 | – | 202.519 | – | 203.745 | – | 201.887 | – | 201.390 |
| Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI | 2 | – | 205.412 | – | 205.824 | – | 206.384 | – | 201.359 | – | 201.864 | – | 202.280 |
| Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX | 2 | – | 195.165 | – | 195.094 | – | 194.479 | – | 193.276 | – | 193.110 | – | 192.863 |
| Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL | 2 | – | 222.803 | – | 223.631 | – | 224.907 | – | 220.790 | – | 221.497 | – | 222.510 |
| Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD | 2 | – | 228.500 | – | 228.543 | – | 228.017 | – | 228.523 | – | 228.676 | – | 228.072 |
| San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA | 2 | – | 227.954 | – | 228.107 | – | 227.658 | – | 224.195 | – | 224.352 | – | 224.152 |
| Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA | 2 | – | 227.645 | – | 227.251 | – | 226.862 | – | 223.444 | – | 223.112 | – | 222.853 |

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

[4] The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date. Dash indicates data not available.

### 40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

| Series | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 172.2 | 177.1 | 179.9 | 184.0 | 188.9 | 195.3 | 201.6 | 207.342 | 215.303 | 214.537 | 218.056 |
| Percent change | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.8 | -0.4 | 1.6 |
| Food and beverages: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 168.4 | 173.6 | 176.8 | 180.5 | 186.6 | 191.2 | 195.7 | 203.300 | 214.225 | 218.249 | 219.984 |
| Percent change | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| Housing: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 169.6 | 176.4 | 180.3 | 184.8 | 189.5 | 195.7 | 203.2 | 209.586 | 216.264 | 217.057 | 216.256 |
| Percent change | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.4 | -0.4 |
| Apparel: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 129.6 | 127.3 | 124.0 | 120.9 | 120.4 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 118.998 | 118.907 | 120.078 | 119.503 |
| Percent change | –1.3 | –1.8 | –2.6 | –2.5 | –.4 | –.7 | .0 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 1.0 | -0.5 |
| Transportation: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 153.3 | 154.3 | 152.9 | 157.6 | 163.1 | 173.9 | 180.9 | 184.682 | 195.549 | 179.252 | 193.396 |
| Percent change | 6.2 | 0.7 | –.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 5.9 | -8.3 | 7.9 |
| Medical care: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 260.8 | 272.8 | 285.6 | 297.1 | 310.1 | 323.2 | 336.2 | 351.054 | 364.065 | 375.613 | 388.436 |
| Percent change | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | |
| Other goods and services: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 271.1 | 282.6 | 293.2 | 298.7 | 304.7 | 313.4 | 321.7 | 333.328 | 345.381 | 368.586 | 381.291 |
| Percent change | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 3.4 |
| Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 168.9 | 173.5 | 175.9 | 179.8 | 184.5 | 191.0 | 197.1 | 202.767 | 211.053 | 209.630 | 213.967 |
| Percent change | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.1 | -0.7 | 2.1 |

## 41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

| Grouping | Annual average | | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept.[p] | Oct.[p] | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| **Finished goods** | 172.5 | 179.9 | 176.0 | 178.0 | 177.0 | 179.1 | 179.5 | 179.8 | 179.0 | 179.5 | 179.9 | 180.2 | 181.2 | 181.9 | 183.0 |
| Finished consumer goods | 179.1 | 189.2 | 183.8 | 186.5 | 185.1 | 188.3 | 188.8 | 189.2 | 188.2 | 188.9 | 189.4 | 189.9 | 191.0 | 191.9 | 193.4 |
| Finished consumer foods | 175.5 | 182.5 | 179.8 | 180.1 | 180.9 | 185.6 | 184.2 | 184.1 | 179.5 | 180.5 | 180.1 | 182.8 | 182.0 | 184.0 | 186.1 |
| Finished consumer goods excluding foods | 179.4 | 190.5 | 184.2 | 187.7 | 185.6 | 188.2 | 189.4 | 190.0 | 190.1 | 190.8 | 191.6 | 191.3 | 193.0 | 193.5 | 194.9 |
| Nondurable goods less food | 194.1 | 210.3 | 200.9 | 205.9 | 202.8 | 206.8 | 208.7 | 209.6 | 210.1 | 211.2 | 212.3 | 211.9 | 213.8 | 214.4 | 216.7 |
| Durable goods | 144.3 | 144.9 | 144.9 | 145.4 | 145.2 | 145.0 | 144.8 | 145.0 | 144.3 | 144.2 | 144.3 | 144.3 | 145.5 | 145.7 | 145.3 |
| Capital equipment | 156.7 | 157.3 | 157.1 | 157.5 | 157.3 | 157.1 | 157.1 | 157.2 | 157.0 | 156.9 | 157.1 | 157.0 | 157.8 | 158.0 | 157.8 |
| **Intermediate materials, supplies, and components** | 172.5 | 183.6 | 176.6 | 179.4 | 179.2 | 181.2 | 183.2 | 184.3 | 183.3 | 183.1 | 183.9 | 184.4 | 185.7 | 187.1 | 188.1 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing | 162.7 | 174.0 | 167.5 | 169.4 | 171.0 | 172.6 | 175.0 | 175.4 | 173.6 | 172.6 | 173.1 | 174.1 | 175.6 | 177.2 | 178.2 |
| Materials for food manufacturing | 165.1 | 174.5 | 168.5 | 168.9 | 169.8 | 170.4 | 172.7 | 175.1 | 173.2 | 172.9 | 174.5 | 179.0 | 178.3 | 180.3 | 179.5 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing | 191.6 | 215.4 | 202.9 | 207.3 | 211.7 | 214.8 | 217.7 | 216.9 | 212.7 | 211.4 | 212.9 | 214.4 | 217.4 | 222.0 | 225.2 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing | 168.9 | 186.5 | 176.5 | 179.4 | 180.6 | 183.5 | 189.3 | 190.8 | 188.3 | 185.2 | 184.7 | 185.9 | 189.3 | 190.5 | 191.1 |
| Components for manufacturing | 141.0 | 142.2 | 141.0 | 141.1 | 141.3 | 141.6 | 142.2 | 142.4 | 142.5 | 142.4 | 142.6 | 142.7 | 142.7 | 142.6 | 142.7 |
| Materials and components for construction | 202.9 | 205.6 | 202.0 | 202.3 | 203.5 | 204.6 | 206.1 | 207.4 | 206.6 | 206.3 | 206.2 | 205.7 | 205.8 | 206.1 | 207.0 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants | 161.9 | 185.7 | 171.4 | 180.2 | 174.9 | 180.0 | 183.1 | 185.9 | 185.2 | 186.3 | 188.4 | 188.2 | 190.2 | 192.4 | 193.9 |
| Containers | 195.8 | 202.4 | 193.2 | 194.2 | 196.1 | 198.8 | 200.1 | 201.6 | 204.1 | 204.4 | 205.0 | 206.2 | 206.1 | 205.8 | 206.2 |
| Supplies | 172.2 | 174.9 | 172.5 | 172.9 | 173.1 | 173.3 | 173.8 | 174.7 | 174.5 | 174.8 | 175.1 | 175.6 | 176.4 | 177.3 | 177.9 |
| **Crude materials for further processing** | 175.2 | 212.0 | 195.5 | 212.8 | 208.5 | 212.7 | 211.0 | 208.3 | 203.7 | 208.7 | 211.8 | 208.7 | 215.2 | 216.7 | 225.8 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs | 134.5 | 152.3 | 138.9 | 142.0 | 142.3 | 146.9 | 148.6 | 153.0 | 146.3 | 150.7 | 152.5 | 157.9 | 160.6 | 162.3 | 164.6 |
| Crude nonfood materials | 197.5 | 249.0 | 231.2 | 260.3 | 252.2 | 255.5 | 250.7 | 241.5 | 239.3 | 244.4 | 248.5 | 237.5 | 246.9 | 248.2 | 262.9 |
| **Special groupings:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished goods, excluding foods | 171.1 | 178.4 | 174.3 | 176.7 | 175.3 | 176.9 | 177.6 | 178.1 | 178.1 | 178.5 | 179.1 | 178.8 | 180.2 | 180.6 | 181.4 |
| Finished energy goods | 146.9 | 167.3 | 156.0 | 162.7 | 157.7 | 163.3 | 165.9 | 166.7 | 166.8 | 168.0 | 169.6 | 168.8 | 171.1 | 171.8 | 174.6 |
| Finished goods less energy | 172.3 | 175.5 | 174.0 | 174.6 | 174.7 | 175.8 | 175.5 | 175.7 | 174.6 | 174.9 | 174.9 | 175.5 | 176.1 | 176.7 | 177.2 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy | 179.2 | 183.9 | 181.6 | 182.3 | 182.6 | 184.4 | 184.0 | 184.2 | 182.6 | 183.1 | 183.1 | 184.1 | 184.5 | 185.4 | 186.3 |
| Finished goods less food and energy | 171.5 | 173.5 | 172.4 | 173.0 | 173.0 | 173.0 | 173.0 | 173.3 | 173.2 | 173.3 | 173.5 | 173.5 | 174.5 | 174.7 | 174.7 |
| Finished consumer goods less food and energy | 181.6 | 185.0 | 183.0 | 183.9 | 184.0 | 184.2 | 184.2 | 184.6 | 184.7 | 184.9 | 185.1 | 185.2 | 186.3 | 186.6 | 186.8 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy | 214.3 | 220.7 | 216.4 | 217.6 | 218.1 | 218.8 | 219.1 | 219.7 | 220.7 | 221.4 | 221.4 | 221.8 | 222.7 | 223.0 | 223.8 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 173.0 | 184.5 | 177.2 | 180.2 | 180.1 | 182.3 | 184.4 | 185.4 | 184.4 | 184.2 | 184.9 | 185.2 | 186.5 | 187.8 | 188.9 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds | 166.0 | 171.8 | 168.0 | 168.7 | 168.3 | 167.7 | 168.5 | 170.8 | 169.7 | 170.0 | 171.2 | 174.5 | 175.5 | 178.1 | 178.4 |
| Intermediate energy goods | 162.5 | 188.4 | 173.8 | 183.2 | 177.4 | 182.9 | 185.8 | 188.5 | 187.3 | 188.4 | 190.8 | 190.5 | 192.8 | 195.2 | 197.5 |
| Intermediate goods less energy | 172.8 | 180.1 | 175.0 | 176.2 | 177.5 | 178.5 | 180.3 | 181.0 | 180.0 | 179.4 | 179.7 | 180.5 | 181.5 | 182.7 | 183.4 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy | 173.4 | 180.8 | 175.7 | 176.8 | 178.3 | 179.6 | 181.5 | 181.9 | 181.0 | 180.4 | 180.5 | 181.1 | 182.0 | 183.0 | 183.8 |
| Crude energy materials | 176.8 | 216.4 | 208.6 | 241.5 | 229.8 | 226.8 | 216.0 | 205.9 | 207.7 | 216.1 | 217.7 | 198.4 | 209.0 | 205.9 | 221.5 |
| Crude materials less energy | 164.8 | 196.9 | 176.3 | 183.0 | 183.7 | 191.5 | 195.2 | 197.6 | 189.4 | 192.1 | 196.0 | 202.9 | 206.3 | 210.3 | 214.9 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy | 248.4 | 329.0 | 285.3 | 304.0 | 306.0 | 324.6 | 335.3 | 330.0 | 317.1 | 313.2 | 324.1 | 335.5 | 340.8 | 352.6 | 365.3 |

p = preliminary.

### 42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| NAICS | Industry | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept.[p] | Oct.[p] | Nov.[p] | Dec.[p] |
| | **Total mining industries (December 1984=100)** | 208.4 | 231.3 | 222.3 | 219.8 | 213.4 | 204.9 | 204.8 | 209.0 | 211.6 | 203.6 | 214.3 | 214.7 | 226.4 |
| 211 | Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100) | 235.5 | 271.6 | 257.3 | 250.9 | 240.0 | 226.8 | 226.7 | 232.7 | 235.5 | 222.2 | 238.0 | 236.7 | 255.6 |
| 212 | Mining, except oil and gas | 194.2 | 196.9 | 195.8 | 200.5 | 201.3 | 200.1 | 199.0 | 200.1 | 203.9 | 204.8 | 208.0 | 212.9 | 213.3 |
| 213 | Mining support activities | 99.1 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 102.7 | 102.3 | 102.7 | 104.8 | 104.4 | 104.4 |
| | **Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)** | 170.8 | 173.1 | 172.2 | 173.9 | 175.2 | 176.1 | 174.8 | 174.7 | 175.3 | 175.5 | 177.1 | 178.2 | 179.4 |
| 311 | Food manufacturing (December 1984=100) | 171.2 | 172.2 | 172.4 | 172.6 | 173.6 | 175.8 | 174.6 | 174.6 | 175.3 | 178.2 | 178.1 | 179.4 | 179.8 |
| 312 | Beverage and tobacco manufacturing | 121.3 | 121.8 | 122.0 | 122.4 | 122.1 | 123.5 | 123.9 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 123.5 | 124.9 | 124.7 | 125.7 |
| 313 | Textile mills | 112.4 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 114.1 | 114.6 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.8 |
| 315 | Apparel manufacturing | 103.6 | 103.5 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 103.2 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 103.5 |
| 316 | Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100) | 152.8 | 153.1 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 155.3 | 155.8 | 155.9 | 156.4 | 156.9 | 157.4 | 158.5 | 158.5 | 158.9 |
| 321 | Wood products manufacturing | 103.5 | 103.6 | 105.6 | 107.3 | 110.0 | 112.5 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 107.6 | 107.2 | 106.8 | 106.6 | 107.3 |
| 322 | Paper manufacturing | 122.0 | 121.9 | 122.8 | 124.2 | 125.1 | 126.7 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 128.8 | 130.0 | 129.7 | 129.7 | 129.9 |
| 323 | Printing and related support activities | 109.4 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 109.4 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 110.3 | 110.5 | 110.8 |
| 324 | Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100) | 254.3 | 275.6 | 261.0 | 278.2 | 287.8 | 292.0 | 280.4 | 278.8 | 284.4 | 282.0 | 295.5 | 302.4 | 314.3 |
| 325 | Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100) | 227.3 | 228.7 | 231.3 | 232.0 | 234.1 | 233.4 | 232.6 | 233.5 | 233.7 | 234.5 | 236.6 | 238.7 | 238.0 |
| 326 | Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100) | 162.0 | 162.3 | 163.1 | 164.3 | 165.6 | 166.2 | 167.1 | 166.8 | 166.9 | 166.7 | 166.7 | 167.6 | 168.1 |
| 331 | Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100) | 182.2 | 186.5 | 188.1 | 191.8 | 198.7 | 200.5 | 198.8 | 194.3 | 193.6 | 196.2 | 200.7 | 202.4 | 203.3 |
| 332 | Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100) | 174.2 | 174.4 | 175.0 | 175.6 | 176.3 | 177.0 | 177.1 | 177.2 | 177.7 | 177.3 | 177.2 | 177.5 | 177.9 |
| 333 | Machinery manufacturing | 120.3 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 120.4 | 120.4 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 120.9 | 120.9 | 121.0 |
| 334 | Computer and electronic products manufacturing | 91.7 | 91.5 | 91.5 | 91.6 | 91.4 | 91.3 | 91.1 | 91.1 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| 335 | Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing | 130.5 | 130.7 | 131.1 | 131.1 | 131.7 | 131.9 | 131.8 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 131.2 | 132.4 | 133.2 | 133.8 |
| 336 | Transportation equipment manufacturing | 110.2 | 110.8 | 110.7 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 109.9 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 110.7 | 111.1 | 110.8 |
| 337 | Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100) | 176.4 | 176.2 | 176.0 | 176.4 | 176.9 | 176.7 | 177.3 | 177.6 | 177.6 | 177.5 | 177.6 | 178.0 | 177.8 |
| 339 | Miscellaneous manufacturing | 112.0 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 113.2 | 113.3 | 113.1 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 113.3 |
| | **Retail trade** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 441 | Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 121.5 | 123.9 | 123.8 | 123.9 | 124.4 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 124.6 | 125.1 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 125.5 | 125.2 |
| 442 | Furniture and home furnishings stores | 121.1 | 120.0 | 120.9 | 120.3 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 120.5 | 119.8 | 121.0 | 120.9 | 120.8 | 121.7 | 122.5 |
| 443 | Electronics and appliance stores | 92.3 | 103.2 | 105.8 | 101.0 | 105.4 | 104.1 | 105.3 | 105.8 | 104.2 | 104.4 | 101.8 | 99.1 | 95.6 |
| 446 | Health and personal care stores | 139.0 | 138.7 | 141.0 | 141.8 | 142.1 | 142.5 | 143.1 | 136.1 | 128.8 | 128.7 | 128.2 | 128.0 | 127.3 |
| 447 | Gasoline stations (June 2001=100) | 82.9 | 74.1 | 75.3 | 64.3 | 74.1 | 82.8 | 67.6 | 71.6 | 73.7 | 69.8 | 69.8 | 71.1 | 67.2 |
| 454 | Nonstore retailers | 145.0 | 142.9 | 154.7 | 144.5 | 142.8 | 142.7 | 138.7 | 141.3 | 137.2 | 140.8 | 139.9 | 138.9 | 140.5 |
| | **Transportation and warehousing** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 481 | Air transportation (December 1992=100) | 194.7 | 199.6 | 199.5 | 203.2 | 205.8 | 202.9 | 208.0 | 209.1 | 205.2 | 195.6 | 201.9 | 201.2 | 201.0 |
| 483 | Water transportation | 118.3 | 120.0 | 121.5 | 119.8 | 121.0 | 123.1 | 124.1 | 129.3 | 130.0 | 128.4 | 128.7 | 128.2 | 127.9 |
| 491 | Postal service (June 1989=100) | 186.8 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 |
| | **Utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 221 | Utilities | 129.4 | 132.2 | 133.0 | 132.2 | 131.0 | 131.3 | 134.5 | 137.1 | 138.8 | 135.9 | 132.1 | 131.1 | 132.5 |
| | **Health care and social assistance** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6211 | Office of physicians (December 1996=100) | 127.6 | 128.5 | 128.6 | 128.9 | 129.0 | 129.0 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 130.2 | 130.0 | 130.6 | 130.5 | 130.5 |
| 6215 | Medical and diagnostic laboratories | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.6 |
| 6216 | Home health care services (December 1996=100) | 128.8 | 129.2 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.5 | 129.6 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 130.0 |
| 622 | Hospitals (December 1992=100) | 171.5 | 172.4 | 172.7 | 172.9 | 173.0 | 172.8 | 172.9 | 173.1 | 173.2 | 173.4 | 173.9 | 174.4 | 175.2 |
| 6231 | Nursing care facilities | 124.4 | 125.3 | 125.2 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 125.0 | 125.3 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.3 |
| 62321 | Residential mental retardation facilities | 127.1 | 128.1 | 127.9 | 128.1 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 129.5 | 130.0 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 131.3 | 131.7 | 132.1 |
| | **Other services industries** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 511 | Publishing industries, except Internet | 109.7 | 110.3 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.4 | 110.3 | 110.5 | 110.5 |
| 515 | Broadcasting, except Internet | 104.6 | 105.0 | 104.0 | 106.3 | 108.7 | 109.5 | 113.5 | 109.2 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 112.2 | 113.7 | 112.3 |
| 517 | Telecommunications | 100.9 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 101.4 |
| 5182 | Data processing and related services | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 101.7 |
| 523 | Security, commodity contracts, and like activity | 116.5 | 117.2 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 117.6 | 121.2 | 119.7 | 118.5 | 119.5 | 119.7 | 122.0 | 124.4 | 123.8 |
| 53112 | Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse) | 109.9 | 109.5 | 109.1 | 108.8 | 108.7 | 109.6 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 109.8 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 109.5 | 109.6 |
| 5312 | Offices of real estate agents and brokers | 101.9 | 101.7 | 101.0 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 98.4 |
| 5313 | Real estate support activities | 109.3 | 108.1 | 108.3 | 107.9 | 107.4 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 107.3 | 107.1 | 107.8 |
| 5321 | Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100) | 129.8 | 130.2 | 134.3 | 132.2 | 133.1 | 128.9 | 134.2 | 144.4 | 136.6 | 135.4 | 134.7 | 133.4 | 129.4 |
| 5411 | Legal services (December 1996=100) | 166.8 | 169.6 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 171.5 | 171.5 | 171.5 | 171.9 | 173.1 | 172.2 | 172.3 | 172.3 | 173.3 |
| 541211 | Offices of certified public accountants | 114.0 | 113.6 | 114.3 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 112.9 | 112.7 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 114.0 | 113.6 | 113.8 | 113.5 |
| 5413 | Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100) | 143.0 | 142.9 | 142.7 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 143.2 | 143.6 | 143.8 | 143.7 | 143.6 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 144.1 |
| 54181 | Advertising agencies | 104.7 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 105.0 | 105.5 | 105.5 |
| 5613 | Employment services (December 1996=100) | 122.8 | 123.9 | 123.6 | 123.7 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 125.2 | 125.7 | 125.8 | 125.8 | 126.0 | 125.6 | 125.3 |
| 56151 | Travel agencies | 98.1 | 98.1 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.8 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 100.8 |
| 56172 | Janitorial services | 110.5 | 110.6 | 110.2 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 110.6 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 111.2 | 111.1 | 110.9 | 111.3 |
| 5621 | Waste collection | 116.1 | 116.0 | 115.5 | 117.1 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 118.2 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 118.8 | 117.9 |
| 721 | Accommodation (December 1996=100) | 137.2 | 139.3 | 140.6 | 140.3 | 140.5 | 140.8 | 141.2 | 141.8 | 141.2 | 140.1 | 142.0 | 141.1 | 139.6 |

p = preliminary.

## 43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

| Index | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Finished goods** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 138.0 | 140.7 | 138.9 | 143.3 | 148.5 | 155.7 | 160.4 | 166.6 | 177.1 | 172.5 | 179.9 |
| Foods | 137.2 | 141.3 | 140.1 | 145.9 | 152.7 | 155.7 | 156.7 | 167.0 | 178.3 | 175.5 | 182.5 |
| Energy | 94.1 | 96.7 | 88.8 | 102.0 | 113.0 | 132.6 | 145.9 | 156.3 | 178.7 | 146.9 | 167.3 |
| Other | 148.0 | 150.0 | 150.2 | 150.5 | 152.7 | 156.4 | 158.7 | 161.7 | 167.2 | 171.5 | 173.5 |
| **Intermediate materials, supplies, and components** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 129.2 | 129.7 | 127.8 | 133.7 | 142.6 | 154.0 | 164.0 | 170.7 | 188.3 | 172.5 | 183.6 |
| Foods | 119.2 | 124.3 | 123.2 | 134.4 | 145.0 | 146.0 | 146.2 | 161.4 | 180.4 | 165.1 | 174.5 |
| Energy | 101.7 | 104.1 | 95.9 | 111.9 | 123.2 | 149.2 | 162.8 | 174.6 | 208.1 | 162.5 | 188.4 |
| Other | 136.6 | 136.4 | 135.8 | 138.5 | 146.5 | 154.6 | 163.8 | 168.4 | 180.9 | 173.4 | 180.8 |
| **Crude materials for further processing** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 120.6 | 121.0 | 108.1 | 135.3 | 159.0 | 182.2 | 184.8 | 207.1 | 251.8 | 175.2 | 212.0 |
| Foods | 100.2 | 106.1 | 99.5 | 113.5 | 127.0 | 122.7 | 119.3 | 146.7 | 163.4 | 134.5 | 152.3 |
| Energy | 122.1 | 122.3 | 102.0 | 147.2 | 174.6 | 234.0 | 226.9 | 232.8 | 309.4 | 176.8 | 216.4 |
| Other | 118.0 | 101.5 | 101.0 | 116.9 | 149.2 | 176.7 | 210.0 | 238.7 | 308.5 | 211.1 | 280.7 |

## 44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

| Category | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| **ALL COMMODITIES** | 119.7 | 120.7 | 120.3 | 121.2 | 122.5 | 123.1 | 122.2 | 122.0 | 123.0 | 123.7 | 124.7 | 126.6 | 127.5 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 165.1 | 167.6 | 160.8 | 163.4 | 162.6 | 165.1 | 164.5 | 164.0 | 171.1 | 174.6 | 178.8 | 189.4 | 190.7 |
| Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages | 167.9 | 170.6 | 162.9 | 165.7 | 164.6 | 167.4 | 166.7 | 166.1 | 173.9 | 177.6 | 181.9 | 193.4 | 194.2 |
| Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products | 140.9 | 140.9 | 144.8 | 145.9 | 147.8 | 147.3 | 147.2 | 147.7 | 147.2 | 149.4 | 152.8 | 153.3 | 160.5 |
| Industrial supplies and materials | 150.1 | 152.8 | 152.6 | 155.1 | 160.0 | 162.2 | 159.8 | 158.8 | 161.2 | 162.6 | 165.4 | 169.6 | 172.5 |
| Agricultural industrial supplies and materials | 152.5 | 152.1 | 150.4 | 155.7 | 157.1 | 159.1 | 162.5 | 163.9 | 166.6 | 173.2 | 181.5 | 206.4 | 222.4 |
| Fuels and lubricants | 189.6 | 200.0 | 190.4 | 197.0 | 209.2 | 215.2 | 208.0 | 203.7 | 214.7 | 213.1 | 219.6 | 227.3 | 232.6 |
| Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials | 147.3 | 148.9 | 150.5 | 152.2 | 156.2 | 157.8 | 155.8 | 155.2 | 156.2 | 158.0 | 160.0 | 162.6 | 164.6 |
| Selected building materials | 113.5 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 117.8 | 118.2 | 118.7 | 117.9 | 117.3 | 117.1 | 116.6 | 116.9 | 116.3 |
| Capital goods | 103.3 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.8 | 103.9 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 103.4 | 103.4 | 103.5 | 103.4 | 103.8 | 103.9 |
| Electric and electrical generating equipment | 109.3 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 109.8 | 108.8 | 109.1 | 109.3 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 108.7 | 109.3 | 109.9 | 109.8 |
| Nonelectrical machinery | 94.5 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 94.3 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 94.5 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines | 108.2 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 108.6 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 108.7 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.1 |
| Consumer goods, excluding automotive | 109.4 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 110.9 | 110.8 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 110.7 | 111.8 | 112.4 | 112.9 | 113.1 |
| Nondurables, manufactured | 110.0 | 110.9 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 112.2 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 114.2 | 114.0 |
| Durables, manufactured | 109.2 | 107.8 | 107.5 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 109.1 | 108.2 | 109.9 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 111.0 |
| Agricultural commodities | 164.7 | 166.8 | 160.2 | 163.3 | 162.7 | 165.3 | 165.3 | 165.0 | 172.0 | 176.1 | 181.0 | 194.7 | 198.0 |
| Nonagricultural commodities | 116.5 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 118.1 | 119.6 | 120.0 | 119.1 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 120.0 | 120.7 | 121.7 | 122.4 |

### 45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

| Category | 2009 | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| **ALL COMMODITIES** | 124.4 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 126.3 | 127.7 | 126.7 | 125.2 | 125.2 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 127.1 | 129.0 | 130.4 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 143.7 | 145.6 | 145.3 | 147.4 | 149.0 | 151.1 | 148.7 | 149.2 | 152.4 | 153.3 | 156.5 | 160.4 | 162.5 |
| Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages | 160.8 | 163.9 | 163.1 | 165.8 | 167.4 | 169.8 | 166.1 | 166.3 | 170.3 | 171.1 | 174.8 | 180.0 | 182.3 |
| Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products | 104.9 | 104.2 | 104.7 | 105.6 | 107.3 | 108.7 | 109.2 | 110.6 | 111.9 | 113.0 | 115.0 | 116.1 | 117.9 |
| Industrial supplies and materials | 196.2 | 202.7 | 202.8 | 205.0 | 210.7 | 205.6 | 199.5 | 199.7 | 201.0 | 200.1 | 206.5 | 213.7 | 219.7 |
| Fuels and lubricants | 249.7 | 260.6 | 258.8 | 262.4 | 269.3 | 255.6 | 245.8 | 248.2 | 250.8 | 247.1 | 257.7 | 268.4 | 279.5 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products | 269.3 | 279.6 | 277.4 | 284.2 | 294.5 | 278.9 | 267.4 | 269.6 | 273.4 | 269.8 | 282.4 | 294.7 | 306.1 |
| Paper and paper base stocks | 103.1 | 104.3 | 106.4 | 107.6 | 109.5 | 112.7 | 115.5 | 116.5 | 116.2 | 117.5 | 117.1 | 118.4 | 118.5 |
| Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials | 140.6 | 142.6 | 142.9 | 144.6 | 147.8 | 148.4 | 146.2 | 146.0 | 146.5 | 147.7 | 150.4 | 154.1 | 156.3 |
| Selected building materials | 120.9 | 122.5 | 124.7 | 127.6 | 130.1 | 133.7 | 131.9 | 126.3 | 125.0 | 124.6 | 125.3 | 126.6 | 127.5 |
| Unfinished metals associated with durable goods | 221.5 | 227.8 | 233.7 | 233.4 | 246.5 | 253.8 | 244.6 | 238.8 | 239.2 | 244.2 | 251.3 | 262.7 | 265.2 |
| Nonmetals associated with durable goods | 105.4 | 106.0 | 106.7 | 107.1 | 107.4 | 107.5 | 107.2 | 107.5 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 108.4 |
| Capital goods | 91.9 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 91.4 | 91.6 | 91.8 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 92.1 |
| Electric and electrical generating equipment | 111.3 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 111.0 | 111.4 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 113.5 | 113.5 |
| Nonelectrical machinery | 86.4 | 86.2 | 86.1 | 85.9 | 85.9 | 86.1 | 86.0 | 85.8 | 86.0 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 86.4 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines | 108.8 | 108.4 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.0 |
| Consumer goods, excluding automotive | 104.3 | 104.4 | 104.3 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 104.0 |
| Nondurables, manufactured | 107.9 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 109.0 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 110.1 |
| Durables, manufactured | 100.8 | 100.5 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.1 |
| Nonmanufactured consumer goods | 102.1 | 102.1 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.0 | 103.0 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.7 |

### 46. U.S. international price Indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

| Category | 2008 | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. |
| Import air freight | 138.5 | 132.9 | 132.8 | 134.8 | 163.9 | 158.3 | 162.5 | 163.2 | 169.2 |
| Export air freight | 135.0 | 124.1 | 117.4 | 121.6 | 122.9 | 124.0 | 126.3 | 125.7 | 127.9 |
| Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100) | 157.3 | 134.9 | 147.3 | 137.9 | 152.3 | 149.8 | 175.3 | 160.9 | 169.9 |
| Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100) | 164.6 | 141.7 | 138.2 | 141.3 | 156.1 | 157.7 | 176.3 | 172.2 | 166.7 |

## 47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[2005 = 100]

| Item | 2007 | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| **Business** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 103.8 | 103.6 | 103.9 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 104.4 | 106.5 | 108.4 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 110.4 | 111.2 | 111.8 |
| Compensation per hour | 109.8 | 111.0 | 111.0 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 111.2 | 113.6 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 116.2 | 116.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 101.9 | 101.8 | 100.6 | 99.9 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 103.9 | 103.9 | 103.6 | 102.9 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 103.9 |
| Unit labor costs | 105.7 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 108.4 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 105.8 | 104.6 | 103.4 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 104.4 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 106.5 | 105.0 | 108.1 | 109.6 | 107.3 | 110.8 | 110.0 | 112.0 | 113.4 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 117.5 | 117.5 |
| Implicit price deflator | 106.1 | 106.3 | 107.3 | 108.7 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 108.1 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 109.7 | 109.6 |
| **Nonfarm business** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 103.9 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 104.3 | 106.5 | 108.3 | 109.9 | 110.9 | 110.4 | 111.0 | 111.8 |
| Compensation per hour | 109.7 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 111.9 | 112.2 | 111.1 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 115.0 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 116.2 | 116.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 101.8 | 101.8 | 100.5 | 99.8 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 103.9 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 102.9 | 103.8 | 104.0 | 103.9 |
| Unit labor costs | 105.6 | 107.2 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 108.4 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 105.8 | 104.7 | 103.4 | 104.7 | 104.6 | 104.5 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 106.1 | 104.2 | 107.5 | 109.1 | 107.3 | 111.2 | 110.4 | 112.6 | 113.5 | 116.2 | 116.1 | 117.4 | 117.0 |
| Implicit price deflator | 105.8 | 106.0 | 107.1 | 108.5 | 108.0 | 108.4 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 109.2 | 109.7 | 109.4 |
| **Nonfinancial corporations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all employees | 102.6 | 101.8 | 101.4 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 101.7 | 102.7 | 104.2 | 107.4 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 108.7 | – |
| Compensation per hour | 108.2 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 110.6 | 111.5 | 110.5 | 112.3 | 113.5 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 114.2 | 114.9 | – |
| Real compensation per hour | 100.4 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 101.9 | 101.5 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 102.5 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 102.9 | – |
| Total unit costs | 107.0 | 108.6 | 109.9 | 110.3 | 111.4 | 112.2 | 112.4 | 111.4 | 108.6 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 107.6 | – |
| Unit labor costs | 105.4 | 107.0 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 109.3 | 108.9 | 106.0 | 103.6 | 104.1 | 105.7 | – |
| Unit nonlabor costs | 111.1 | 112.8 | 115.1 | 116.2 | 119.2 | 121.4 | 120.4 | 117.8 | 115.3 | 112.7 | 111.8 | 112.6 | – |
| Unit profits | 93.0 | 84.1 | 82.8 | 97.2 | 86.6 | 85.5 | 80.3 | 84.2 | 91.2 | 103.3 | 108.0 | 108.4 | – |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 104.9 | 103.0 | 104.1 | 109.7 | 108.0 | 109.1 | 106.6 | 106.3 | 107.0 | 109.5 | 110.5 | 111.2 | – |
| Implicit price deflator | 105.2 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 108.6 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 108.4 | 107.9 | 106.4 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 107.7 | – |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 106.5 | 106.3 | 104.6 | 104.2 | 103.5 | 103.1 | 104.6 | 108.8 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 114.9 |
| Compensation per hour | 107.0 | 107.6 | 108.5 | 110.1 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 114.9 | 115.9 | 117.1 | 115.2 | 116.5 | 116.9 | 117.7 |
| Real compensation per hour | 99.3 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 102.4 | 103.9 | 105.1 | 105.0 | 105.4 | 103.3 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.7 |
| Unit labor costs | 100.5 | 101.2 | 103.8 | 105.7 | 108.2 | 109.8 | 109.9 | 106.5 | 105.6 | 103.4 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 102.4 |

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

### 48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Item | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Private business** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Productivity: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 77.1 | 79.5 | 82.3 | 85.2 | 87.9 | 91.9 | 95.5 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 102.9 | 105.0 | 109.0 |
| Output per unit of capital services | 107.6 | 106.4 | 105.2 | 103.1 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 96.7 | 92.3 |
| Multifactor productivity | 86.6 | 87.9 | 89.5 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 93.9 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.1 | 101.9 |
| Output | 75.3 | 79.2 | 83.6 | 87.4 | 88.2 | 90.0 | 92.8 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 103.1 | 105.5 | 105.4 | 101.7 |
| Inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor input | 95.5 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 99.5 | 97.5 | 97.1 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 102.3 | 103.5 | 102.0 | 95.0 |
| Capital services | 70.0 | 74.4 | 79.5 | 84.8 | 89.0 | 92.0 | 94.5 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 103.1 | 106.2 | 109.1 | 110.3 |
| Combined units of labor and capital input | 87.0 | 90.1 | 93.4 | 96.0 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 102.6 | 104.4 | 104.3 | 99.9 |
| Capital per hour of all persons | 71.7 | 74.7 | 78.2 | 82.6 | 88.6 | 94.0 | 97.3 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 103.6 | 108.7 | 118.2 |
| **Private nonfarm business** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Productivity: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 77.6 | 80.0 | 82.6 | 85.4 | 88.1 | 92.2 | 95.7 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 102.9 | 105.0 | 109.0 |
| Output per unit of capital services | 108.7 | 107.3 | 105.9 | 103.5 | 99.5 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 98.9 | 96.1 | 91.6 |
| Multifactor productivity | 87.1 | 88.4 | 89.9 | 91.3 | 91.9 | 94.2 | 96.5 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.7 |
| Output | 75.3 | 79.3 | 83.7 | 87.5 | 88.4 | 90.1 | 92.8 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 103.2 | 105.6 | 105.5 | 101.6 |
| Inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor input | 94.9 | 97.2 | 99.8 | 101.0 | 99.4 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 103.7 | 101.9 | 94.9 |
| Capital services | 69.3 | 73.9 | 79.1 | 84.5 | 88.8 | 91.9 | 94.5 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 103.4 | 106.8 | 109.7 | 111.0 |
| Combined units of labor and capital input | 86.5 | 89.7 | 93.2 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 95.7 | 96.2 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 104.4 | 100.0 |
| Capital per hour of all persons | 71.4 | 74.5 | 78.0 | 82.5 | 88.6 | 94.1 | 97.4 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 104.0 | 109.3 | 119.1 |
| **Manufacturing [1996 = 100]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Productivity: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 69.5 | 73.3 | 77.0 | 80.4 | 81.9 | 87.9 | 93.4 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 105.0 | 104.7 | – |
| Output per unit of capital services | 101.2 | 101.7 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 95.9 | 94.6 | 95.3 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 101.9 | 96.4 | – |
| Multifactor productivity | 104.6 | 107.3 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 105.9 | 102.3 | 99.8 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 96.8 | 93.2 | – |
| Output | 87.4 | 92.1 | 95.9 | 98.9 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 104.0 | 99.4 | – |
| Inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | – |
| Hours of all persons | 125.8 | 125.5 | 124.7 | 123.1 | 115.0 | 106.9 | 101.6 | 101.1 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 99.0 | 95.0 | – |
| Capital services | 86.4 | 90.5 | 93.9 | 96.7 | 98.3 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 102.1 | 103.2 | – |
| Energy | 68.7 | 72.1 | 75.4 | 78.6 | 85.4 | 92.9 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 103.1 | 108.6 | – |
| Nonenergy materials | 92.4 | 95.4 | 117.7 | 128.4 | 140.3 | 108.6 | 97.0 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 97.7 | 95.2 | – |
| Purchased business services | 96.1 | 102.3 | 108.7 | 106.7 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 91.3 | 86.4 | – |
| Combined units of all factor inputs | 104.5 | 104.1 | 105.1 | 103.7 | 102.0 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 97.6 | 92.3 | – |

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

## 49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[2005 = 100]

| Item | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Business** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 43.1 | 54.8 | 63.8 | 74.1 | 92.1 | 95.6 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 103.6 | 107.3 | 111.1 |
| Compensation per hour | 10.3 | 21.4 | 44.1 | 64.7 | 88.8 | 93.0 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 108.1 | 111.5 | 113.6 | 115.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 58.2 | 70.8 | 76.3 | 82.3 | 96.3 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.8 | 101.1 | 103.4 | 103.7 |
| Unit labor costs | 23.9 | 39.0 | 69.1 | 87.4 | 96.4 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 105.4 | 107.6 | 105.9 | 104.2 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 21.4 | 34.9 | 62.4 | 81.6 | 88.0 | 90.0 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 103.1 | 106.0 | 107.5 | 111.6 | 116.8 |
| Implicit price deflator | 22.9 | 37.4 | 66.4 | 85.1 | 93.1 | 94.4 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 105.7 | 107.6 | 108.1 | 109.2 |
| **Nonfarm business** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 45.3 | 56.3 | 64.5 | 75.0 | 92.4 | 95.7 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 103.6 | 107.2 | 111.0 |
| Compensation per hour | 10.6 | 21.6 | 44.5 | 65.2 | 88.9 | 93.1 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 107.9 | 111.5 | 113.5 | 115.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 59.7 | 71.6 | 76.9 | 82.9 | 96.5 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.6 | 101.1 | 103.3 | 103.7 |
| Unit labor costs | 23.3 | 38.4 | 68.9 | 87.0 | 96.2 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 105.3 | 107.6 | 105.9 | 104.3 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 20.9 | 33.4 | 61.3 | 81.3 | 88.4 | 89.9 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 105.8 | 107.0 | 111.9 | 116.7 |
| Implicit price deflator | 22.4 | 36.4 | 65.9 | 84.8 | 93.1 | 94.3 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 105.5 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 109.2 |
| **Nonfinancial corporations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all employees | 46.0 | 54.5 | 64.2 | 74.2 | 91.7 | 95.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 104.0 | – |
| Compensation per hour | 12.1 | 24.0 | 48.2 | 67.8 | 90.7 | 94.7 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 106.4 | 110.1 | 112.5 | – |
| Real compensation per hour | 68.3 | 79.4 | 83.3 | 86.3 | 98.4 | 100.6 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.2 | 99.8 | 102.4 | – |
| Total unit costs | 24.6 | 43.0 | 74.1 | 89.9 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 105.7 | 110.0 | 111.1 | – |
| Unit labor costs | 26.2 | 44.1 | 75.0 | 91.5 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 104.5 | 107.8 | 108.2 | – |
| Unit nonlabor costs | 20.3 | 40.3 | 71.5 | 85.8 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 109.0 | 115.8 | 118.7 | – |
| Unit profits | 38.7 | 37.8 | 62.4 | 85.4 | 59.4 | 66.0 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 111.6 | 99.8 | 87.7 | 85.3 | – |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 26.6 | 39.4 | 68.4 | 85.7 | 84.1 | 86.2 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 106.2 | 107.3 | – |
| Implicit price deflator | 26.4 | 42.4 | 72.6 | 89.3 | 93.5 | 94.6 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 105.0 | 107.2 | 107.9 | – |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | – | – | – | 63.6 | 87.8 | 93.4 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 105.0 | 104.7 | 106.8 | 113.1 |
| Compensation per hour | – | – | – | 65.2 | 88.9 | 96.0 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 105.3 | 109.5 | 115.2 | 116.6 |
| Real compensation per hour | – | – | – | 83.0 | 96.5 | 101.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 104.9 | 104.4 |
| Unit labor costs | – | – | – | 102.6 | 101.2 | 102.8 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 100.3 | 104.6 | 107.9 | 103.0 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | – | – | – | 87.3 | 83.4 | 84.9 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 104.4 | 107.6 | 116.0 | – | – |
| Implicit price deflator | – | – | – | 91.5 | 88.2 | 89.8 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 105.6 | 112.9 | – | – |

Dash indicates data not available.

**50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries**

[2002=100]

| NAICS | Industry | 1987 | 1997 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mining** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Mining | 75.0 | 88.3 | 97.8 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 94.0 | 85.0 | 77.0 | 71.2 | 69.0 | - |
| 211 | Oil and gas extraction | 64.9 | 81.0 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 90.0 | 86.6 | 80.9 | 78.7 | 71.6 | - |
| 2111 | Oil and gas extraction | 64.9 | 81.0 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 90.0 | 86.6 | 80.9 | 78.7 | 71.6 | - |
| 212 | Mining, except oil and gas | 62.3 | 90.2 | 95.3 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.9 | 104.3 | 101.1 | 94.4 | 93.7 | - |
| 2121 | Coal mining | 51.7 | 89.7 | 103.9 | 102.5 | 100.0 | 101.7 | 101.6 | 96.7 | 89.5 | 90.6 | 85.4 | - |
| 2122 | Metal ore mining | 50.5 | 72.1 | 85.7 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 101.5 | 97.2 | 90.7 | 77.0 | 74.4 | - |
| 2123 | Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying | 84.3 | 96.0 | 92.1 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 104.3 | 109.4 | 115.2 | 116.8 | 103.8 | 103.9 | - |
| 213 | Support activities for mining | 76.1 | 97.0 | 99.7 | 104.5 | 100.0 | 121.9 | 141.6 | 104.1 | 87.1 | 117.7 | 145.7 | - |
| 2131 | Support activities for mining | 76.1 | 97.0 | 99.7 | 104.5 | 100.0 | 121.9 | 141.6 | 104.1 | 87.1 | 117.7 | 145.7 | - |
| | **Utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2211 | Power generation and supply | 63.7 | 97.2 | 103.9 | 103.4 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.4 | 111.1 | 112.1 | 110.1 | 105.6 | - |
| 2212 | Natural gas distribution | 58.7 | 86.6 | 98.1 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 102.5 | 105.9 | 103.2 | 103.8 | 104.6 | - |
| | **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 311 | Food | 81.0 | 86.9 | 93.5 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 101.0 | 106.2 | 104.1 | 101.9 | 101.4 | - |
| 3111 | Animal food | 58.6 | 70.4 | 77.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 117.7 | 104.6 | 119.5 | 108.2 | 110.2 | 103.5 | - |
| 3112 | Grain and oilseed milling | 66.0 | 80.8 | 91.7 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 104.9 | 106.6 | 102.3 | 105.6 | 101.8 | - |
| 3113 | Sugar and confectionery products | 80.4 | 92.5 | 102.3 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 107.3 | 120.4 | 113.5 | 103.4 | 95.5 | - |
| 3114 | Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty | 73.1 | 78.7 | 88.7 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 99.5 | 103.3 | 98.0 | 105.5 | 103.1 | - |
| 3115 | Dairy products | 77.4 | 94.4 | 89.6 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 108.6 | - |
| 3116 | Animal slaughtering and processing | 90.1 | 93.0 | 95.7 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 109.7 | 109.4 | 106.3 | 109.0 | - |
| 3117 | Seafood product preparation and packaging | 72.5 | 58.9 | 82.7 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 96.5 | 110.5 | 122.0 | 100.7 | 87.8 | - |
| 3118 | Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing | 85.5 | 87.5 | 96.6 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 100.1 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 101.4 | 93.8 | - |
| 3119 | Other food products | 87.5 | 89.7 | 100.8 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 104.8 | 106.1 | 102.9 | 102.8 | 95.1 | 96.4 | - |
| 312 | Beverages and tobacco products | 94.3 | 121.1 | 106.7 | 108.3 | 100.0 | 111.4 | 114.7 | 120.8 | 113.1 | 110.1 | 107.4 | - |
| 3121 | Beverages | 77.2 | 100.5 | 91.1 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 110.8 | 115.4 | 120.9 | 112.6 | 113.4 | 113.6 | - |
| 3122 | Tobacco and tobacco products | 107.2 | 149.3 | 143.0 | 146.6 | 100.0 | 116.7 | 121.5 | 136.5 | 138.1 | 137.7 | 119.8 | - |
| 313 | Textile mills | 59.8 | 81.3 | 86.3 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 111.1 | 113.0 | 122.9 | 122.2 | 126.0 | 124.0 | - |
| 3131 | Fiber, yarn, and thread mills | 50.0 | 75.2 | 75.6 | 82.5 | 100.0 | 112.1 | 116.7 | 108.8 | 105.5 | 116.4 | 117.9 | - |
| 3132 | Fabric mills | 56.0 | 82.5 | 90.2 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 114.0 | 115.3 | 133.0 | 140.7 | 143.2 | 150.8 | - |
| 3133 | Textile and fabric finishing mills | 76.5 | 83.6 | 87.2 | 91.0 | 100.0 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 113.3 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 86.4 | - |
| 314 | Textile product mills | 82.0 | 91.3 | 101.2 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 115.1 | 121.3 | 111.2 | 100.3 | 97.2 | - |
| 3141 | Textile furnishings mills | 85.7 | 94.1 | 100.2 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 105.7 | 115.3 | 119.1 | 108.4 | 101.9 | 99.2 | - |
| 3149 | Other textile product mills | 78.8 | 93.2 | 105.9 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 116.4 | 128.3 | 120.9 | 104.9 | 104.5 | - |
| 315 | Apparel | 73.1 | 100.3 | 116.9 | 117.2 | 100.0 | 106.7 | 94.2 | 94.4 | 86.0 | 56.5 | 55.4 | - |
| 3151 | Apparel knitting mills | 71.3 | 92.8 | 100.4 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 83.7 | 97.8 | 97.7 | 65.1 | 62.9 | - |
| 3152 | Cut and sew apparel | 70.4 | 99.6 | 119.2 | 119.7 | 100.0 | 109.7 | 96.4 | 91.9 | 82.4 | 52.9 | 52.1 | - |
| 3159 | Accessories and other apparel | 129.9 | 132.2 | 129.8 | 137.4 | 100.0 | 105.8 | 95.8 | 109.8 | 96.3 | 74.0 | 74.0 | - |
| 316 | Leather and allied products | 83.9 | 119.1 | 133.8 | 138.5 | 100.0 | 104.9 | 128.4 | 129.4 | 133.7 | 128.8 | 133.4 | - |
| 3161 | Leather and hide tanning and finishing | 138.4 | 153.7 | 135.8 | 140.1 | 100.0 | 103.1 | 135.7 | 142.4 | 127.8 | 165.0 | 160.6 | - |
| 3162 | Footwear | 77.3 | 99.3 | 123.8 | 132.9 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 110.0 | 115.9 | 122.4 | 110.7 | 130.8 | - |
| 3169 | Other leather products | 116.7 | 134.7 | 142.6 | 140.2 | 100.0 | 109.2 | 163.7 | 160.8 | 182.3 | 166.6 | 158.6 | - |
| 321 | Wood products | 83.1 | 87.5 | 90.2 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 102.2 | 107.6 | 110.9 | 111.9 | 109.6 | - |
| 3211 | Sawmills and wood preservation | 67.3 | 86.9 | 90.9 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 108.3 | 103.9 | 108.3 | 113.4 | 108.4 | 112.2 | - |
| 3212 | Plywood and engineered wood products | 90.3 | 90.4 | 89.6 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 92.3 | 99.6 | 105.5 | 109.0 | 104.7 | - |
| 3219 | Other wood products | 89.9 | 87.3 | 90.4 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 106.5 | 111.5 | 113.2 | 116.5 | 112.5 | - |
| 322 | Paper and paper products | 75.5 | 87.9 | 93.5 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 104.4 | 108.1 | 108.6 | 109.9 | 114.0 | 113.4 | - |
| 3221 | Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 61.9 | 75.6 | 88.2 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 106.2 | 110.4 | 110.2 | 110.9 | 114.0 | 114.6 | - |
| 3222 | Converted paper products | 84.4 | 94.8 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 107.5 | 108.8 | 110.5 | 115.7 | 114.3 | - |
| 323 | Printing and related support activities | 87.6 | 88.8 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 103.7 | 109.1 | 111.7 | 117.4 | 119.1 | - |
| 3231 | Printing and related support activities | 87.6 | 88.8 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 103.7 | 109.1 | 111.7 | 117.4 | 119.1 | - |
| 324 | Petroleum and coal products | 60.8 | 85.6 | 96.8 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 105.9 | 106.2 | 104.3 | 106.3 | 103.2 | - |
| 3241 | Petroleum and coal products | 60.8 | 85.6 | 96.8 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 105.9 | 106.2 | 104.3 | 106.3 | 103.2 | - |
| 325 | Chemicals | 75.0 | 87.4 | 92.9 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 105.3 | 109.4 | 109.1 | 116.3 | 108.5 | - |
| 3251 | Basic chemicals | 76.1 | 80.2 | 94.6 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 108.5 | 121.8 | 129.6 | 134.1 | 156.0 | 132.4 | - |
| 3252 | Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers | 62.9 | 81.2 | 89.0 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 97.3 | 103.4 | 105.5 | 108.1 | 98.9 | - |
| 3253 | Agricultural chemicals | 80.8 | 100.6 | 92.8 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 110.4 | 121.0 | 139.2 | 134.7 | 140.0 | 138.5 | - |
| 3254 | Pharmaceuticals and medicines | 89.6 | 102.8 | 98.3 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 103.6 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 104.2 | 102.8 | - |
| 3255 | Paints, coatings, and adhesives | 81.6 | 91.4 | 90.5 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 106.1 | 109.7 | 111.2 | 106.7 | 105.5 | 101.3 | - |
| 3256 | Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries | 68.2 | 80.4 | 82.3 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 102.6 | 110.2 | 111.5 | 135.2 | 127.7 | - |
| 3259 | Other chemical products and preparations | 62.3 | 82.6 | 98.1 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 96.2 | 96.0 | 91.5 | 102.3 | 103.1 | - |
| 326 | Plastics and rubber products | 67.3 | 82.7 | 91.1 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 105.9 | 108.7 | 108.6 | 107.9 | 102.2 | - |
| 3261 | Plastics products | 67.3 | 80.8 | 90.7 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 105.8 | 108.5 | 106.8 | 105.1 | 100.0 | - |
| 3262 | Rubber products | 71.3 | 93.2 | 94.8 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 106.4 | 109.4 | 114.2 | 118.8 | 109.8 | - |
| 327 | Nonmetallic mineral products | 83.6 | 95.1 | 98.6 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 107.1 | 105.3 | 111.6 | 110.7 | 112.7 | 107.6 | - |
| 3271 | Clay products and refractories | 90.6 | 102.7 | 108.5 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 109.5 | 116.0 | 122.0 | 122.2 | 119.9 | 118.2 | - |

**50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries**

[2002=100]

| NAICS | Industry | 1987 | 1997 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3272 | Glass and glass products | 75.6 | 91.1 | 100.2 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 106.7 | 105.7 | 111.8 | 119.2 | 119.0 | 114.2 | - |
| 3273 | Cement and concrete products | 90.5 | 97.0 | 99.3 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 106.3 | 101.0 | 104.6 | 101.6 | 106.5 | 99.0 | - |
| 3274 | Lime and gypsum products | 89.3 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 103.1 | 100.0 | 109.3 | 107.2 | 121.9 | 119.3 | 112.6 | 110.6 | - |
| 3279 | Other nonmetallic mineral products | 79.4 | 94.9 | 90.3 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 105.7 | 106.8 | 118.5 | 112.8 | 111.8 | 113.2 | - |
| 331 | Primary metals | 70.4 | 86.9 | 88.0 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 113.3 | 114.3 | 112.5 | 116.2 | 121.9 | - |
| 3311 | Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production | 51.9 | 80.1 | 84.6 | 83.6 | 100.0 | 106.1 | 136.5 | 134.1 | 138.0 | 139.1 | 151.0 | - |
| 3312 | Steel products from purchased steel | 81.9 | 102.9 | 99.1 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 81.5 | 76.1 | 68.0 | 70.7 | 67.4 | - |
| 3313 | Alumina and aluminum production | 72.7 | 80.3 | 77.5 | 77.2 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 110.5 | 125.3 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 122.0 | - |
| 3314 | Other nonferrous metal production | 90.8 | 93.7 | 96.2 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 108.7 | 109.4 | 105.7 | 94.8 | 117.7 | 123.1 | - |
| 3315 | Foundries | 69.4 | 85.5 | 88.7 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 106.8 | 111.4 | 114.1 | 112.3 | 104.3 | - |
| 332 | Fabricated metal products | 78.3 | 90.1 | 94.7 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 102.7 | 101.4 | 104.3 | 106.2 | 108.8 | 110.3 | - |
| 3321 | Forging and stamping | 68.8 | 80.4 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 106.6 | 112.3 | 116.2 | 118.1 | 124.2 | 124.4 | - |
| 3322 | Cutlery and handtools | 76.1 | 88.1 | 93.4 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 90.9 | 95.4 | 97.2 | 105.4 | 102.0 | - |
| 3323 | Architectural and structural metals | 83.5 | 94.0 | 95.6 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 103.4 | 98.7 | 103.5 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 106.1 | - |
| 3324 | Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers | 86.7 | 100.6 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 103.7 | 96.0 | 99.3 | 101.0 | 104.7 | 102.5 | - |
| 3325 | Hardware | 77.0 | 86.8 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 105.7 | 104.4 | 106.7 | 107.1 | 93.0 | 100.2 | - |
| 3326 | Spring and wire products | 65.4 | 79.6 | 89.7 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 106.0 | 104.4 | 111.0 | 110.7 | 111.5 | 116.3 | - |
| 3327 | Machine shops and threaded products | 65.2 | 87.2 | 94.9 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 101.6 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 105.3 | 109.2 | - |
| 3328 | Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals | 64.1 | 85.7 | 89.4 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 105.9 | 117.6 | 115.2 | 117.9 | 119.3 | - |
| 3329 | Other fabricated metal products | 85.5 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 104.5 | 104.8 | 106.5 | 111.1 | 116.7 | 121.5 | - |
| 333 | Machinery | 70.0 | 85.8 | 95.7 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 107.7 | 108.7 | 114.7 | 117.9 | 119.8 | 118.1 | - |
| 3331 | Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery | 69.1 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 112.3 | 120.8 | 124.0 | 125.1 | 125.6 | 128.4 | - |
| 3332 | Industrial machinery | 63.4 | 84.8 | 109.9 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 107.3 | 105.3 | 116.3 | 117.0 | 105.7 | - |
| 3333 | Commercial and service industry machinery | 88.9 | 102.1 | 102.9 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 107.5 | 109.6 | 118.4 | 127.4 | 115.7 | 122.9 | - |
| 3334 | HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment | 70.6 | 84.1 | 90.8 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 109.6 | 112.0 | 116.1 | 113.1 | 109.8 | 109.2 | - |
| 3335 | Metalworking machinery | 75.8 | 89.6 | 96.2 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 102.9 | 110.9 | 111.8 | 118.2 | 118.3 | - |
| 3336 | Turbine and power transmission equipment | 61.5 | 76.6 | 88.1 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 110.5 | 96.6 | 101.0 | 96.9 | 96.7 | 94.0 | - |
| 3339 | Other general purpose machinery | 70.5 | 84.7 | 96.1 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 108.2 | 107.6 | 117.7 | 122.2 | 127.4 | 121.9 | - |
| 334 | Computer and electronic products | 15.1 | 53.0 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 114.0 | 127.3 | 133.9 | 144.7 | 159.9 | 170.6 | - |
| 3341 | Computer and peripheral equipment | 3.7 | 33.5 | 78.4 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 121.5 | 133.9 | 172.7 | 233.1 | 292.4 | 388.4 | - |
| 3342 | Communications equipment | 31.2 | 78.2 | 128.4 | 120.1 | 100.0 | 113.4 | 122.0 | 118.5 | 146.3 | 146.2 | 139.3 | - |
| 3343 | Audio and video equipment | 41.6 | 67.0 | 84.9 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 112.6 | 155.8 | 149.2 | 147.1 | 110.8 | 93.5 | - |
| 3344 | Semiconductors and electronic components | 6.4 | 37.8 | 87.5 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 121.0 | 133.8 | 140.7 | 137.7 | 160.1 | 167.1 | - |
| 3345 | Electronic instruments | 59.3 | 84.4 | 98.4 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 106.1 | 122.4 | 124.4 | 128.8 | 142.9 | 146.1 | - |
| 3346 | Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction | 77.0 | 89.7 | 93.3 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 114.5 | 128.8 | 129.7 | 124.9 | 132.7 | 158.3 | - |
| 335 | Electrical equipment and appliances | 66.0 | 88.1 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 109.2 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 118.3 | 115.0 | - |
| 3351 | Electric lighting equipment | 80.6 | 88.6 | 90.2 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 108.1 | 112.7 | 121.6 | 122.5 | 125.0 | - |
| 3352 | Household appliances | 53.5 | 76.0 | 89.3 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 111.6 | 121.2 | 124.6 | 129.7 | 126.8 | 121.9 | - |
| 3353 | Electrical equipment | 67.3 | 98.1 | 97.5 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 110.7 | 117.9 | 119.7 | 126.0 | 120.7 | - |
| 3359 | Other electrical equipment and components | 68.7 | 87.3 | 104.7 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 106.3 | 101.5 | 107.3 | 104.8 | - |
| 336 | Transportation equipment | 65.5 | 78.7 | 85.7 | 89.2 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 108.3 | 113.8 | 114.8 | 125.5 | 118.6 | - |
| 3361 | Motor vehicles | 60.4 | 79.5 | 87.1 | 87.3 | 100.0 | 112.0 | 113.2 | 118.5 | 130.6 | 135.1 | 122.5 | - |
| 3362 | Motor vehicle bodies and trailers | 81.0 | 95.2 | 93.7 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 104.8 | 107.8 | 103.3 | 111.7 | 105.3 | - |
| 3363 | Motor vehicle parts | 60.3 | 76.9 | 86.1 | 88.1 | 100.0 | 104.8 | 105.5 | 109.8 | 108.4 | 114.3 | 108.9 | - |
| 3364 | Aerospace products and parts | 73.5 | 84.2 | 86.9 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 93.9 | 102.6 | 97.3 | 115.2 | 104.7 | - |
| 3365 | Railroad rolling stock | 38.0 | 68.5 | 81.1 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 87.2 | 88.4 | 95.2 | 94.9 | 110.7 | - |
| 3366 | Ship and boat building | 73.3 | 76.6 | 94.4 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 103.7 | 106.8 | 102.4 | 97.8 | 101.7 | 114.8 | - |
| 3369 | Other transportation equipment | 48.7 | 65.5 | 83.3 | 83.4 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 112.8 | 122.9 | 187.0 | 194.1 | - |
| 337 | Furniture and related products | 75.9 | 88.7 | 91.3 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 103.3 | 107.5 | 109.2 | 108.2 | 112.3 | - |
| 3371 | Household and institutional furniture | 77.3 | 89.3 | 92.7 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 100.8 | 105.9 | 109.7 | 108.2 | 113.3 | - |
| 3372 | Office furniture and fixtures | 74.0 | 86.3 | 86.9 | 84.7 | 100.0 | 106.3 | 110.4 | 112.4 | 107.2 | 105.7 | 106.6 | - |
| 3379 | Other furniture related products | 77.4 | 89.6 | 90.2 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 109.4 | 115.5 | 120.5 | 121.4 | 124.4 | - |
| 339 | Miscellaneous manufacturing | 64.5 | 79.3 | 92.6 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 106.9 | 106.4 | 114.8 | 118.4 | 117.4 | 119.3 | - |
| 3391 | Medical equipment and supplies | 57.7 | 76.6 | 90.3 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 107.6 | 108.6 | 116.2 | 117.8 | 118.3 | 121.5 | - |
| 3399 | Other miscellaneous manufacturing | 71.8 | 83.1 | 96.0 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 105.8 | 104.6 | 113.0 | 117.8 | 114.7 | 114.0 | - |
| | **Wholesale trade** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Wholesale trade | 59.2 | 80.9 | 94.4 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 109.2 | 110.0 | 111.5 | 111.0 | 108.5 | 104.9 |
| 423 | Durable goods | 44.1 | 70.8 | 88.8 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 116.4 | 120.7 | 124.7 | 124.1 | 121.5 | 113.5 |
| 4231 | Motor vehicles and parts | 55.9 | 75.0 | 87.5 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 107.2 | 109.3 | 116.9 | 112.4 | 98.9 | 84.4 |
| 4232 | Furniture and furnishings | 69.5 | 86.3 | 97.0 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 109.6 | 117.5 | 117.2 | 123.1 | 117.6 | 99.5 | 102.4 |
| 4233 | Lumber and construction supplies | 88.0 | 80.6 | 86.9 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 108.7 | 115.1 | 117.4 | 115.0 | 112.3 | 110.2 | 100.9 |
| 4234 | Commercial equipment | 10.0 | 35.9 | 67.1 | 81.4 | 100.0 | 113.3 | 133.7 | 150.7 | 164.2 | 176.7 | 193.0 | 196.5 |
| 4235 | Metals and minerals | 105.4 | 103.7 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 102.3 | 112.2 | 110.0 | 106.1 | 98.7 | 89.8 | 79.9 |
| 4236 | Electric goods | 26.8 | 62.6 | 95.7 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 105.1 | 124.5 | 131.8 | 142.6 | 151.5 | 151.5 | 155.0 |
| 4237 | Hardware and plumbing | 80.2 | 97.6 | 101.1 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 105.3 | 112.3 | 114.2 | 119.3 | 119.0 | 112.3 | 102.3 |
| 4238 | Machinery and supplies | 73.9 | 99.8 | 105.2 | 102.6 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 111.8 | 119.5 | 122.0 | 116.0 | 120.3 | 103.7 |

**50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries**

[2002=100]

| NAICS | Industry | 1987 | 1997 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4239 | Miscellaneous durable goods | 72.2 | 80.5 | 91.9 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 110.7 | 105.4 | 97.6 | 93.6 | 92.6 | 89.2 |
| 424 | Nondurable goods | 85.7 | 94.1 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 104.9 | 108.3 | 109.3 | 107.2 | 106.7 | 104.8 | 105.5 |
| 4241 | Paper and paper products | 73.6 | 85.9 | 86.5 | 89.7 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 110.7 | 117.2 | 112.5 | 121.0 | 107.5 | 106.1 |
| 4242 | Druggists' goods | 78.7 | 111.3 | 95.7 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 112.0 | 118.7 | 126.6 | 125.4 | 117.3 | 120.5 | 131.1 |
| 4243 | Apparel and piece goods | 70.3 | 81.5 | 88.7 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 104.4 | 110.7 | 121.2 | 124.1 | 126.3 | 125.3 | 130.9 |
| 4244 | Grocery and related products | 89.3 | 101.6 | 103.9 | 103.4 | 100.0 | 106.7 | 106.4 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 108.6 | 105.1 | 105.2 |
| 4245 | Farm product raw materials | 82.3 | 100.8 | 106.7 | 104.3 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 103.4 | 100.0 | 102.3 | 100.8 | 103.5 | 112.0 |
| 4246 | Chemicals | 92.9 | 102.7 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 99.1 | 93.4 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 89.1 |
| 4247 | Petroleum | 55.7 | 66.0 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 113.4 | 109.5 | 104.8 | 99.6 | 97.9 | 92.5 |
| 4248 | Alcoholic beverages | 92.9 | 93.6 | 101.5 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 97.1 | 98.1 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 96.3 | 98.4 |
| 4249 | Miscellaneous nondurable goods | 105.2 | 94.6 | 108.7 | 105.5 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 110.9 | 113.1 | 110.4 | 103.8 | 100.0 | 105.5 |
| 425 | Electronic markets and agents and brokers | 60.2 | 93.7 | 110.5 | 101.9 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 81.4 | 71.6 | 76.4 | 77.4 | 73.1 | 68.2 |
| 4251 | Electronic markets and agents and brokers | 60.2 | 93.7 | 110.5 | 101.9 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 81.4 | 71.6 | 76.4 | 77.4 | 73.1 | 68.2 |
| | **Retail trade** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44-45 | Retail trade | 63.1 | 79.6 | 92.5 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 104.9 | 110.1 | 112.7 | 116.8 | 120.0 | 117.6 | 119.3 |
| 441 | Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 65.4 | 83.4 | 95.3 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 106.6 | 106.1 | 108.1 | 109.5 | 99.3 | 97.6 |
| 4411 | Automobile dealers | 67.6 | 85.3 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 102.2 | 107.0 | 106.3 | 108.1 | 110.5 | 100.7 | 99.7 |
| 4412 | Other motor vehicle dealers | 55.4 | 74.8 | 86.2 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 105.8 | 98.7 | 103.7 | 103.2 | 97.3 | 111.0 |
| 4413 | Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores | 66.7 | 92.9 | 100.7 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 106.8 | 102.0 | 106.1 | 105.4 | 103.2 | 99.1 | 96.6 |
| 442 | Furniture and home furnishings stores | 58.1 | 77.4 | 89.7 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 112.1 | 113.8 | 117.2 | 123.1 | 125.0 | 132.8 |
| 4421 | Furniture stores | 61.8 | 79.9 | 89.5 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 102.4 | 110.0 | 111.5 | 116.8 | 119.5 | 118.7 | 123.6 |
| 4422 | Home furnishings stores | 53.0 | 74.1 | 89.7 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 105.0 | 114.5 | 116.4 | 118.1 | 127.4 | 132.4 | 143.8 |
| 443 | Electronics and appliance stores | 16.3 | 42.8 | 74.4 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 125.5 | 143.3 | 158.4 | 177.0 | 199.7 | 232.5 | 264.5 |
| 4431 | Electronics and appliance stores | 16.3 | 42.8 | 74.4 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 125.5 | 143.3 | 158.4 | 177.0 | 199.7 | 232.5 | 264.5 |
| 444 | Building material and garden supply stores | 62.8 | 82.8 | 93.7 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 105.1 | 110.9 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 112.2 | 112.0 | 107.3 |
| 4441 | Building material and supplies dealers | 64.0 | 82.5 | 94.9 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 105.1 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 111.5 | 111.0 | 108.8 | 102.9 |
| 4442 | Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores | 56.6 | 84.6 | 87.2 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 104.7 | 114.7 | 105.5 | 106.8 | 121.8 | 138.6 | 142.5 |
| 445 | Food and beverage stores | 105.9 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 106.9 | 111.1 | 113.3 | 115.6 | 112.7 | 114.8 |
| 4451 | Grocery stores | 106.1 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 106.2 | 110.1 | 111.1 | 112.8 | 110.0 | 111.6 |
| 4452 | Specialty food stores | 131.5 | 95.0 | 93.6 | 102.8 | 100.0 | 105.1 | 111.3 | 113.8 | 123.9 | 130.9 | 127.9 | 145.7 |
| 4453 | Beer, wine, and liquor stores | 85.0 | 90.8 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 106.1 | 115.7 | 126.5 | 131.2 | 139.1 | 130.7 | 131.0 |
| 446 | Health and personal care stores | 68.4 | 81.3 | 91.3 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 105.5 | 109.7 | 109.2 | 112.7 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 116.5 |
| 4461 | Health and personal care stores | 68.4 | 81.3 | 91.3 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 105.5 | 109.7 | 109.2 | 112.7 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 116.5 |
| 447 | Gasoline stations | 67.1 | 79.9 | 86.1 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 98.4 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 102.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 |
| 4471 | Gasoline stations | 67.1 | 79.9 | 86.1 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 98.4 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 102.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 |
| 448 | Clothing and clothing accessories stores | 50.5 | 76.2 | 94.1 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 106.1 | 112.5 | 122.8 | 132.3 | 138.0 | 137.7 |
| 4481 | Clothing stores | 49.4 | 73.6 | 91.9 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 104.3 | 103.6 | 112.3 | 123.0 | 134.1 | 144.7 | 145.9 |
| 4482 | Shoe stores | 52.2 | 79.9 | 87.9 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 105.7 | 99.5 | 105.4 | 116.2 | 114.5 | 115.5 | 107.9 |
| 4483 | Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores | 54.4 | 84.3 | 110.0 | 104.4 | 100.0 | 112.3 | 122.4 | 118.2 | 125.9 | 137.3 | 126.3 | 127.2 |
| 451 | Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores | 58.7 | 78.4 | 94.9 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 118.0 | 127.3 | 131.7 | 128.1 | 127.6 | 141.0 |
| 4511 | Sporting goods and musical instrument stores | 53.8 | 73.5 | 95.1 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 121.5 | 132.0 | 140.4 | 136.5 | 134.4 | 149.8 |
| 4512 | Book, periodical, and music stores | 70.7 | 89.6 | 94.7 | 101.2 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 110.4 | 117.1 | 113.1 | 109.5 | 112.3 | 121.4 |
| 452 | General merchandise stores | 57.0 | 77.4 | 93.2 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 106.3 | 109.7 | 113.5 | 117.3 | 118.4 | 117.4 | 120.4 |
| 4521 | Department stores | 86.0 | 97.9 | 104.0 | 101.6 | 100.0 | 104.3 | 107.8 | 109.2 | 111.8 | 105.2 | 101.9 | 100.5 |
| 4529 | Other general merchandise stores | 30.5 | 55.8 | 82.4 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 106.4 | 108.0 | 112.4 | 115.5 | 122.4 | 121.3 | 126.1 |
| 453 | Miscellaneous store retailers | 54.7 | 84.0 | 95.8 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 105.4 | 108.8 | 115.0 | 126.2 | 130.1 | 130.0 | 129.4 |
| 4531 | Florists | 68.2 | 87.9 | 101.3 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.3 | 112.6 | 126.1 | 113.6 | 130.9 | 151.8 |
| 4532 | Office supplies, stationery and gift stores | 43.4 | 70.7 | 89.9 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 108.7 | 121.9 | 129.0 | 143.7 | 152.1 | 153.3 | 169.8 |
| 4533 | Used merchandise stores | 45.4 | 70.4 | 82.0 | 85.8 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 105.9 | 111.6 | 123.0 | 135.4 | 128.7 |
| 4539 | Other miscellaneous store retailers | 72.4 | 106.0 | 110.6 | 102.7 | 100.0 | 104.4 | 100.5 | 104.3 | 115.6 | 118.2 | 109.3 | 100.1 |
| 454 | Nonstore retailers | 27.9 | 54.9 | 83.6 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 108.6 | 121.1 | 126.2 | 148.8 | 163.3 | 167.7 | 179.6 |
| 4541 | Electronic shopping and mail-order houses | 18.5 | 47.0 | 75.3 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 116.9 | 133.4 | 145.2 | 175.5 | 196.1 | 187.4 | 197.2 |
| 4542 | Vending machine operators | 104.6 | 109.6 | 121.7 | 104.9 | 100.0 | 118.2 | 121.0 | 118.1 | 122.7 | 115.8 | 136.5 | 123.9 |
| 4543 | Direct selling establishments | 52.4 | 74.0 | 90.7 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 95.1 | 87.7 | 94.3 | 97.9 | 102.9 | 113.6 |
| | **Transportation and warehousing** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 481 | Air transportation | 76.7 | 98.3 | 96.0 | 91.0 | 100.0 | 110.2 | 124.2 | 133.6 | 140.5 | 142.3 | 140.4 | - |
| 482111 | Line-haul railroads | 43.8 | 74.4 | 85.0 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 105.0 | 107.2 | 103.3 | 109.3 | 104.4 | 103.3 | - |
| 4841 | General freight trucking | - | 89.9 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 101.8 | 103.6 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 105.2 | - |
| 48411 | General freight trucking, local | - | 74.7 | 96.2 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 105.7 | 100.4 | 103.3 | 108.9 | 105.7 | 105.6 | - |
| 48412 | General freight trucking, long-distance | 80.1 | 93.5 | 95.3 | 96.4 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 102.0 | 103.7 | 102.9 | 104.4 | 104.2 | - |
| 48421 | Used household and office goods moving | 130.9 | 122.6 | 116.2 | 102.9 | 100.0 | 104.7 | 106.5 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 108.2 | 115.2 | - |
| 491 | U.S. Postal service | 85.4 | 94.0 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 103.4 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 105.3 | 103.8 | - |
| 4911 | U.S. Postal service | 85.4 | 94.0 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 103.4 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 105.3 | 103.8 | - |
| 492 | Couriers and messengers | 103.6 | 69.8 | 90.0 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 100.2 | 95.6 | 100.2 | - |
| 493 | Warehousing and storage | - | 81.9 | 89.5 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 101.6 | 101.1 | 97.6 | 95.2 | 95.4 | - |
| 4931 | Warehousing and storage | - | 81.9 | 89.5 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 101.6 | 101.1 | 97.6 | 95.2 | 95.4 | - |

**50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries**

[2002=100]

| NAICS | Industry | 1987 | 1997 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49311 | General warehousing and storage | - | 73.5 | 85.1 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 99.8 | 101.3 | 100.6 | 98.0 | 98.2 | - |
| 49312 | Refrigerated warehousing and storage | - | 114.7 | 109.4 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 106.1 | 114.5 | 102.6 | 93.1 | 99.4 | 102.4 | - |
| | **Information** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 511 | Publishing industries, except internet | 54.7 | 85.3 | 99.9 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 106.6 | 107.2 | 109.5 | 114.4 | 117.0 | 119.0 | - |
| 5111 | Newspaper, book, and directory publishers | 100.3 | 95.6 | 102.9 | 101.1 | 100.0 | 104.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 101.3 | 102.2 | 100.1 | - |
| 5112 | Software publishers | 8.3 | 81.9 | 97.7 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 110.9 | 126.4 | 132.3 | 134.0 | 135.1 | 141.0 | - |
| 51213 | Motion picture and video exhibition | 90.9 | 100.2 | 106.7 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 107.6 | 108.2 | 115.2 | 121.0 | 117.0 | - |
| 515 | Broadcasting, except internet | 95.7 | 96.2 | 99.6 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 108.1 | 112.4 | 119.8 | 130.0 | 133.1 | - |
| 5151 | Radio and television broadcasting | 103.2 | 105.2 | 96.9 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 100.5 | 102.4 | 109.7 | 112.8 | 112.8 | - |
| 5152 | Cable and other subscription programming | 81.3 | 77.0 | 108.7 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 112.1 | 123.9 | 131.0 | 137.9 | 160.8 | 170.9 | - |
| 5171 | Wired telecommunications carriers | 51.8 | 84.5 | 94.9 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 105.7 | 110.4 | 112.3 | 116.6 | 122.8 | 126.7 | - |
| 5172 | Wireless telecommunications carriers | 34.7 | 45.9 | 70.1 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 110.5 | 132.3 | 171.7 | 185.1 | 195.1 | 231.9 | - |
| | **Finance and insurance** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52211 | Commercial banking | 54.2 | 96.9 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 109.8 | 110.5 | 110.7 | - |
| | **Real estate and rental and leasing** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 532111 | Passenger car rental | 80.9 | 87.3 | 98.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 105.3 | 102.5 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 111.7 | 117.1 | - |
| 53212 | Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing | 52.9 | 87.7 | 106.8 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 111.3 | 114.0 | 124.2 | 119.9 | 114.3 | - |
| 53223 | Video tape and disc rental | 59.1 | 76.7 | 103.5 | 102.3 | 100.0 | 112.6 | 115.1 | 104.6 | 123.6 | 151.3 | 140.9 | - |
| | **Professional and technical services** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 541213 | Tax preparation services | 74.4 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 84.8 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 84.3 | 84.7 | 81.4 | 89.9 | 86.9 | - |
| 54131 | Architectural services | 83.7 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 103.2 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 106.2 | 109.9 | 114.9 | - |
| 54133 | Engineering services | 89.8 | 99.5 | 101.5 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 111.3 | 118.1 | 120.9 | 119.5 | 130.7 | - |
| 54181 | Advertising agencies | 84.8 | 88.5 | 95.1 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 106.9 | 117.5 | 116.8 | 117.6 | 122.3 | 127.8 | - |
| 541921 | Photography studios, portrait | 100.5 | 102.5 | 111.7 | 104.8 | 100.0 | 105.0 | 92.3 | 91.2 | 94.6 | 99.3 | 102.6 | - |
| | **Administrative and waste services** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 561311 | Employment placement agencies | - | 85.6 | 76.9 | 85.2 | 100.0 | 109.4 | 124.7 | 131.5 | 152.5 | 180.6 | 210.8 | - |
| 56151 | Travel agencies | 70.0 | 78.4 | 93.6 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 130.8 | 162.3 | 190.2 | 206.7 | 244.8 | 248.1 | - |
| 56172 | Janitorial services | 71.1 | 94.7 | 95.7 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 110.8 | 107.0 | 108.9 | 103.1 | 109.2 | 112.0 | - |
| | **Health care and social assistance** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6215 | Medical and diagnostic laboratories | - | 72.7 | 95.9 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 105.6 | 105.0 | 108.2 | 106.8 | 119.3 | - |
| 621511 | Medical laboratories | - | 81.2 | 103.5 | 103.7 | 100.0 | 105.8 | 108.8 | 106.0 | 108.6 | 112.0 | 122.6 | - |
| 621512 | Diagnostic imaging centers | - | 61.2 | 85.7 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 98.2 | 100.6 | 104.5 | 94.2 | 108.8 | - |
| | **Arts, entertainment, and recreation** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71311 | Amusement and theme parks | 105.4 | 94.1 | 99.5 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 108.3 | 99.0 | 109.3 | 99.0 | 106.4 | 107.1 | - |
| 71395 | Bowling centers | 110.0 | 103.8 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 104.6 | 108.4 | 105.3 | 99.7 | 117.3 | 119.1 | - |
| | **Accommodation and food services** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Accommodation and food services | 88.1 | 94.6 | 100.1 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 105.2 | 105.8 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 106.1 | - |
| 721 | Accommodation | 76.6 | 89.3 | 98.5 | 96.4 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 111.6 | 109.7 | 109.2 | 109.7 | 108.7 | - |
| 7211 | Traveler accommodation | 75.6 | 89.2 | 99.2 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 111.7 | 110.2 | 109.3 | 109.7 | 108.7 | - |
| 722 | Food services and drinking places | 91.9 | 95.8 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 102.2 | 103.3 | 104.5 | 106.1 | 106.0 | 105.2 | 106.2 |
| 7221 | Full-service restaurants | 88.3 | 95.8 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.6 | 102.6 | 103.6 | 102.8 | 100.9 | 101.1 |
| 7222 | Limited-service eating places | 94.0 | 97.4 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 102.6 | 104.1 | 104.7 | 106.4 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 109.2 |
| 7223 | Special food services | 78.2 | 87.0 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 104.5 | 107.1 | 110.1 | 110.8 | 113.1 | 111.6 | 111.4 |
| 7224 | Drinking places, alcoholic beverages | 132.8 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 113.9 | 106.3 | 112.4 | 122.5 | 123.3 | 120.9 | 124.3 |
| | **Other services** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8111 | Automotive repair and maintenance | 82.8 | 96.4 | 105.5 | 105.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 106.3 | 105.6 | 104.0 | 102.4 | 101.9 | - |
| 81142 | Reupholstery and furniture repair | 103.3 | 98.0 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 97.8 | 99.3 | 98.0 | 102.8 | 99.2 | - |
| 81211 | Hair, nail, and skin care services | 75.7 | 90.6 | 98.0 | 103.8 | 100.0 | 108.0 | 112.4 | 116.2 | 115.5 | 119.5 | 122.2 | - |
| 81221 | Funeral homes and funeral services | 109.7 | 105.8 | 100.3 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 105.2 | 102.9 | 97.7 | - |
| 8123 | Drycleaning and laundry services | 86.3 | 88.9 | 95.7 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 99.6 | 109.8 | 109.1 | 104.5 | 105.1 | - |
| 81231 | Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners | 58.6 | 73.8 | 88.0 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 94.6 | 115.2 | 99.1 | 91.0 | 87.0 | - |
| 81232 | Drycleaning and laundry services | 90.7 | 86.3 | 96.7 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 95.7 | 104.2 | 103.3 | 101.5 | 103.6 | - |
| 81233 | Linen and uniform supply | 102.4 | 102.8 | 98.8 | 101.1 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 104.9 | 112.9 | 117.4 | 110.1 | 110.1 | - |
| 81292 | Photofinishing | 95.3 | 99.5 | 73.4 | 80.8 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 108.1 | 105.9 | 102.7 | 109.8 | - |

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

**51. Unemployment rates adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries, seasonally adjusted**

[Percent]

| Country | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I |
| United States | 5.8 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.7 |
| Canada | 5.3 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Australia | 4.2 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Japan | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| France | 7.4 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| Germany | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Italy | 6.8 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Netherlands | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Sweden | 6.0 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| United Kingdom | 5.7 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | - |

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm**).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**).

Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

### 52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status and country | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Civilian labor force** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 139,368 | 142,583 | 143,734 | 144,863 | 146,510 | 147,401 | 149,320 | 151,428 | 153,124 | 154,287 | 154,142 |
| Canada | 15,403 | 15,637 | 15,891 | 16,366 | 16,733 | 16,955 | 17,108 | 17,351 | 17,696 | 17,987 | 18,098 |
| Australia | 9,414 | 9,590 | 9,746 | 9,901 | 10,085 | 10,213 | 10,529 | 10,771 | 11,021 | 11,254 | 11,448 |
| Japan | 66,730 | 66,710 | 66,480 | 65,866 | 65,495 | 65,366 | 65,386 | 65,556 | 65,909 | 65,660 | 65,362 |
| France | 26,342 | 26,591 | 26,867 | 27,113 | 27,285 | 27,424 | 27,616 | 27,881 | 28,028 | 28,021 | 28,331 |
| Germany | 39,375 | 39,302 | 39,459 | 39,413 | 39,276 | 39,711 | 40,760 | 41,250 | 41,416 | 41,542 | 41,545 |
| Italy | 23,176 | 23,361 | 23,524 | 23,728 | 24,020 | 24,084 | 24,179 | 24,395 | 24,459 | 24,836 | 24,710 |
| Netherlands | 7,881 | 8,052 | 8,199 | 8,345 | 8,379 | 8,439 | 8,459 | 8,541 | 8,686 | 8,780 | 8,846 |
| Sweden | 4,429 | 4,490 | 4,530 | 4,545 | 4,565 | 4,579 | 4,693 | 4,746 | 4,822 | 4,875 | 4,888 |
| United Kingdom | 28,786 | 28,962 | 29,092 | 29,343 | 29,565 | 29,802 | 30,137 | 30,599 | 30,780 | 31,126 | 31,274 |
| **Participation rate[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 67.1 | 67.1 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 65.4 |
| Canada | 65.9 | 66.0 | 66.1 | 67.1 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 67.9 | 67.3 |
| Australia | 64.0 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 64.3 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 65.4 | 65.8 | 66.2 | 66.6 | 66.5 |
| Japan | 62.0 | 61.7 | 61.2 | 60.4 | 59.9 | 59.6 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 59.3 |
| France | 57.4 | 57.6 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.7 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.1 | 57.3 |
| Germany | 56.9 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 56.4 | 56.0 | 56.4 | 57.6 | 58.2 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 58.6 |
| Italy | 47.9 | 48.1 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 48.4 |
| Netherlands | 62.5 | 63.4 | 64.0 | 64.7 | 64.6 | 64.8 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 65.9 | 66.2 | 66.4 |
| Sweden | 62.7 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.6 | 64.8 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 65.3 | 64.6 |
| United Kingdom | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 62.9 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 63.5 | 63.3 | 63.5 | 63.3 |
| **Employed** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 133,488 | 136,891 | 136,933 | 136,485 | 137,736 | 139,252 | 141,730 | 144,427 | 146,047 | 145,362 | 139,877 |
| Canada | 14,331 | 14,681 | 14,866 | 15,223 | 15,586 | 15,861 | 16,080 | 16,393 | 16,767 | 17,025 | 16,769 |
| Australia | 8,762 | 8,989 | 9,088 | 9,271 | 9,485 | 9,662 | 9,998 | 10,255 | 10,539 | 10,777 | 10,809 |
| Japan | 63,920 | 63,790 | 63,460 | 62,650 | 62,510 | 62,640 | 62,910 | 63,210 | 63,509 | 63,250 | 62,242 |
| France | 23,712 | 24,326 | 24,792 | 24,976 | 24,990 | 25,016 | 25,187 | 25,446 | 25,806 | 25,951 | 25,755 |
| Germany | 36,042 | 36,236 | 36,350 | 36,018 | 35,615 | 35,604 | 36,185 | 36,978 | 37,815 | 38,406 | 38,324 |
| Italy | 20,617 | 20,973 | 21,359 | 21,666 | 21,972 | 22,124 | 22,290 | 22,721 | 22,953 | 23,144 | 22,765 |
| Netherlands | 7,605 | 7,813 | 8,014 | 8,114 | 8,069 | 8,052 | 8,056 | 8,205 | 8,408 | 8,537 | 8,542 |
| Sweden | 4,116 | 4,230 | 4,303 | 4,311 | 4,301 | 4,279 | 4,334 | 4,416 | 4,530 | 4,581 | 4,486 |
| United Kingdom | 27,058 | 27,375 | 27,604 | 27,815 | 28,077 | 28,380 | 28,674 | 28,929 | 29,129 | 29,346 | 28,880 |
| **Employment-population ratio[2]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 64.3 | 64.4 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 62.3 | 62.3 | 62.7 | 63.1 | 63.0 | 62.2 | 59.3 |
| Canada | 61.3 | 62.0 | 61.9 | 62.4 | 63.1 | 63.3 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 64.2 | 64.2 | 62.3 |
| Australia | 59.6 | 60.3 | 60.0 | 60.2 | 60.8 | 61.1 | 62.1 | 62.6 | 63.3 | 63.8 | 62.8 |
| Japan | 59.4 | 59.0 | 58.4 | 57.5 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.6 | 57.4 | 56.4 |
| France | 51.7 | 52.7 | 53.3 | 53.2 | 52.8 | 52.5 | 52.3 | 52.5 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 52.1 |
| Germany | 52.1 | 52.2 | 52.2 | 51.5 | 50.8 | 50.6 | 51.2 | 52.2 | 53.3 | 54.1 | 54.0 |
| Italy | 42.6 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 44.9 | 45.1 | 44.9 | 45.5 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 44.6 |
| Netherlands | 60.3 | 61.5 | 62.6 | 62.9 | 62.2 | 61.8 | 61.6 | 62.5 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.1 |
| Sweden | 58.3 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.2 | 59.5 | 59.9 | 60.4 | 61.3 | 61.4 | 59.3 |
| United Kingdom | 59.0 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 58.5 |
| **Unemployed** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 5,880 | 5,692 | 6,801 | 8,378 | 8,774 | 8,149 | 7,591 | 7,001 | 7,078 | 8,924 | 14,265 |
| Canada | 1,072 | 956 | 1,026 | 1,143 | 1,147 | 1,093 | 1,028 | 958 | 929 | 962 | 1,329 |
| Australia | 652 | 602 | 658 | 630 | 599 | 551 | 531 | 516 | 482 | 477 | 638 |
| Japan | 2,810 | 2,920 | 3,020 | 3,216 | 2,985 | 2,726 | 2,476 | 2,346 | 2,400 | 2,410 | 3,120 |
| France | 2,630 | 2,265 | 2,075 | 2,137 | 2,295 | 2,408 | 2,429 | 2,435 | 2,222 | 2,070 | 2,576 |
| Germany | 3,333 | 3,065 | 3,110 | 3,396 | 3,661 | 4,107 | 4,575 | 4,272 | 3,601 | 3,136 | 3,222 |
| Italy | 2,559 | 2,388 | 2,164 | 2,062 | 2,048 | 1,960 | 1,889 | 1,673 | 1,506 | 1,692 | 1,945 |
| Netherlands | 277 | 239 | 186 | 231 | 310 | 387 | 402 | 336 | 278 | 243 | 304 |
| Sweden | 313 | 260 | 227 | 234 | 264 | 300 | 360 | 330 | 292 | 294 | 401 |
| United Kingdom | 1,728 | 1,587 | 1,489 | 1,528 | 1,488 | 1,423 | 1,463 | 1,670 | 1,652 | 1,780 | 2,395 |
| **Unemployment rate[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 9.3 |
| Canada | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.3 |
| Australia | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5.6 |
| Japan | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| France | 10.0 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 9.1 |
| Germany | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 7.8 |
| Italy | 11.0 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.9 |
| Netherlands | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Sweden | 7.1 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| United Kingdom | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 |

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.
[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.
[3] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts*, 10 Countries (on the internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm).** Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

## 53. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 economies

[2002 = 100]

| Measure and economy | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Output per hour** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 41.7 | 58.1 | 68.5 | 70.9 | 73.8 | 77.7 | 82.4 | 88.8 | 90.7 | 108.2 | 117.5 | 122.8 | 127.2 | 135.2 | 135.7 | 146.2 |
| Australia | 63.3 | 77.8 | 84.9 | 87.2 | 88.0 | 92.5 | 95.8 | 93.5 | 98.4 | 104.9 | 104.3 | 105.5 | 108.1 | 110.0 | 106.7 | 111.4 |
| Belgium | 50.3 | 74.5 | 86.7 | 88.0 | 93.5 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 101.8 | 105.6 | 107.5 | 108.2 | 113.0 | 114.1 | 115.8 |
| Canada | 55.2 | 70.7 | 83.4 | 83.0 | 87.2 | 91.3 | 95.1 | 100.7 | 98.3 | 100.3 | 101.3 | 104.8 | 106.2 | 106.6 | 104.0 | 105.0 |
| Czech Republic | - | - | 70.3 | 74.1 | 77.3 | 73.1 | 83.9 | 92.0 | 92.7 | 101.9 | 114.4 | 125.0 | 140.4 | 151.7 | 161.4 | 156.0 |
| Denmark | 66.1 | 79.3 | 90.8 | 87.8 | 94.8 | 94.3 | 95.8 | 99.2 | 99.4 | 104.2 | 110.2 | 113.7 | 119.5 | 122.1 | 125.2 | 123.4 |
| Finland | 29.4 | 48.4 | 66.1 | 67.9 | 71.5 | 75.7 | 81.0 | 90.4 | 94.1 | 106.0 | 112.9 | 118.0 | 131.4 | 143.4 | 145.1 | 132.8 |
| France | 42.9 | 63.6 | 75.2 | 75.5 | 80.0 | 84.1 | 87.8 | 94.0 | 95.9 | 104.5 | 107.3 | 112.3 | 114.9 | 116.2 | 115.1 | 106.8 |
| Germany | 54.5 | 69.8 | 80.6 | 82.8 | 87.7 | 88.1 | 90.2 | 96.5 | 99.0 | 103.6 | 107.5 | 112.1 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 122.4 | 111.0 |
| Italy | 56.8 | 78.1 | 94.2 | 94.6 | 96.5 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 97.9 | 99.3 | 100.8 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 99.4 | 93.5 |
| Japan | 47.9 | 70.9 | 83.4 | 87.2 | 90.3 | 91.2 | 93.6 | 98.5 | 96.5 | 106.8 | 114.3 | 121.7 | 122.9 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 113.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | - | 33.3 | 52.1 | 57.6 | 65.6 | 73.6 | 82.7 | 90.8 | 90.1 | 106.8 | 117.0 | 130.6 | 145.6 | 156.1 | 157.2 | 160.1 |
| Netherlands | 48.0 | 68.3 | 82.1 | 83.9 | 84.1 | 86.6 | 90.1 | 96.6 | 97.1 | 102.1 | 109.0 | 113.9 | 118.2 | 124.3 | 121.5 | 116.1 |
| Norway | 70.1 | 87.8 | 88.1 | 90.8 | 91.0 | 88.7 | 91.7 | 94.6 | 97.2 | 108.7 | 115.1 | 119.1 | 116.7 | 116.1 | 117.2 | 118.1 |
| Singapore | 33.1 | 50.7 | 72.8 | 74.5 | 77.8 | 80.9 | 92.4 | 101.2 | 90.7 | 103.6 | 113.8 | 116.3 | 120.1 | 116.2 | 105.3 | 105.0 |
| Spain | 57.9 | 80.0 | 93.3 | 92.2 | 93.1 | 94.7 | 96.4 | 97.4 | 99.6 | 102.5 | 104.4 | 106.4 | 108.5 | 110.9 | 109.3 | 108.4 |
| Sweden | 40.1 | 49.4 | 64.9 | 67.1 | 73.6 | 78.4 | 85.4 | 91.6 | 89.4 | 108.2 | 120.2 | 128.0 | 138.8 | 141.7 | 137.5 | 127.5 |
| Taiwan | 28.6 | 52.5 | 65.4 | 69.9 | 73.1 | 76.1 | 80.7 | 85.6 | 89.9 | 107.2 | 112.6 | 121.7 | 132.1 | 143.2 | 145.5 | 152.4 |
| United Kingdom | 44.7 | 70.1 | 81.7 | 80.9 | 82.5 | 83.4 | 87.7 | 93.5 | 96.9 | 104.3 | 110.8 | 115.8 | 119.8 | 123.8 | 124.0 | 119.8 |
| **Output** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 49.8 | 67.6 | 79.4 | 82.0 | 86.9 | 91.2 | 96.1 | 102.3 | 97.6 | 102.9 | 111.2 | 114.8 | 119.9 | 125.2 | 120.7 | 113.6 |
| Australia | 70.8 | 81.8 | 86.5 | 88.2 | 90.1 | 92.2 | 93.5 | 94.9 | 96.9 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 101.9 | 102.7 | 105.7 | 104.6 | 102.2 |
| Belgium | 67.2 | 86.7 | 89.4 | 89.7 | 94.0 | 95.6 | 95.9 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 98.8 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.7 | 106.5 | 106.1 | 96.8 |
| Canada | 55.2 | 68.7 | 76.5 | 77.5 | 82.8 | 86.9 | 94.1 | 103.4 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 101.1 | 102.6 | 101.3 | 99.0 | 93.0 | 82.5 |
| Czech Republic | - | - | 73.4 | 80.2 | 84.1 | 78.5 | 87.0 | 95.4 | 94.9 | 99.0 | 112.1 | 125.5 | 143.8 | 157.0 | 169.4 | 149.3 |
| Denmark | 77.3 | 85.5 | 94.7 | 90.3 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 99.4 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 97.2 | 98.8 | 99.3 | 103.8 | 107.1 | 111.0 | 97.6 |
| Finland | 40.3 | 54.6 | 60.8 | 62.6 | 68.5 | 75.1 | 81.1 | 92.3 | 96.4 | 102.9 | 107.8 | 112.0 | 126.3 | 139.3 | 139.3 | 111.6 |
| France | 69.5 | 81.5 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 87.5 | 91.7 | 94.7 | 99.1 | 100.1 | 101.9 | 102.8 | 105.2 | 104.9 | 106.6 | 104.5 | 92.8 |
| Germany | 81.3 | 94.5 | 90.1 | 88.2 | 92.0 | 93.1 | 94.0 | 100.4 | 102.1 | 100.7 | 104.3 | 106.5 | 113.6 | 116.4 | 117.0 | 95.7 |
| Italy | 71.1 | 88.2 | 95.7 | 95.2 | 96.6 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 101.4 | 101.1 | 97.3 | 98.0 | 97.8 | 101.1 | 103.2 | 98.2 | 82.7 |
| Japan | 61.9 | 98.9 | 101.7 | 105.6 | 108.2 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 107.4 | 101.6 | 105.3 | 111.4 | 117.2 | 121.3 | 126.1 | 122.3 | 95.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 12.7 | 40.0 | 59.2 | 63.4 | 67.1 | 62.2 | 76.5 | 89.8 | 92.0 | 105.4 | 115.9 | 123.1 | 133.0 | 142.5 | 146.6 | 144.2 |
| Netherlands | 59.3 | 77.0 | 85.1 | 86.3 | 87.5 | 90.5 | 93.8 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 98.9 | 102.3 | 104.3 | 107.9 | 114.1 | 111.9 | 102.1 |
| Norway | 95.1 | 91.4 | 94.6 | 98.4 | 102.7 | 101.9 | 101.8 | 101.3 | 100.5 | 103.3 | 109.2 | 114.1 | 117.5 | 121.3 | 124.5 | 117.3 |
| Singapore | 26.0 | 51.2 | 75.4 | 77.4 | 80.8 | 80.2 | 90.6 | 104.4 | 92.2 | 102.9 | 117.2 | 128.3 | 143.6 | 152.2 | 145.8 | 139.8 |
| Spain | 58.8 | 73.7 | 76.0 | 77.9 | 82.9 | 87.9 | 92.9 | 97.0 | 100.1 | 101.2 | 101.9 | 103.1 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 103.0 | 88.9 |
| Sweden | 45.5 | 54.5 | 65.8 | 68.0 | 73.6 | 80.2 | 87.5 | 95.1 | 93.3 | 105.0 | 115.0 | 120.7 | 129.0 | 133.5 | 129.7 | 106.4 |
| Taiwan | 29.4 | 59.3 | 72.7 | 76.1 | 80.9 | 82.8 | 88.9 | 96.1 | 89.5 | 110.1 | 121.5 | 131.0 | 142.9 | 156.9 | 158.5 | 151.5 |
| United Kingdom | 78.5 | 94.8 | 97.1 | 97.8 | 99.6 | 100.3 | 101.3 | 103.6 | 102.2 | 99.7 | 101.9 | 101.8 | 103.3 | 103.8 | 100.8 | 90.0 |
| **Total hours** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 119.4 | 116.5 | 115.9 | 115.7 | 117.7 | 117.4 | 116.6 | 115.1 | 107.6 | 95.1 | 94.6 | 93.5 | 94.3 | 92.6 | 88.9 | 77.7 |
| Australia | 111.8 | 105.2 | 101.9 | 101.1 | 102.4 | 99.7 | 97.6 | 101.5 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 95.0 | 96.1 | 98.1 | 91.7 |
| Belgium | 133.5 | 116.4 | 103.1 | 102.0 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 103.6 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 95.3 | 94.9 | 94.2 | 93.0 | 83.6 |
| Canada | 100.0 | 97.2 | 91.8 | 93.4 | 94.9 | 95.2 | 98.9 | 102.7 | 100.8 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 97.9 | 95.4 | 92.9 | 89.4 | 78.6 |
| Czech Republic | - | - | 104.4 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 107.4 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 102.3 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 100.4 | 102.4 | 103.5 | 104.9 | 95.7 |
| Denmark | 117.0 | 107.8 | 104.3 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 104.5 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 93.4 | 89.6 | 87.3 | 86.9 | 87.7 | 88.7 | 79.0 |
| Finland | 137.0 | 112.9 | 92.0 | 92.3 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 102.1 | 102.5 | 97.1 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 96.1 | 97.1 | 96.0 | 84.0 |
| France | 161.9 | 128.2 | 111.3 | 110.7 | 109.4 | 109.0 | 108.0 | 105.4 | 104.4 | 97.5 | 95.8 | 93.7 | 91.3 | 91.8 | 90.7 | 86.8 |
| Germany | 149.3 | 135.4 | 111.7 | 106.4 | 104.9 | 105.8 | 104.2 | 104.0 | 103.1 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 95.0 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 95.6 | 86.2 |
| Italy | 125.2 | 113.0 | 101.6 | 100.7 | 100.1 | 102.5 | 101.5 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 100.1 | 98.8 | 88.4 |
| Japan | 129.3 | 139.6 | 122.0 | 121.0 | 119.9 | 112.5 | 109.1 | 109.0 | 105.3 | 98.6 | 97.5 | 96.3 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 95.6 | 84.2 |
| Korea, Rep. of | - | 119.8 | 113.6 | 109.9 | 102.2 | 84.5 | 92.5 | 98.9 | 102.1 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 94.2 | 91.3 | 91.3 | 93.2 | 90.1 |
| Netherlands | 123.6 | 112.8 | 103.7 | 102.9 | 104.0 | 104.5 | 104.1 | 103.6 | 103.0 | 96.8 | 93.9 | 91.6 | 91.3 | 91.8 | 92.1 | 87.9 |
| Norway | 135.6 | 104.1 | 107.3 | 108.4 | 112.8 | 115.0 | 111.0 | 107.1 | 103.4 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 100.7 | 104.5 | 106.3 | 99.3 |
| Singapore | 78.6 | 101.1 | 103.6 | 104.0 | 103.9 | 99.1 | 98.0 | 103.1 | 101.7 | 99.3 | 103.0 | 110.4 | 119.6 | 131.0 | 138.4 | 133.1 |
| Spain | 101.6 | 92.1 | 81.4 | 84.5 | 89.0 | 92.8 | 96.4 | 99.7 | 100.5 | 98.8 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 95.4 | 94.2 | 82.0 |
| Sweden | 113.3 | 110.2 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 100.1 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 103.8 | 104.4 | 97.0 | 95.7 | 94.3 | 93.0 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 83.4 |
| Taiwan | 102.9 | 113.0 | 111.1 | 108.9 | 110.6 | 108.8 | 110.1 | 112.4 | 99.6 | 102.7 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 109.6 | 108.9 | 99.4 |
| United Kingdom | 175.7 | 135.2 | 118.9 | 120.9 | 120.7 | 120.3 | 115.5 | 110.8 | 105.4 | 95.6 | 91.9 | 87.8 | 86.2 | 83.9 | 81.3 | 75.1 |

See notes at end of table.

**53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 economies**

| Measure and economy | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unit labor costs** (national currency basis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 91.6 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 105.3 | 103.6 | 104.5 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 99.8 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 90.2 | 87.6 | 90.7 | 88.7 |
| Australia | - | 82.1 | 91.6 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 96.8 | 97.6 | 101.0 | 105.5 | 111.0 | 115.8 | 118.7 | 124.1 | 130.1 |
| Belgium | 80.9 | 93.8 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 97.4 | 95.3 | 99.0 | 100.3 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 102.5 | 107.6 |
| Canada | 65.8 | 96.6 | 97.9 | 99.9 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 95.8 | 93.5 | 98.4 | 103.7 | 106.6 | 107.6 | 110.3 | 113.9 | 117.0 | 115.7 |
| Czech Republic | - | - | 73.8 | 82.4 | 86.7 | 100.4 | 92.2 | 89.2 | 98.7 | 106.1 | 100.1 | 94.5 | 88.7 | 87.9 | 86.7 | 88.6 |
| Denmark | 49.4 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 94.0 | 90.0 | 92.9 | 93.7 | 92.3 | 96.5 | 102.5 | 100.6 | 103.0 | 101.8 | 105.1 | 104.7 | 109.2 |
| Finland | 75.4 | 124.4 | 117.5 | 118.2 | 114.2 | 112.5 | 108.8 | 101.5 | 104.3 | 97.0 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 87.7 | 82.6 | 85.3 | 97.2 |
| France | 65.8 | 101.2 | 106.1 | 107.7 | 104.8 | 100.4 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 98.3 | 97.4 | 98.9 | 100.2 | 103.9 | 114.0 |
| Germany | 65.7 | 85.5 | 100.8 | 102.7 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 98.1 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 95.7 | 92.9 | 89.6 | 89.3 | 91.8 | 106.3 |
| Italy | 34.5 | 78.6 | 87.7 | 92.0 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 95.6 | 93.2 | 96.1 | 106.0 | 108.1 | 110.0 | 110.3 | 112.9 | 121.0 | 135.5 |
| Japan | 105.4 | 109.2 | 110.8 | 106.9 | 106.8 | 108.3 | 105.4 | 99.5 | 102.9 | 91.6 | 86.4 | 81.8 | 80.1 | 76.0 | 77.2 | 86.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 40.4 | 72.4 | 109.2 | 115.1 | 110.7 | 107.8 | 96.2 | 93.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 102.7 | 107.0 | 105.2 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 108.8 |
| Netherlands | 85.6 | 90.5 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 95.7 | 96.9 | 96.2 | 94.1 | 97.6 | 101.8 | 99.5 | 96.6 | 95.7 | 93.8 | 99.6 | 108.0 |
| Norway | 35.3 | 66.6 | 78.5 | 79.4 | 82.7 | 89.9 | 91.8 | 94.1 | 97.0 | 95.8 | 93.4 | 94.5 | 102.4 | 107.7 | 112.8 | 118.0 |
| Singapore | 78.5 | 107.5 | 113.5 | 116.5 | 117.8 | 115.8 | 96.0 | 92.3 | 106.0 | 97.1 | 88.9 | 86.4 | 82.7 | 85.3 | 95.2 | 91.4 |
| Spain | 35.7 | 73.7 | 93.6 | 97.0 | 98.4 | 97.4 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 97.6 | 102.5 | 104.1 | 107.0 | 110.0 | 114.4 | 122.4 | 125.9 |
| Sweden | 67.1 | 123.4 | 110.4 | 115.1 | 110.6 | 107.8 | 102.0 | 98.9 | 106.1 | 96.5 | 89.3 | 86.7 | 82.2 | 84.8 | 90.2 | 101.2 |
| Taiwan | 69.3 | 108.5 | 123.1 | 122.7 | 121.0 | 120.0 | 115.5 | 110.9 | 112.4 | 96.2 | 94.5 | 92.6 | 90.4 | 84.3 | 85.0 | 78.7 |
| United Kingdom | 52.8 | 83.2 | 87.6 | 88.3 | 90.4 | 96.3 | 97.3 | 96.5 | 97.6 | 100.7 | 98.9 | 100.2 | 102.2 | 102.4 | 104.3 | 110.9 |
| **Unit labor costs** (U.S. dollar basis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 91.6 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 105.3 | 103.6 | 104.5 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 99.8 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 90.2 | 87.6 | 90.7 | 88.7 |
| Australia | - | 118.0 | 124.8 | 135.5 | 129.0 | 109.7 | 113.2 | 103.6 | 92.8 | 121.2 | 142.9 | 155.7 | 160.4 | 183.3 | 194.8 | 189.7 |
| Belgium | 118.1 | 119.7 | 140.7 | 134.4 | 113.4 | 112.1 | 109.8 | 93.0 | 93.8 | 120.2 | 128.9 | 129.1 | 133.5 | 145.3 | 159.6 | 158.5 |
| Canada | 88.4 | 130.1 | 112.1 | 115.0 | 110.4 | 103.5 | 101.3 | 98.8 | 99.8 | 116.3 | 128.6 | 139.5 | 152.8 | 166.7 | 172.4 | 159.2 |
| Czech Republic | - | - | 91.0 | 99.4 | 89.5 | 101.8 | 87.3 | 75.6 | 85.0 | 123.1 | 127.6 | 129.2 | 128.5 | 140.2 | 166.4 | 149.8 |
| Denmark | 69.1 | 110.1 | 123.0 | 127.8 | 107.4 | 109.3 | 105.8 | 89.9 | 91.4 | 122.9 | 132.5 | 135.5 | 135.1 | 152.3 | 162.3 | 160.8 |
| Finland | 127.1 | 204.6 | 169.2 | 161.8 | 138.4 | 132.4 | 122.6 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 116.2 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 116.6 | 119.8 | 132.9 | 143.2 |
| France | 108.0 | 128.9 | 147.6 | 146.1 | 124.5 | 118.1 | 111.9 | 95.3 | 93.1 | 117.2 | 129.3 | 128.2 | 131.4 | 145.3 | 161.9 | 168.1 |
| Germany | 74.7 | 109.4 | 145.6 | 141.2 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 112.4 | 95.8 | 93.3 | 118.2 | 125.9 | 122.3 | 119.1 | 129.4 | 143.0 | 156.7 |
| Italy | 82.6 | 134.3 | 110.2 | 122.1 | 113.5 | 110.8 | 107.7 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 126.9 | 142.2 | 144.8 | 146.5 | 163.7 | 188.5 | 199.8 |
| Japan | 58.2 | 94.3 | 147.7 | 123.1 | 110.4 | 103.6 | 116.1 | 115.6 | 106.0 | 98.9 | 100.1 | 93.0 | 86.3 | 80.8 | 93.5 | 115.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 83.1 | 127.3 | 176.7 | 178.8 | 146.1 | 96.2 | 101.1 | 103.7 | 95.6 | 103.6 | 112.1 | 130.6 | 137.8 | 140.8 | 119.2 | 106.7 |
| Netherlands | 100.4 | 115.9 | 136.3 | 129.3 | 114.2 | 113.8 | 108.4 | 91.9 | 92.5 | 121.9 | 130.8 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 136.0 | 155.1 | 159.1 |
| Norway | 57.0 | 85.0 | 98.9 | 98.1 | 93.2 | 95.0 | 93.9 | 85.2 | 86.1 | 108.0 | 110.6 | 117.2 | 127.6 | 146.9 | 159.7 | 149.8 |
| Singapore | 65.7 | 106.2 | 143.4 | 148.0 | 142.0 | 124.0 | 101.4 | 95.8 | 105.9 | 99.7 | 94.2 | 93.0 | 93.3 | 101.5 | 120.6 | 112.5 |
| Spain | 87.6 | 127.3 | 132.2 | 134.8 | 118.1 | 114.8 | 107.7 | 93.8 | 92.4 | 122.7 | 136.9 | 140.9 | 146.2 | 165.9 | 190.7 | 185.6 |
| Sweden | 154.3 | 202.6 | 150.4 | 166.8 | 140.7 | 131.9 | 119.9 | 104.8 | 99.8 | 116.2 | 118.1 | 112.8 | 108.5 | 122.1 | 133.2 | 128.5 |
| Taiwan | 66.4 | 139.3 | 160.4 | 154.2 | 145.2 | 123.5 | 123.4 | 122.6 | 114.7 | 96.5 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 96.1 | 88.6 | 93.2 | 82.3 |
| United Kingdom | 81.7 | 98.8 | 92.1 | 91.7 | 98.5 | 106.2 | 104.7 | 97.3 | 93.5 | 109.5 | 120.7 | 121.4 | 125.4 | 136.5 | 128.7 | 115.6 |
| **Hourly compensation** (national currency basis) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 38.2 | 62.1 | 73.4 | 74.6 | 76.5 | 81.2 | 84.8 | 91.3 | 94.8 | 108.0 | 108.9 | 112.5 | 114.7 | 118.5 | 123.2 | 129.6 |
| Australia | - | 63.9 | 77.8 | 82.1 | 83.0 | 87.7 | 91.4 | 90.5 | 96.0 | 106.0 | 110.1 | 117.1 | 125.2 | 130.7 | 132.4 | 145.0 |
| Belgium | 40.7 | 69.9 | 84.3 | 85.8 | 89.0 | 90.4 | 91.5 | 93.2 | 96.3 | 102.2 | 103.5 | 105.4 | 108.8 | 113.2 | 116.9 | 124.5 |
| Canada | 36.3 | 68.3 | 81.6 | 82.9 | 84.9 | 89.3 | 91.2 | 94.2 | 96.7 | 104.0 | 108.0 | 112.8 | 117.2 | 121.4 | 121.7 | 121.4 |
| Czech Republic | - | - | 51.9 | 61.0 | 67.1 | 73.4 | 77.4 | 82.0 | 91.6 | 108.1 | 114.6 | 118.1 | 124.5 | 133.3 | 139.9 | 138.3 |
| Denmark | 32.6 | 68.5 | 79.3 | 82.5 | 85.3 | 87.6 | 89.8 | 91.6 | 95.9 | 106.8 | 110.9 | 117.2 | 121.6 | 128.3 | 131.2 | 134.9 |
| Finland | 22.2 | 60.2 | 77.6 | 80.2 | 81.7 | 85.1 | 88.2 | 91.8 | 98.1 | 102.8 | 106.7 | 111.4 | 115.3 | 118.5 | 123.8 | 129.0 |
| France | 28.2 | 64.3 | 79.8 | 81.3 | 83.8 | 84.4 | 87.2 | 91.8 | 94.3 | 102.3 | 105.5 | 109.3 | 113.6 | 116.5 | 119.7 | 121.8 |
| Germany | 35.8 | 59.7 | 81.2 | 85.1 | 86.7 | 88.0 | 90.0 | 94.7 | 97.6 | 102.2 | 102.8 | 104.1 | 108.4 | 109.5 | 112.3 | 118.0 |
| Italy | 19.6 | 61.3 | 82.5 | 87.0 | 91.1 | 89.4 | 91.7 | 94.1 | 97.2 | 103.8 | 107.4 | 110.8 | 113.2 | 116.4 | 120.3 | 126.7 |
| Japan | 50.4 | 77.4 | 92.4 | 93.2 | 96.4 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 98.8 | 99.6 | 98.5 | 97.0 | 98.8 | 97.8 |
| Korea, Rep. of | - | 24.1 | 56.9 | 66.3 | 72.6 | 79.3 | 79.5 | 85.2 | 89.0 | 105.5 | 120.2 | 139.7 | 153.2 | 163.4 | 164.7 | 174.2 |
| Netherlands | 41.1 | 61.8 | 77.0 | 78.4 | 80.5 | 83.9 | 86.7 | 90.9 | 94.8 | 104.0 | 108.4 | 110.0 | 113.1 | 116.6 | 121.0 | 125.4 |
| Norway | 24.7 | 58.5 | 69.2 | 72.1 | 75.3 | 79.7 | 84.2 | 89.0 | 94.4 | 104.1 | 107.5 | 112.6 | 119.5 | 125.0 | 132.1 | 139.4 |
| Singapore | 26.0 | 54.5 | 82.6 | 86.8 | 91.7 | 93.7 | 88.8 | 93.4 | 96.2 | 100.6 | 101.2 | 100.5 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 100.2 | 95.9 |
| Spain | 20.7 | 59.0 | 87.4 | 89.5 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 92.1 | 93.5 | 97.2 | 105.0 | 108.7 | 113.9 | 119.4 | 126.9 | 133.8 | 136.5 |
| Sweden | 27.0 | 61.0 | 71.7 | 77.3 | 81.4 | 84.5 | 87.2 | 90.6 | 94.9 | 104.5 | 107.3 | 111.0 | 114.2 | 120.2 | 124.0 | 129.0 |
| Taiwan | 19.8 | 57.0 | 80.5 | 85.7 | 88.5 | 91.4 | 93.3 | 94.9 | 101.0 | 103.1 | 106.4 | 112.7 | 119.5 | 120.7 | 123.7 | 119.9 |
| United Kingdom | 23.6 | 58.4 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 74.6 | 80.3 | 85.3 | 90.2 | 94.6 | 105 | 109.7 | 116.1 | 122.5 | 126.8 | 129.3 | 132.8 |

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1995 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1995 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

## 54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

| Industry and type of case[2] | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1989[1] | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993[4] | 1994[4] | 1995[4] | 1996[4] | 1997[4] | 1998[4] | 1999[4] | 2000[4] | 2001[4] |
| **PRIVATE SECTOR[5]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Lost workdays | 78.7 | 84.0 | 86.5 | 93.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Lost workdays | 100.9 | 112.2 | 108.3 | 126.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Mining** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Lost workdays | 137.2 | 119.5 | 129.6 | 204.7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Construction** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Lost workdays | 143.3 | 147.9 | 148.1 | 161.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| General building contractors: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 13.9 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Lost workdays | 137.3 | 137.6 | 132.0 | 142.7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Heavy construction, except building: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 13.8 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Lost workdays | 147.1 | 144.6 | 160.1 | 165.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Special trades contractors: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 14.6 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Lost workdays | 144.9 | 153.1 | 151.3 | 168.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.1 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Lost workdays | 113.0 | 120.7 | 121.5 | 124.6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Durable goods: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 14.1 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.1 | – | 8.8 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | – | 4.3 |
| Lost workdays | 116.5 | 123.3 | 122.9 | 126.7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lumber and wood products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 18.4 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 10.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| Lost workdays | 177.5 | 172.5 | 172.0 | 165.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Furniture and fixtures: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 16.1 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| Lost workday cases | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Lost workdays | – | – | – | 128.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 15.5 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| Lost workday cases | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| Lost workdays | 149.8 | 160.5 | 156.0 | 152.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Primary metal industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 18.7 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Lost workday cases | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| Lost workdays | 168.3 | 180.2 | 169.1 | 175.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11.1 |
| Fabricated metal products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 18.5 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 11.1 |
| Lost workday cases | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Lost workdays | 147.6 | 155.7 | 146.6 | 144.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Industrial machinery and equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 11.0 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| Lost workdays | 86.8 | 88.9 | 86.6 | 87.7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Lost workdays | 77.5 | 79.4 | 83.0 | 81.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 17.7 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 12.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Lost workdays | 138.6 | 153.7 | 166.1 | 186.6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Instruments and related products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Lost workdays | 55.4 | 57.8 | 64.4 | 65.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Lost workdays | 97.6 | 113.1 | 104.0 | 108.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

See footnotes at end of table.

**54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States**

| Industry and type of case[2] | Incidence rates per 100 workers[3] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1989[1] | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993[4] | 1994[4] | 1995[4] | 1996[4] | 1997[4] | 1998[4] | 1999[4] | 2000[4] | 2001[4] |
| Nondurable goods: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 6.8 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Lost workdays | 107.8 | 116.9 | 119.7 | 121.8 | – | – | – | – | – | - | – | – | – |
| Food and kindred products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 18.5 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 10.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.3 |
| Lost workdays | 174.7 | 202.6 | 207.2 | 211.9 | – | – | – | – | – | - | – | – | – |
| Tobacco products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.7 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| Lost workdays | 64.2 | 62.3 | 52.0 | 42.9 | – | – | – | – | – | - | – | – | – |
| Textile mill products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 10.3 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Lost workdays | 81.4 | 85.1 | 88.3 | 87.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Apparel and other textile products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.0 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Lost workdays | 80.5 | 92.1 | 99.9 | 104.6 | – | – | – | – | – | - | – | – | – |
| Paper and allied products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Lost workdays | 132.9 | 124.8 | 122.7 | 125.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Printing and publishing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Lost workdays | 63.8 | 69.8 | 74.5 | 74.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chemicals and allied products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Lost workdays | 63.4 | 61.6 | 62.4 | 64.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Petroleum and coal products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Lost workdays | 68.1 | 77.3 | 68.2 | 71.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 8.7 |
| Lost workday cases | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| Lost workdays | 147.2 | 151.3 | 150.9 | 153.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Leather and leather products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 13.6 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Lost workdays | 130.4 | 152.3 | 140.8 | 128.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Transportation and public utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Lost workdays | 121.5 | 134.1 | 140.0 | 144.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Wholesale and retail trade** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Lost workdays | 63.5 | 65.6 | 72.0 | 80.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Wholesale trade: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Lost workdays | 71.9 | 71.5 | 79.2 | 82.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Retail trade: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Lost workdays | 60.0 | 63.2 | 69.1 | 79.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Finance, insurance, and real estate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | .7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Lost workday cases | .9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .5 | .8 | .8 | .7 |
| Lost workdays | 17.6 | 27.3 | 24.1 | 32.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Services** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Lost workdays | 51.2 | 56.4 | 60.0 | 68.6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

## 55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2005

| Event or exposure[1] | 1996-2000 (average) | 2001-2005 (average)[2] | 2005[3] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percent |
| All events | 6,094 | 5,704 | 5,734 | 100 |
| **Transportation incidents** | 2,608 | 2,451 | 2,493 | 43 |
| Highway | 1,408 | 1,394 | 1,437 | 25 |
| Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment | 685 | 686 | 718 | 13 |
| Moving in same direction | 117 | 151 | 175 | 3 |
| Moving in opposite directions, oncoming | 247 | 254 | 265 | 5 |
| Moving in intersection | 151 | 137 | 134 | 2 |
| Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road | 264 | 310 | 345 | 6 |
| Noncollision | 372 | 335 | 318 | 6 |
| Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision | 298 | 274 | 273 | 5 |
| Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) | 378 | 335 | 340 | 6 |
| Noncollision accident | 321 | 277 | 281 | 5 |
| Overturned | 212 | 175 | 182 | 3 |
| Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment | 376 | 369 | 391 | 7 |
| Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway | 129 | 136 | 140 | 2 |
| Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area | 171 | 166 | 176 | 3 |
| Water vehicle | 105 | 82 | 88 | 2 |
| Aircraft | 263 | 206 | 149 | 3 |
| **Assaults and violent acts** | 1,015 | 850 | 792 | 14 |
| Homicides | 766 | 602 | 567 | 10 |
| Shooting | 617 | 465 | 441 | 8 |
| Suicide, self-inflicted injury | 216 | 207 | 180 | 3 |
| **Contact with objects and equipment** | 1,005 | 952 | 1,005 | 18 |
| Struck by object | 567 | 560 | 607 | 11 |
| Struck by falling object | 364 | 345 | 385 | 7 |
| Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level | 77 | 89 | 94 | 2 |
| Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects | 293 | 256 | 278 | 5 |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery | 157 | 128 | 121 | 2 |
| Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials | 128 | 118 | 109 | 2 |
| **Falls** | 714 | 763 | 770 | 13 |
| Fall to lower level | 636 | 669 | 664 | 12 |
| Fall from ladder | 106 | 125 | 129 | 2 |
| Fall from roof | 153 | 154 | 160 | 3 |
| Fall to lower level, n.e.c. | 117 | 123 | 117 | 2 |
| **Exposure to harmful substances or environments** | 535 | 498 | 501 | 9 |
| Contact with electric current | 290 | 265 | 251 | 4 |
| Contact with overhead power lines | 132 | 118 | 112 | 2 |
| Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances | 112 | 114 | 136 | 2 |
| Oxygen deficiency | 92 | 74 | 59 | 1 |
| **Fires and explosions** | 196 | 174 | 159 | 3 |
| Fires--unintended or uncontrolled | 103 | 95 | 93 | 2 |
| Explosion | 92 | 78 | 65 | 1 |

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
[3] The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

NOTE: Totals for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.